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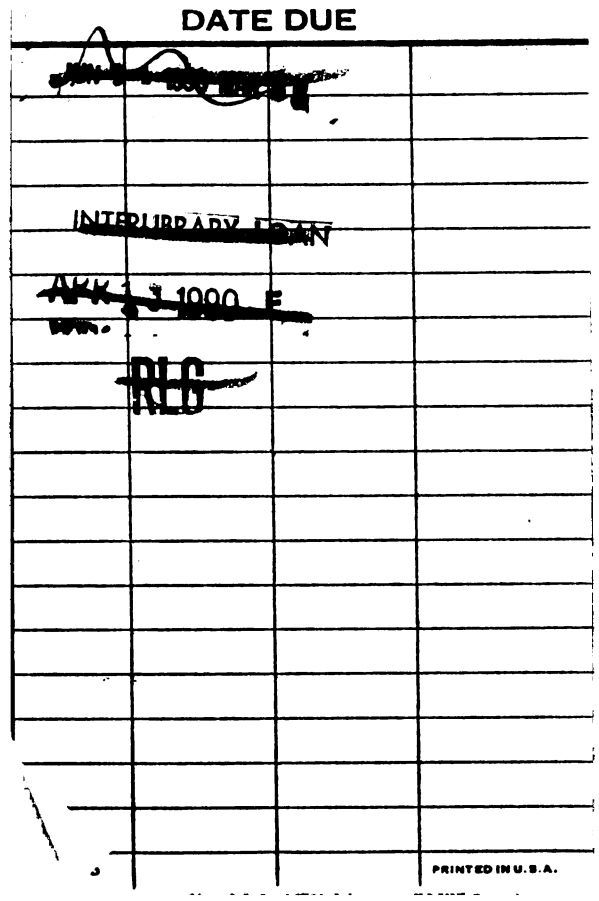

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ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. LIX, No. 1 SEPTEMBER 30, 1915

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THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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Improved Front Sight for Springfield and Krag Rifles.

The Soul of the Nation.

The Weapons of the Warring Nations.

LATEST NEWS OF PISTOL, RIFLE, SHOTGUN, AND THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD

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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LIX. No. 1. WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 30, 1915. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

The Return to the First Love.

By W. M. Garlington.

VARIOUS wiseacres have often alluded to horse-racing as the Sport of Kings, and baseball as the King of Sports, but, to my way of thinking, the wiseacres that made these allusions have never gone forth on a crisp, snappy day in November, to shoot quail over a good dog.

Quail shooting is adjudged by the writer to be the Sport of Kings and the King of Sports, all rolled into one. There are many that will think as I do, and many that will not, but, to those that do not, I want to say that their idea of the King of Sports must be something that the writer has never had the pleasure to enjoy and experience.

When I was a youngster I lived in the country and learned to handle a gun at the tender age of six. From the very first I became an ardent hunter, and when I became large enough to go out alone, I spent many a long hour trudging over the stubble fields in search of Bob White. I had no dog, and my gun was a single barreled affair that squirted shot all over the landscape when the trigger was pulled. I stumbled onto a covey now and then, and had them startle my wits half out of me, as they boomed up from under my feet, but more often my hunt was fruitless. However, when I did run into a covey I generally managed to swing the old single barrel onto one of the fleeing brown rascals before he made cover, with the result that he quit the ranks and became mine. That would always make me feel chesty, but when, by chance, I managed to bag two, my joy would know no bounds.

But we cannot be youngsters always, and I, like many others, had to set about and earn my own living. It was a sad day for me, about nine years ago, when I bid shooting, fishing, etc., good-bye, and set out in my own behalf, but with me went the resolve that some day I would have a dog and a hammerless of my own, and when time and circumstances permitted, I would again hie myself to the field and take another crack at Mr. Bob White.

But alas. That "when time and circumstances permitted" took a long time to come, and it was eight years before I next had opportunity to use the scatter gun. However, my love for firearms did not wane, so I took to rifle shooting, with both the small caliber indoors and the service rifle outdoors. This gave me lots of pleasure and I derived many benefits from it, but holding the Springfield on the bull at 600 yards was not covering a fleeing quail as he made for cover, and I never gave up the idea that some day I was going to "bust" loose and go quail hunting.

Time passed and with its passing I was sent to Panama for two years. Down there the sporting rifle has a chance, so I purchased a Savage, and in company with many other Americans, I sweated up and down the jungle trails after deer, tapir, alligator, and javelin, or wild hog. I had some luck, and bagged several head of each kind of game while there, but, when one day I received a cablegram to the effect that I was to be transferred to Bartow, Fla., I was glad. I could now begin to see that hammerless and dog come into reality, for Florida is a great quail country, especially the section where I was to be located.

I went direct from Colon to Chicago, where our head offices are located, and while in Chicago, I hied myself to the store of Von Lengerke and Antoine, and exchanged a fist full of sheckles for a Smith "twenty," all rigged up with single trigger and automatic ejector.

"MR. WOOF" AT WORK.

I had never shot a twenty bore gun in my life, but as Brother Crossman had boosted it so high, I resolved to see what I could do with one. I figured that if others could hit with it I could do the same. And I have never regretted purchasing a "twenty" either, for I killed the first quail I shot at, and since that time I have added many more to my score, as well as many jacksnipe and doves.

And the dog? Why he came to me in June, 1914; an ungainly looking drop, with huge ears and the sturdiest looking legs that a pup ever sported. I at once named him Jeff, but always have called him Mr. Woof.

When he stood still his ears all but touched the ground, and when he ran his ears flopped about in such a manner as to make him the funniest looking puppy I ever saw. Everyone that saw him asked me if I thought he would grow up to his ears. He did, and then some.

My next door neighbor had a well-trained pointer, and as soon as Mr. Woof was big enough, we began to take him out in company with the older dog. The pointer would find the cover, and hold them until I had coaxed my puppy up to him. The first cover that the older dog found, the puppy backed him up on it, and it was not long before the youngster was coming along in fine style. It always gave me the greatest satisfaction to see the little rascal stiffen into a point when he caught a scent.

Soon he progressed far enough to be taken out alone, and before last bird season was over I had shot a good many birds over him, and he had shown enough to make me believe that I would have a good dog some day.

He took distemper last March, but careful attention brought him through, and he soon recovered his strength and began to grow. Now

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he has developed into a strong, healthy dog and is growing every day.

When this season's crop of birds were able to fly well, Mr. Woof's school days commenced again, and for the past ten weeks he has gone into the field once a week (Sundays) and has been delivering the goods in fine style. The first time I took him out this summer he found five covies in about two hours, handling both covies and singles in great shape.

He has developed into a wide ranger, is staunch on the point, and is possessed of lots of stamina, something that a dog needs in Florida, on account of the heat. Moreover, he would rather hunt than do anything on earth. I am anticipating some great sport with him when the coming season opens, and I think that when cool weather comes, he will show the way to many a dog.

The accompanying photograph was taken one Sunday evening not long ago, when he found a covey not three hundred yards from my house.

I have disposed of my Smith and at present there is building for me a Fox C. E. Grade gun. I like the Fox and its features, and am going to pin my faith on it during the coming season, and in all probability many seasons to come.

My new gun will be a twenty bore; will have 28-inch barrels, one modified and one full; will weigh 5¾ pounds, and will be equipped with Silver's recoil pad, ejector, and single trigger.

My favoriate load in the twenty bore, for quail, jacksnipe, and dove is 18 grains of Infallible powder, and seven-eighths of an ounce of number eight soft shot, loaded in Winchester Leader shells. I have also seen many ducks come to grief by coming into contact with this load, some of them from a 25-inch, modified barrel.

A word about the twenty bore. In my opinion it is foolish to lug anything larger, when you go for quail, snipe, woodcock, dove, plover, etc. I have used it for one full season on such game as this, and for all upland and marsh shooting, it fills the bill. I have also seen many ducks cut down by its wicked shooting powers, but, were I to shoot ducks regularly, I would use a twelve. The thimble full of shot handled by the smaller gun is not enough for Mr. Duck, as he passes by, and heavy shot in it get the shooter nothing but misses. There are not enough of them.

I have cast for, hooked, and reeled in many members of the finny tribe; have patiently stalked the wild turkey in the thick of Florida hammocks; have cut down the whizzing duck in mid-air, and have traveled many miles over tropical trails in quest of furred game, but none of them can make my nerves tingle, and the blood race through my veins, as does the quail when he whirs up from in front of the dog, and streaks for the nearby cover.

He has indeed missed something, who has not gone into the stubble on a crisp November morning, after quail, and watched the faithful dog range the fields and woods until he caught the scent, and then followed close behind, until he came to a stand close to the cover. Yea, he has missed something there, but he has missed more, who has never swung his pet scatter gun ahead of one of the buzzing brown balls as it flushes, and seen it crumple up when the trigger was pulled.

Try it once, you adherents of the rifled tube; it is certainly the King of Sports!

DRESSING THE FEET.

By C. L. Gilman.

BETWEEN "the feet" and "defeat" there's little difference in spelling, less difference in pronunciation and not a blame bit of difference at all in hunting.

To get out and move around where the game is, keeping a sharp lookout for the same—which is what hunting is—implies the possession of two (2) fairly efficient and unobtrusive feet. The hunter's feet should possess good traction without being noisy, should not skid going around corners, backslide going up hill, or fore-slide going down. And they should keep themselves to themselves. No man can hunt successfully when he's constantly interrupted by a pair of fretful feet wanting to know if they aren't going home pretty soon, complaining that they're wet or cold or dirty or that their shoes are "biting 'em." Shucks, no, it's as impossible as writing poetry with an inquisitive infant hanging around.

When a fellow's feet quit, the rest of him has to quit likewise and the hunt ends right there. And if a fellow's feet are dissatisfied they'll generally kick up such a rumpus as to scare the game long before he sees it.

All of which is probably the reason why feet are generally ignored when hunting equipment is being discussed. A man will spend days debating big bores and small bores with the d—n bores only to come out of the woods with the question whether or not his 10-gauge bolt-action rifle with spitzer-type canister buckshot loads is an efficient weapon for porcupines undecided because his feet were displeased with the hunting boots he bought them and decided to quit.

Undoubtedly there is some certain place where and some certain condition under which each and every type of footgear the market affords is the most efficient type. And certainly it is a well-established fact that there are times and places when and where much admired footcasings are plain, unadulterated hell.

Up here in northern Minnesota, the "lumberman's rubber," a heavy rubber shoe with a leather top, is a standard article of use and commerce. Yet I have in mind a certain June trip on which one member of the party, thinking to have dry feet, though many swamps and muskegs were to be traversed, wore "rubbers." By the end of the first day his feet were scalded, for three more days he hobbled along in his socks and improvised burlap moccasins and at the morning of the fifth day was left beside a logging road while a relief party pushed on in search of a settler and a team to fetch him out.

Yet in the deer and moose hunting season, when snow is falling one day and melting the next, when swamps are but thinly coated with ice and when the rivers are freezing and flooding, the "rubber" is the only satisfactory article. No form of water-proofed leather whatever will keep the feet dry in wet snow. The heavy grease with which it is impregnated will freeze stiff if one stands for a moment in the slush and, frozen, will chafe great hunks of hide from the feet where it does not constrict them so that the blood stops circulating and the frost sears the flesh to the bone.

Rubbers to be worn at this season of the year should be fitted over three pair of the heaviest wool sox. The rubber which keeps the snow-water out also keeps the sweat in. The slush through which one must often walk for a whole day is exactly the same sort of stuff as the cracked ice and salt used to freeze ice cream. It is colder than the dry snow of thirty below zero. Hence the three pairs of sox. At night it is no uncommon thing to find the outer pair frozen solid with sweat which has condensed against the cold rubber, the middle pair damp and the inner pair dry and warm.

In their season, when the going is wet and cold, rubbers make the best possible still-hunting footgear. They are as noiseless as any fabric can possibly be, they will not slip on any rock up which a man can climb or on any log he may wish to walk. Their wearing qualities, even on bare rock, are almost beyond belief. Barring accidents with the ax, a pair of rubbers will last the average woodsman through the whole winter, about six or eight times the wear the average sportsman will give them on a hunting trip.

When the sportsman comes to buy rubbers he should hesitate before selecting the heel-less type universally worn by woodsmen. To come down off the heels of ordinary town shoes means a complete readjustment of the muscles and ligaments of foot, ankle and leg, a complete rearrangement from the ball of the foot to the small of the back. If the trip is to be a long one, long enough to permit from five days to a week of going slow at the start, the rubbers without heels are to be preferred. They are lighter and permit a more natural step. But for the man going in for a short, sharp campaign against deer and moose the "sportsman's rubber," with a rubber heel, which the market now affords in several excellent makes, is to be urged upon him.

As the "rubber" is the pre-eminent shoe for wet snow, so the moccasin is the peerless gear for the dry snow of mid-winter. The moccasin is not a shoe, it is a sock. A light, flexible buckskin sock, worn to keep the snow, dry as sand—and as penetrating—from working through the looser grain of the woolen sox to the feet. Over the greater part of the near north, the Ojibway "round-toe" moccasin is the type most approved. As the name implies, the toe is made without a seam and is gathered up to a round tongue. That the Indian tribe which stands foremost in matters of forest craft has been known by the name "Ojibway" (to pucker up), derived from its way of making moccasins, since its earliest contact with the whites is a pretty good guarantee that this type of moccasin has stood the test of centuries.

In its best form, the Ojibway moccasin consists of a slipper of the lightest and finest grain buckskin with a cloth top, usually made of old flour sacking, to be tied around the ankle. Moccasins of moose hide and of the thicker portions of the deer's hide are mostly sold to and prized by white men of little experience. They are too stiff to allow the foot that perfect freedom which makes for the freest circulation of blood and the greatest warmth and are too thick to dry out quickly.

To the average outer or outfitter, the genuine Indian moccasin is of little more than academic interest. The supply is too limited for them to be an article of commerce. Even in the Indian country they must be contracted for some time in advance and frequently their sale goes more by favor than as a matter of profit.

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But a comprehension of what a real moccasin is, goes a long way toward a sensible selection from the "trade buck" moccasins carried by dealers everywhere. At the best, these moccasins are too thick and stiff. Cloth tops would be preferable to the leather tops with which they are fitted. In general, the thinner the leather in the foot part, the better. The pattern, the round toe style, is excellent and it would seem that makers might find a commercial material from which they could more nearly duplicate the Indian winter moccasin.

With all their defects, the commercial moccasins are not wholly bad. It is quite the fashion for writers who have adventured far enough north to pick up a pair of Indian-made "seconds"—"Shemoko-man moccasins," not good enough for the Redman but quite good enough to sell to the whites—at some backwoods store, to rave about the impossibility of the "barnyard buck" lines carried by city sporting goods dealers.

As a plain matter of fact, a man can do quite well in the colder months with town-built moccasins. It is well to carry two pair, as the "buckskin" from which they are made is too thick and spongy to dry out in a single night. Worked between the hands after drying and alternated from right to left foot, they will retain a fair degree of flexibility so long as they are allowed to dry cold, at a safe distance from the fire.

The white man's failure as a moccasin maker is due solely to his lack of the Indian's material, buckskin, in commercial quantities. With his own material, leather, he has made moccasins for summer wear which surpass anything the Redman ever turned out. These range from a true moccasin shaped from cowhide through the shoe-pac to the "cruiser."

This last is the white man's real triumph. A leather moccasin is not up to the buckskin article. A shoe without a sole, or with a double flexible sole, calls for a tougher foot than that of the average summer outer. Any water-proofed leather will slip on steep rocks and on logs.

But the cruiser, which is a moccasin of water-proofed leather, to which a single thickness of sole and a shoe top have been attached, is a wonderfully efficient article, whose worth has been demonstrated by several generations of woods' use.

Like the mackinaw coat and overshirt and the lumberman's rubber, it is an item of the professional woodsman's equipment just recently discovered and adopted by sportsmen. Only last winter one of our most entertaining writers blossomed forth with a wild, dithyrambic article in praise of a newly invented sportsman's shoe he had just discovered.

It was the cruiser.

While hardly the one, perfect, universal shoe, the cruiser does dominate the longest season of the northwoods year. Worthless in the slush of fall and spring and a foot-freezer in winter, it leaves those seasons to the rubber and the moccasin and holds its reign from the time the ice releases the waterways to canoe travel in April until it closes them again in November.

Here is the time when the water-proof leather shoe comes into its own. He who goes far by canoe, giving the craft the care it deserves, will never hesitate to step out-board into the drink to save his craft one scratch upon its painted canvas. Landing, embarking and crossing shallows he hops out while yet his canoe floats free.

Consequently his demand for a shoe which will stand short, intermittent immersion. Water-proofed leather, which would wet through in half an hour of walking in wet snow, will keep out plain water the same length of time. The height of his shoe is governed by the draught of his canoe. Ten inches of water is more than enough to float any but a loaded freight canoe. Consequently 10-inch tops are ample for the canoeist's need and any addition thereto is the sheer vanity of inexperience, costing about 50 cents an inch.

The light sole and low heel of the cruiser permit the introduction of the few hob or Hungarian nails requisite to safety on the rocks which infest the usual landing and portage. No armor-plate is necessary, just a few exposed bits of soft iron which will shape and cling to the rough surface of the stone.

These nails let the cruiser out as a still hunting shoe, they will grind or click at inopportune moments. And the man who will tackle the ridges where deer and moose frequent shod with leather soaked with grease is decidedly reckless.

As these shoes are water-proof, they should be loosely fitted over the heaviest wool sox. Sounds hot, but nothing else will prevent cooking the feet in hot weather. Cruisers also are made up of non-water-proof leather. They are fine for women and for the sort of outer who is content to sit in the canoe until his guide has built a nice little dock upon which he can step dry-shod.

Wet feet are to be avoided summer or winter. Wet 'em in winter and they freeze. Wet 'em in summer and they scald. In either season the only thing to do is to strip the feet immediately—build a fire if you're afraid to expose your bare tootsies to the cold—and change to dry sox.

There are exceptions to this rule, but it's a good rule to follow until woods experience has taught you to know the exceptions when you meet them.

But there is no exception to the rule that the sportsman's feet decide the sportsman's success or failure.

These are rules and suggestions meeting the three conditions of cold-wet, cold-dry and warm-wet. And it would be just like some durned fool to try to apply 'em to the hot-dry conditions of the southwest.

A man's footgear depends on where he's going and when and what he's going to do when he gets there. When in doubt, it's best to dress the feet as the natives do.

Once in a while some bright sport, aided and abetted by some enterprising dealer, goes in and shows the natives a better way to fit their feet.

Most generally, however, the natives show him the way out, feet first, at the rate of from $3 to $5 per diem.

IMPROVED FRONT SIGHTS FOR SPRINGFIELD AND KRAG RIFLES.

By Thomas Martin.

IN the issue of ARMS AND THE MAN for June 24, 1915, page 245, there appeared an article from the pen of E. C. Crossman, on "Military Rifle Sights," the same being credited to the "United Service Magazine." This article had so many good points in it and showed so plainly that the author had "been through the mill" that I had hoped others would have been drawn by the bait and proceed to state their experience along the same lines.

Nothing came from it, however, although I personally know that many users of the New Springfield and the Krag were worrying over the limitations of the service sights as applied to these arms, also that they were seeking for something that would not handicap themselves so much when aiming with the said service sights.

Friend Crossman has, in his droll manner, presented the contrast between Government service sights and those which are more practical and accurate, and he has done this so well that his "pen-pictures" can hardly be bettered. His praise of the aperture or peep-sight principle, as compared with the "open sights," is so well deserved and so self-evident that the marvel is that military sight designers cannot see their way clear to adopt the aperture principle both front and rear, or at least issue service rifles so sighted to all men who qualify at the target. Certainly a front aperture sight for the New Springfield could be fitted to it that would stand as much rough service as the present front sight blade.

In fact, Mr. Crossman's whole article appealed to me as being so entirely sensible and practical—as well as educational—that I take the liberty of advising every user of a rifle, either service or otherwise, to look up this article. Even if they have read it before, it will amply repay them to go over it again very carefully.

But it is with Mr. Crossman's comments on the service front sight blades that I am most interested at present. He and I both agree ivory is a poor substitute for metal in a service sight, however good it may be as a hunting sight. It is remarkable how many riflemen that ought to know better recommend game sights for service use, or for stationary target practice, simply because they are good game sights. The principles involved and the results desired are quite incompatible. As for ivory, it is impossible to get clean-cut definition with such material and it is so easily put out of order.

As now made, the Government front sight blade is much too narrow, either in the Springfield or the Krag, and as if to add insult to injury, the designer of those sights took the trouble to round off the top corner next to the eye. Owing to this fact, it is quite impossible in any light to get fine definition, to be sure of the elevation, or even to get the same elevation twice alike. The good scores that are made with such sights at present are not because such sights are used, but in spite of them.

To get perfect definition and to make sure of the elevation at all times the front sight-blade should, as Mr. Crossman states, be wide and with square, clean-cut top corners. The sides, as well as the top, should be well beveled towards the muzzle, and the face next to the eye should have the top inclined towards the eye at an angle of about ten degrees from the perpendicular. Made in this manner, the face will look black instead of gray, there will be much less eye strain and the defining edge at the top of the sight will show up sharp and clean cut. The width—or thickness—of the blade should be determined by the length of the barrel, and in exact cases also by the eye angle of the user.

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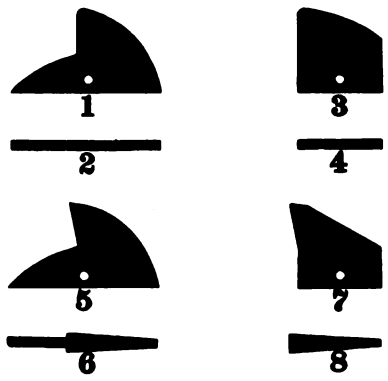
Under the regular service rules, other sights than those issued by the Government are not allowed to be used in military or N. R. A. matches, but the civilian shooter kicks over the traces at times and often in private practice uses such sights as his common sense tells him are best in many ways.

For these reasons, and because I had been appealed to by civilian shooters from all parts of the map, I have for several years past made to special order front sight blades for the Springfield and the Krag. As there are many opinions even now as to the best form of blade, the styles have been varied, but now a practically standard form has been adopted which, with the difference in the height demanded by different riflemen, seems to fill the desires of most men.

The style is very similar to that advocated so strongly now by Mr. E. C. Crossman, and the improved blades interchange with the regular service blades. They are made in three thicknesses, as follows: .050", .085", and .105", .050", being the regular Government thickness. The height is made to each customer's order, the angle of inclination of the face is ten (10) degrees from the perpendicular, and both the .085" and the .105" blades have the sides and top well beveled towards the muzzle; the .050" blade has the inclined face and beveled top, but the sides are not beveled. These front sight blades are shown in accompanying cuts, and the data of the same is as follows:



MR. MARTIN'S DIAGRAMS REDUCED CO ONE-FOURTH SIZE.

No. 1 shows side view (elevation) of Government Springfield service sight .050".

No. 2 shows top view (plan) of Government Springfield service sight .050".

No. 3 shows side view of Government Krag service sight .050".

No. 4 shows top view of Government Krag service sight .050".

No. 5 shows side view (elevation) of Martin's improved Springfield sight .085"–.105".

No. 6 shows top view (plan) of Martin's improved Springfield sight .085"–.105".

No. 7 shows side view of Martin's improved Krag sight .085"–.105".

No. 8 shows top view of Martin's improved Krag sight .085"–.105".

These side views (elevation) represent the comparative shape of blades made .400" high, and greater or lesser heights would alter the side view somewhat. Top edge of all blades are sharp, clean cut and square, and the angle of inclination of the face is approximately ten degrees from the perpendicular.

To those who have never used these wide sight blades it may at first appear absurd to have them show up wider than the diameter of the bull, but in this unusual width abides the vital principles of the improvement. First, the top of the blade being wide, the bull rests on the top edge of the blade and is easily *centered between the top corners of the blade;* second, the wide top of the blade helps to level the rifle by—or, in other words, it prevents "canting"—showing its presence; third, the wide and sharp top of the improved blade, coming up under the bull with such strong contrast as compared with the Government service blade, the aiming eye has very much less eye-strain, owing greatly to the better definition. It is practically impossible to lose the top of the wide blade in the bull's-eye, as is so often done with the service blade where the top edge is rounded.

I think I am not wrong in stating that there never has been any printed illustrations shown before to aid in getting a true idea of what these special improved blades look like, and for this reason I present the accompanying cuts, not to show the exact size of the blades in every case, but to show up the new shape and to illustrate the difference between the regular service sight blade and the improved types. The latter, I am pleased to state, have proved their own merits.

In the interests of all riflemen and of accurate shooting, let me urge all those who have knowledge of such matters to voice their opinions in ARMS AND THE MAN. It is only when such matters are argued pro and con that all riflemen derive direct benefit, and Mr. Crossman has well opened the hoped-for debate.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN RIFLE.

By Gen. George W. Wingate.

PART III.

THE RIFLE.

RIFLES were first introduced in this country in Pennsylvania and Virginia, but were rather slower of introduction into New England. It was the Pennsylvania riflemen who in the capture of Louisburg rendered it impossible for the French to serve their cannon and the Virginia riflemen who saved Braddock's army from absolute destruction. The latter battle was a fair comparison between the British and the American systems of fighting.

The British regulars formed in solid ranks and fired volleys into the woods without seeing a thing to aim at or being able to hit it if they had, and then suffered heavily without hurting the attacking force. Washington's riflemen protected themselves behind trees and did not fire until they saw a part of an enemy to shoot at, and this they hit and they saved the British from extermination, and undoubtedly preserved their own scalps.

Notwithstanding the results obtained in these Colonial fights in showing the power of the new rifle, no attention was paid to it by the armies of Europe. Neither was it adopted in the United States for general military use. It is well, however, to know that the general opinion that the victories of Lexington and Bunker Hill were owing to the skilled riflemen of New England is erroneous. The firearm in use in that part of the country was almost always the old King's arm or musket, some of them being English and some of them French.

Up to the time of the commencement of hostilities and, in fact, for some time afterward, there was no expectation in the Colonies that they would secede from the British rule; in fact, the opinion was, as was the case in the North in 1861, that there would be no contest. The Colonists, therefore, in the true American way that their descendants are now following, did nothing to make any military preparation for war, although Great Britain a year before the Revolution began prohibited the exportation of arms to them. Consequently, the Americans used whatever guns they happened to own. They shot them, however, with much greater skill than their opponents.

The British soldier fired from his hip and thought it murder to take aim. The American, who had been accustomed to use his gun, although an imperfect one, in shooting at game, took careful aim and when the firing was at a short distance his shot was effective, while that of his adversary was rarely so. This is shown by the fact that the losses were stated by the British authorities to have been five British soldiers to three Americans.

The want of knowledge that existed in New England in respect to the skill of the riflemen of Pennsylvania and Virginia is demonstrated by the popular interest taken in the companies under the command of Captain Crescap and others that joined Washington in front of Boston. The newspapers of that day published with astonishment that one of these men held, between his knees, a board about 6 inches square with a bull's-eye of white paper the size of a dollar on it, while another at 60 yards shot eight balls through it successively. Barring the risk of an unexpected accident, this is a shot which any good rifleman can now make with impunity. Yet it was then spoken of as a wonderful exhibition.

Washington on one occasion paraded his entire army to see an exhibition of the shooting of these riflemen. The firing on this occasion was at a pole 7 inches in diameter, at 250 paces (which is about 200 yards), a distance far beyond the range for the smooth-bore guns then in use, and to hit which requires good holding and judgment as to the wind even with our modern rifles. This mark was riddled by the riflemen, to the great astonishment of the Americans and the consternation of Lord Howe, whose spies reported to him the wonderful firing.

These Pennsylvanians did very effective sharpshooting work around Boston, and the moral effect of their performances was even greater than the actual results. This even extended to England. Lord Howe made prisoner one of these riflemen and sent him to England with his rifle, where he gave an exhibition as a curiosity. This was greatly talked of and made such an impression upon the British public that it is believed to have seriously interfered with recruiting in the army for American service.

Morgan's riflemen were organized in Virginia, and rendered invaluable services in firing against Burgoyne. In fact, the defeat of the latter was largely owing to General Fraser, Burgoyne's right-hand man, being picked off by one of Morgan's riflemen at a distance of about 300 yards. The British colonel, Hanger, also wrote that a

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Pennsylvania rifleman shooting at Colonel Tarleton and himself at 400 yards put a bullet just between them and killed the horse of their orderly. The value of these riflemen had then become so clearly apparent that after the battle of Saratoga a number of regiments of riflemen were formed in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and other States, as well as among the Continentals or new regulars who had been organized by Baron Steuben at Valley Forge. Their skill gave the American Army a new strength, particularly in the southern battles.

The American rifle of those days was about 5 feet long and weighed between 9 and 11 pounds, and usually shot a half-ounce bullet, although some used such small bullets as to be called "pea rifles." The barrel was about 3½ feet long, octagonal, and about the size and weight of a crowbar. The weight of the barrel made it very steady in firing "offhand," and with the charge of powder then used there was almost no recoil. The grooves were deep, with a twist of about one turn to 3 feet.

The length of the barrel made a long interval between the sights and thus enabled accurate aim to be taken. Rifles of this description continued in use for a long time. During the Civil War many of them were captured by he Union soldiers from the bushwhackers of West Virginia and similar places. The writer has seen captured rifles of this description which were over 5 feet in length and took a strong man to hold at arm's length.

The price paid by Congress in 1776 for a thousand rifles it ordered was £30 each, which at the present time would amount to $250. This price, however, was probably in currency. The regular price in gold was probably what would now be $150.

The victory of Jackson in New Orleans, where the British attacking force was destroyed with practically no loss to the Americans, was owing to the skill of his Tennessee militiamen, who were armed with these rifles and had learned to use them with accuracy by hunting and in fighting the Indians in Kentucky, Tennessee and that vicinity.

THE SMOOTH-BORE MUSKET.

Notwithstanding these unquestionable demonstrations of the efficiency of the rifle over the smooth-bore musket and although rifles came into universal use by sportsmen and hunters, the military arm of all countries remained the smooth-bore musket for 350 years. This was partly on account of the expense of changing the arm, but more because the men in Europe who composed the rank and file of the armies possessed no knowledge of firearms and it was supposed to be impossible to teach them to shoot.

It was, moreover, a fundamental principle which has largely influenced all regular soldiers in considering improvements in arms that the ordinary soldier is so stupid and would become so excited in battle that he could only be trusted to use the simplest and strongest, and consequently the clumsiest weapon that could be made. This was upon the same principle that the Southern planters gave their negroes the heavy plantation hoe.

In fact, this principle has been so predominant that the British authorities would not permit a windgauge to be placed upon a military rifle until about 1908, upon the ground that it was too delicate for military use and they could not be induced to change from this opinion by the fact that such sight had been in use in the American Army for nearly twenty years before that date.

The British army gun, "Brown Bess," was a smooth-bore, which weighed 11 pounds 2 ounces, with a .753-inch bore. The bullet used was about three sizes smaller than the bore. This, with three buckshots, was wrapped in a loosely fitting paper which formed a cartridge, the paper being rammed down to hold the load in place. The service charge was 4½ drams of powder. The gun used in this country as late as the Mexican War weighed 8½ pounds.

The smooth-bore musket was not only a clumsy weapon, but very inaccurate. A British general once said that he would allow anyone to fire at him with "Brown Bess" at 100 yards at a pound a shot, provided the firer would agree to take careful aim every time. Its usual range was 100 yards, but often troops would not fire until within 50 yards. The rule was then to fire one or two volleys, followed immediately by a charge with the bayonet.

The losses in the Napoleonic wars, which (contrary to what is generally supposed) were much greater than they have been in many later conflicts, were due to the fact that the firing was at such short distances that it was deadly although inaccurate in the sense of hitting what was aimed at and was followed by a hand-to-hand fight with the bayonet in which the troops that were defeated suffered heavily.

At first the ranks were formed six and sometimes eight deep. Frederick the Great reduced them to four deep, one kneeling and the others firing. He also introduced the iron ramrod, which trebled the rapidity of fire. This rapidity was considered to be a great desideratum, as, in fact, it was.

In the Mexican War of 1848 most of the American troops were armed with smooth bores, although there were a few regiments of riflemen from Mississippi and other States, whose services were of great value, particularly in attacks on fortified places.

Shortly after the invention of the flintlock the "blunderbuss" came into use and it continued for a long time to be a favorite weapon of the guards of mail coaches, of farmers and other country people of Europe, though little used in America. It is still in use in the rural districts of Spain. These were frequently made with a brass barrel, hence the expression of "a brass-mounted blunderbuss" recently applied to a prominent public official as meaning that he was a brazen antique.

An old Spanish blunderbuss which is in the author's possession (which was formerly a flintlock but has been altered to a percussion system in a clumsy manner by a mountain gunsmith) has a short stock and a rather heavy brass barrel 2 feet long, but no sight. The true bore is rather small, being only about .45 caliber. It, however, expands at the muzzle like a bell so as to be over an inch wide at the end.

Guns of this description were loaded with a number of buckshot, bullets or slugs of almost any description. When fired the bell muzzle caused the charge to scatter so that in firing at a short distance the shot would cover a radius of from 10 to 15 feet. A frightened driver stopped in the dark by a footpad, or a farmer who heard a thief stealing his chickens could, therefore, shoot at the sound with the reasonable certainty of hitting anything that was in the neighborhood from which it appeared to come. Blunderbusses are frequently mentioned in English literature, particularly by Dickens, usually in a humorous way, as a weapon that the user was as much afraid of as the one who was threatened by it.

An interesting example of the early form of flintlock is shown in a pair of Spanish pistols in the author's possession, which belonged to some grandee, as they are engraved with a crest and medalion. In these the mainspring which operates the hammer is on the exterior of the pistol instead of being inlaid in the wood, as subsequently became universal. In order to prevent the forefinger being caught in this spring when used to pull the trigger, a piece of red velvet embroidered with gold is placed over the rear end of the spring.

As pistols, until revolvers were invented, were usually single-barreled, it was customary to carry two pistols, which were called a "brace." These were carried in a belt, and the pictures of Blackbeard, the pirate, and other seafighters show them as having their belts full of pistols. In many instances these appear in the pictures to be on the outside of the belt as if pasted upon it. This curious appearance, however, is explained by the pistols above mentioned, each of which has a long, flat prong in the side opposite the hammer, which would slip easily into the belt. This was important for the reason that with every pistol a man drew from his belt the latter became looser and liable to slip.

The flintlock did not go out of general use until some time after 1840. It was, therefore, the standard arm not only in the Army but among sportsmen for over 150 years. Even at the present time it is used extensively in Africa, Asia and other countries, where percussion caps, not to mention cartridges, cannot be had. There are a few still made and used in the remote places of this country and Canada. In those remote localities if a man has a flintlock, he can let along if he has only powder and something to make a missile. Consequently English gunmakers have continued to make for sale in those countries a smooth-bore flintlock which is quite effective either with bullets or shot and gunflints can be purchased today in New York City.

THE PERCUSSION CAP.

The percussion cap was a new departure in respect to firearms. It consisted in substituting for the pan of the flintlock a small tube with a nipple which was screwed into the touchhole. On this was placed a copper cap, in the base of which was a composition of fulminate. When the cap was struck by the hammer the fulminate ignited and the flame was forced down through the nipple into the powder. This gave a certainty and rapidity of fire which the flintlock, as above stated, did not have. It also stopped the "blowback" from the pan of the latter.

The percussion system was invented in England about 1807. At first the fulminate was placed in little lumps a short distance apart in a tape made of two small strips of paper which was fed over the touchhole by cocking the hummer and struck by the latter. In 1818

(*Continued on page* 10.)

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HOW TO GET FURLOUGH.

ACCORDING TO CORPORAL RILEY.

OUR old friend Private Riley, of B Company of the 13th Regiment of Foot, now stationed at Plattsburg barracks, N. Y., but which, a year ago, called the Presidio of San Francisco home, is in the city. He is on furlough, and is using some of his hard-earned money in seeing portions of the exposition that he could not see before for the reason that the exposition was not open when he left here.

It is rather interesting, and entirely characteristic of Private Riley, the manner in which he obtained his furlough, and to be fully appreciated must be told in his own classic army English.

"Some guys," says Private Riley, "have to talk an arm off to get anything out of this man's army. I get things easy, somehow, like I got this furlough. It was this way:

They were holding that college students' camp back at Plattsburg, and while it was on the skipper he told me that I was detailed to go over to the students' camp and learn the boys the mechanism of the rifle so perhaps they'd get the idea out of their beans that rifles could be handled like they was hoes, or clubs or somethin' like that.

They give me a bunch of ten fellows from the high brow universities to teach, feelin' that a man of my education an' most obvious refinement hadn't ought to associate with nobody but the upper class of college youths, an' I sure was gettin' along fine, explaining that the bullet emerged from the muzzle of a gun mostly, and that was the reason that the hole in one end of the gun was called a muzzle and all that sort of thing. You see, I was going on the high brow idea that, before going too deep into this mechanism stuff, I should intimate polite and nice to the boys that a rifle was a shootin' iron so they wouldn't be under no misapprehensions about the object of the thing.

I was getting along fine and dandy when it begins to rain, so we sash-shays inside one of the tents, me and me frat chums, and I keeps right on explainin'.

In the tent, which we enters dignified as is becomin' highbrows, there is a lad what is bonin' away hard at a guard manual, an' at the same time sort of keepin' one ear open to absorb some of the knowledge I was handin' out free and fine.

While I was pullin' off some of my best educated instruction stuff on how the trigger of a rifle has a direct bearin' on the firin' of the same, this hombre what was tryin' to learn the guard manual, he reads right out loud, and in the manner of a man what has made a startlin' discovery what should be on all the front pages of newspapers with eight-colyumn headlines, the fact that a feller on guard must salute all officers always.

'Take another slant at it, son,' I says, 'an' see if it don't read that a man on guard salutes all officers, colors or standards not cased.'

He reads again and does the high honor to inform me in dulcet tones that I am quite considerable right. But, he asks, what does colors cased mean? I tells him in me proud and haughty manner that colors cased means colors which is wrapped up nice and neat in their little rubber mackintoshes.

'Ah,' says the boy from fair Harvard, 'then a sentry salutes all officers, colors or standards not cased, and most naturally he doesn't salute officers, colors or standards cased.'

I tells him Harvard never produced a frat brother with a better grip on th' English language and continues my efforts to properly teach the young idea how to shoot by first explainin' the internal arrangements of the machine with which said shootin' is done, an' when an officer comes driftin' in an' questions my class, he feels naturally obliged to compliment me on my teachin' ability, never knowin' that I could have been a college president if I had wanted to, if I had received some triflin' education an' some college had elected me to the job.

Recall sounds and we beats it, me goin' out last. I was follerin' close in the wake of one of me frat brothers of th' students' camp when who do I see but the camp commander comin' all togged out in wet weather trimmins such as raincoat, rubber boots and all them precautions.

I watches to see how me college frat brother would salute the camp commander an' whether he had learned to do it accordin' to th' regulations duly published for th' information and guidance of all concerned, and to me horror, me bein' a most strick person on military etiquette, the college boy he doesn't salute at all, but ambles by the camp commander proud and haughty an' apin' me own blue blooded mannerisms.

Th' C. C. halts th' student. 'Why don't you salute?' he asks, 'for you must recognize me as an officer.'

'Th' guard manual distinctly says,' replies the student lad, surveyin' the rubber goods that th' C. C. is packin' around on his person, 'th' guard manual distinctly says that one is not to salute officers, colors or standards cased, and you sure are cased,' says th' lad, 'an' me instructions in this direction is by Private Riley right here an' I would most respectfully recommend to th' camp commander that he bone up some on the regulations.'

Of course th' camp commander he turns on me. 'Where did you give any such instructions?' he asks me.

'Over in that there tent,' I says meek like.

'Do you know article 81? he snaps.

'Yes, sir,' I says, still meek, for that was me role all right. 'Article 81, sir, relates to a man lying out of quarters.'

'Correct,' he says. 'Hereafter when you want to lie do it in your quarters, for it comes natural for you to do it somewheres,' he says without a smile. 'Go an' make application for a furlough,' he says, 'so that you can get out of here before you contaminate this camp.'

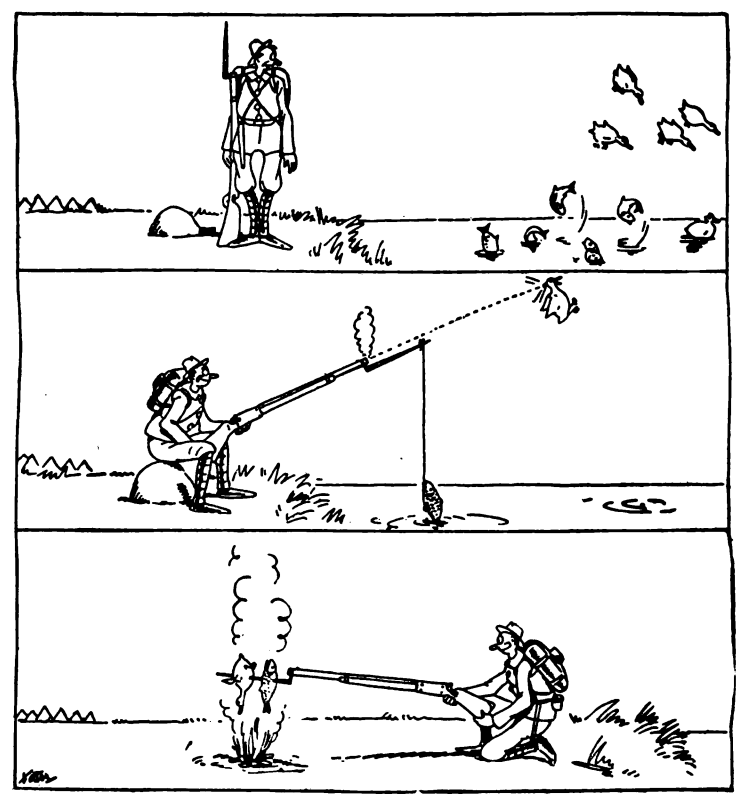
"I done it," said Private Riley, "an' I'm here because of me intense knowledge of th' English language an' th' sense of humor of that there camp commander. A highly educated man in th' ranks can get anything out of this man's army."—San Francisco Chronicle.

TRULY A TERRIFYING SITUATION.

FROM a British contemporary we learn of an appalling situation adding to the horrors of armed strife abroad. Just try and imagine this alarming state of affairs: "Reports from some of the rural districts tell of a multiplication of game (and in the Lake country of a plague of foxes) which it may require more than the ordinary activities of the sportsman to arrest. Hares and pheasants, beasts of chase and beasts of venery, are running riot through the land; the cornfields and farmyards, root-crops and sheepfolds bearing sorrowful witness of their depredations.

In the neighborhood of Eskdale, thousands of lambs are said to have fallen victims to the foxes that make their homes in the mountains near by, individual owners having lost as many as eighty in a single season. Unfortunately for the sportsman, he is not here to come into his kingdom. He is somewhere in France still, trying conclusions with a different brood; and in his absence, now for the second year, game in some regions and foxes in others have been enjoying a long close season.

Poultry-farming is impossible in Lakeland, though the country is peculiarly suited to such a purpose; and extending the areas of wheat cultivation will avail us little while ground game is suffered to break bounds and multiply indefinitely. For the nonce, then, hunting and shooting become the concern of the nation at large. We may have to militarize our sport as we have militarized everything else." To arms! Not a moment must be lost! Let the countryside be mobilized and oldest inhabitants, yokels, women and children, and village idiots be instructed in the use of Jack Johnsons, machine-guns, and bombs to repel the enemy.



Maurice Ketten, N. Y. Evening Post.

JOHN, THE CITIZEN SOLDIER.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

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EVERY THURSDAY

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Entered as second-class matter, April ' 1908, at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

THE SUBMARINE.

In a recent newspaper interview Rear Admiral John Lowe, U.S.N. (retired), who was the first American naval officer to travel under water in a submarine and who, earlier than most, earnestly advocated the development of the submersible in our Navy, gave utterance to this statement:

"The submarine vessel cannot be ignored nor dispensed with, however much it may be disliked or hated. It must be regarded as a forlorn hope, to be resorted to when other means have failed; or as a means whereby the situation may be rendered more difficult for the enemy to understand or overcome."

Coming from a man who has devoted more than eighteen years to the study of the submarine, and who ranks as one of its earliest advocates, this sensible view is significant. It agrees neither with the declaration of the ill-informed politician that all this nation needs in the way of a Navy is a lot of submarines, nor with that of the ultra-conservative naval officers—now happily few in number—who believe that the submarine has no military value.

The submarine is a factor in modern naval warfare, and a big factor, though far from being the whole thing. Equally it is true that the American Navy possesses far too few submarines in proportion to other classes of craft.

But, as in the case of the aircraft, the larger immediate need is for a trained personnel to handle adequately the submarines when we get them. Manufacturing enterprise has reached the point in America where it can turn out aircraft of the heavier-than-air type quite as rapidly as needed. Also submarines can be readily and quickly built, even with present equipment. Shortage in personnel, however, has resulted in the development of few skilled aviators and few skilled submarine operators.

The Navy, in placing Rear Admiral Grant in command of the submarine flotilla and in developing methods of training, has taken a step in the right direction. Admiral Grant, in public statements, already has made clear the fact that, in his opinion, a very large part of the trouble that has been experienced in handling our submarines has been due to immature and imperfectly trained personnel assigned to handle these fragile, delicate and sensitive bundles of intricate mechanism.

Also it is significant that of the two boards which were created to examine into the causes of the disaster by which the *F-4* was sunk with her human freight in Honolulu harbor last March, only one member had had any experience whatever in submarine operations. The boards had to be assembled from officers on the ground or in reaching distance. Trained submarine experts were not to be obtained, save one, Lieut. Kirby B. Crittendon, who has had more than three years' service with under-water craft. The other five officers were totally inexperienced.

It is only the old problem over again, finding a balance between matériel and personnel, and having enough of both. So, while those who realize the value of the submarine are agitating for the building of more of those vessels, they should not lose sight of the fact that it is just as necessary to provide for a supply of skilled specialists, officers and men to operate them.

THE SOUL OF THE NATION.

Where dwells the soul of the nation, that spiritual power that finds its expression in Americanism? Afar off the citizen turns his eyes toward Washington and assures himself that "it is there," but Washington fails to reveal it.

It is not found in the stone and mortar of the noble Capitol Building, nor yet in the chaste and stately White House, nor in the great piles that house the various Government activities. These are but symbols; none harbors the immortal national soul.

That indefinable spiritual something abides in no one place, in no one heart, but in the minds and hearts of all in whom a drop of patriotism is to be found. It is a fountain into which is poured the highest aspirations, the loftiest and most unselfish sentiments and the purest thoughts of 100,000,000 individuals. Indefinite, not to be isolated, is this fountain, but that it is real the greatness of the republic testifies.

Intangible though it is, it was not hard to feel the presence of the very soul of the nation when that line of bent and aged and broken men marched through Pennsylvania Avenue on Wednesday of this week, the remnant of the Grand Army that fifty years ago passed in review before the President. It was there in the uneven ranks; and equally it was present in the gray-clad figures, each wearing a representation of the Stars and Bars in coat lapel, scattered through the crowd of onlookers.

Fifty years of reunited nation have sweetened the bitterness of strife, dimmed the hatreds of long ago, and brought together on common ground all those who loved their land better than they loved their lives, whether that land was the land of the then North or the then South; whether, as they "fought for the right as God gave them to see the right," they fought under the Stars and Stripes or under the Stars and Bars.

Here came the men who fought in blue for a last parade ere "Taps," the hour for which is fast approaching, shall sound; here came, as their invited guests, the enemies of half a century ago, their fellow patriots of today. Men, all these; men who dared to fight for ideals, mere sentiment, if you will; men who willed to give their lives if need be rather than suffer what they deemed to be national dishonor. Theirs the spirit that has made this nation what it is today.

And as they marched, or as they looked on as guests at the festival, the observer felt that here, for once, the soul of the nation hung on the verge of veritable embodiment. Its presence was real.

SMALL CRUMBS OF COMFORT.

From Germany's most recent diplomatic note in regard to the destruction of the American ship *William P. Frye,* press and public are extracting some small crumbs of comfort. The significant portion of this note, which was made public September 23, follows:

"Nevertheless, the German government, in order to furnish to the American Government evidence of its conciliatory attitude, has issued orders to the German naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen which have loaded conditional contraband even when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible to take them into port. On the other hand, it must reserve to itself the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband wherever such destruction is permissible according to the provisions of the Declaration of London."

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Since Germany, no less than Great Britain, arrogates to herself the right to declare anything absolute contraband, this German assurance is of doubtful value.

The crumbs of comfort that are found in the note come from the declaration of Germany's self-styled "conciliatory attitude" and from her agreement to pay damages for the destruction of the *Frye*, a tacit admission of her error in sending that ship to the bottom.

But, according to her own note, she has but to enlarge her declarations of contraband in order to make justifiable further destruction of American vessels. The limitations of the Declaration of London she cites offer no real protection, since they refer only to cases where absolute contraband is carried. These limitations in the Declaration of London follow:

"Article 48.—A neutral vessel which has been captured may not be destroyed by the captor; she must be taken into such port as is proper for the determination there of all questions concerning the validity of the capture.

"Article 49.—As an exception, a neutral vessel which has been captured by a belligerent warship and which would be liable to condemnation, may be destroyed if the observance of Article 48 would involve danger to the safety of the warship or to the success of the operations in which she is engaged at the time."

It is a bit curious to observe Germany citing the Declaration of London, however, in view of her destruction of the *Arabic* when that vessel was bound from, not to, a British port. For Article 38 of the declaration says: "A vessel may not be captured on the ground that she has carried contraband on a previous occasion if such carriage is in point of fact at an end."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN RIFLE

(*Continued from page 7.*)

the copper cap was invented in England. The cap was infinitely superior to the flintlock, as in using the latter it was hard to prime if there were wind and impossible in a rain or even a drizzle to keep the priming powder dry in the pan.

Although the percussion cap was at once welcomed by sportsmen, as was the case with other similar inventions, who promptly had their flintlock guns altered to use it, governments were so slow in adopting it for military use that it was not until about 1840 it began to be even a little used upon army guns. The army percussion cap was very wisely made with a brim like a hat at the open end, so as to make it easy for a soldier to know when he handled it which end would fit over the nipple.

THE LONG-RANGE MUZZLE-LOADING RIFLE.

As above stated, the problem of the rifle was that the bullet must be small enough to be forced down the barrel without deformation and yet large enough to fit the grooves so as to be rotated. While the American sportsmen effected this by using a greased patch, this was not adopted by any military organizations. In 1841 it was found that if the bullet instead of being round was elongated and made rounded, the twist of the rifle would keep its rounded point forward.

About 1847 a French officer named Minié discovered that if this bullet were made with a hollow base in which was a small iron plug, it would expand and fit the grooves of the rifle tightly so as to secure proper rotation. This enabled a bullet to be used which fitted the bore loosely and was such an addition to military efficiency that the French army at once adopted these bullets, which became known as "Minié bullets."

This increased the distance at which such rifles were effective and was so important that the example of France was followed by all other nations, Great Britain partly adopting it in 1855 and the United States in 1856, at which time one of the various Springfield rifles was being issued to the Army.

During a test in England between the percussion smooth-bore musket and the Minié rifle, twenty men fired each ten rounds, five in file and five volley firing, against a target 6 feet high and 20 feet broad, with the following results:

Distance Yards	Percussion musket		Minie Rifle	
	No. of hits	Per cent.	No. of hits	Per cent.
100	149	74.5	189	94.5
260	85	42.5	160	80.0
300	32	16.	110	55.
400	9	4.5	105	52.5

The well-known English gunsmith, Greener, had invented the Minié principle of the expanding bullet and offered it to the British government twelve years before the Minié rifle was conceived, but it was not accepted, being pronounced by a committee as "useless and chimerical," as was done by the English naval committee with Ericsson's invention of the propeller after they had been towed up the Thames River in a launch propelled by one.

After the government had given M. Minié £20,000 for his invention, Greener made a claim upon his government for recognition and, having established his prior right, was awarded £1,000.

The Springfield rifle, which was most used by the North during the Civil War, weighed 9 pounds 3 ounces, had a 36-inch barrel of .58 caliber, carrying a bullet of 450 grains with a charge of 70 drams of powder. Forty rounds, the regulation amount carried by each soldier, weighed 3 pounds 13 ounces. Its sights were of the coarsest description. They were scaled (apparently by guess) to 1,000 yards.

This long, heavy, muzzle-loading gun now looks almost as antiquated as a bow and arrow when compared with the short, light, high-power rifle which now bears the same name. It was, however, so superior to the clumsy, heavy, inaccurate weapons which at the beginning of the Civil War the Government, in its inability to procure anything better, imported from Belgium and even to the Enfield rifles imported from England, that it was common to see a regiment burst into cheers when it was announced that it was to be armed with Springfields.

The English Enfield rifle, 1853 model, of which a number were used during our Civil War, had a 39-inch barrel, with three grooves, the spiral being one turn in 6 feet 6 inches, caliber .557, and weighed 8 pounds 8 ounces. It fired a 530-grain expanding bullet, with a powder charge of 2½ drams. It was considered accurate to 600 yards. It was as well made as the Springfield, and the sights were superior.

But it was made by hand and consequently the parts of each gun were different from the parts of any other gun, while the parts of the Springfield were made by machinery and were interchangeable. Consequently, when a soldier desired to clean his Enfield he retired by himself, spread the different parts out on a blanket and allowed no one to come near him until he had finished, as experience had shown that if two men took their guns apart on the same blanket and somebody shook the latter so that the parts got mixed, it would take twenty-four hours to get the parts separated and put into the right gun.

(*To be continued.*)

SOME THINGS GUNS WILL AND WILL NOT DO AND SOME OF THE REASONS WHY.

By Charles Cottar.

TO WRITE of guns without prejudice is practically impossible. Especially is this true of rifles, for the reason that the uses and service demanded of this arm are so broad in their scope and the makes and patterns and models are so numerous and all with users, defenders and praisers, that one has to go against such great odds and opinions to make any positive statement that the satisfaction is not worth the effort or results.

But all questions of importance, and results of invention remained long in a state of embryo, existed only in opinions for indefinite periods, only to be borne into realities after much vivid discussion. Guns and ammunition are no exceptions to the rule, and are yet far from perfection.

Having used modern rifles in the killing of to exceed 500 head of big game, in the face of and against existing theories, I have come to some decided conclusions. They follow: First, that but little said by the manufacturers in their advertising should be considered by a prospective purchaser of a gun. Second, that the expressed opinions of experts, who write for publication, should be considered in the light of whether or not they have an ax to grind. Third, that the articles in many magazines, by real hunters and vacationists, should be considered as per the amount of the real experience of the writer. Fourth, the question of the superiority of any certain model or caliber, as against the efficiency of many other models of near likeness, is all in the minds of cranks who have tried guns on a limited or inadequate scale, and have formed opinions as does a man in selecting a wife. His field of knowledge, in many ways, is limited, and he finally selects a certain one, which, from his limited experience and ability, best suits his fancy, and at once and ever after—in some cases—like the married

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man, thinks he has the best and only model worthy of consideration. But, of course, he is mistaken.

In the first instance, the manufacturers employ advertising writers or have their advertising dope written and edited by experts in the art of deecption, who laud to the skies the virtues of their employer's wares and, in the insertions between the lines, make the merits of the products of their competitors look like 30 cents. To avoid personalities, this is generally done by controverting the meaning of words, figures, etc., and the same tactics are followed by most business concerns. Hence through public opinion they are immune from criticism, but can, and should be, passed up.

Then again, the manufacturers never tell the public what their different models of guns really will do. In most cases they give tabulations of weights and measures, and figurative statements and broad penetrations, but never assert what one model of gun loaded with a certain pattern of ammunition will do in actual service as compared to any other model or kind of arm or ammunition. And here is the vital point, the only one worthy of consideration in the selection of a game gun. On this subject the makers are all as silent as the tomb.

In regard to the often expressed opinions—not proven statements—of experts on ballistics, who invariably include in their dope praise or condemnation for certain guns, there is but little to be said. Minus the fact of their ability to gain space in publications, for which they—the writers—are always paid—sometimes twice by their manufacturer-employers, and the editors—they would be a silent factor in the many discussions that have done more to tangle than to settle the questions so interesting and vital to the interests of sport.

Their opinions are derivations of mathematical problems, trials against wooden targets, etc. To graduate, they require ten minutes' study, or, if they know where to procure it, some tables of figures from which they procure information sufficient to fill pages of dry and misleading reading.

But this is not always the extent of the knowledge of this class of writers. Sometimes they, too, go to the woods and hills and, with the assistance of guides, procure some good specimens and a lot of gun dope with which to ply their trade—extract money from some manufacturer—and, in many cases, for the reason that the articles are well written and of certain interest, take in the unwilling editor for so much per word, while he bites his lips and beneath his breath repeats phrases he dare not print.

Put but little confidence in such articles, for, beyond their interest as reading matter—and many of them are excellent—they are of no further value; they contribute nothing to the store of trustworthy knowledge on the merits of guns.

The opinions of real hunters and vacationists get nearer to the facts of the merits of arms; for what will please and satisfy so many men in the field and against game will not fill a like place in the admiration of others. But from this source we get no information from which to arrive at a conclusive result as to the merits of one gun as compared to another, for the opinions are as many as are the models, and formed by the limited experience of the individuals, most of whom know but little about guns or game. They are the results of, in many cases, luck; any other old gun, under like conditions, would have given the same results as did the favorite weapon of the narrator who had killed another buck that raised his total number to five or ten specimens.

But these fellows are always sincere. They tell the story and the part played by the gun as they see it. The narration is interesting to read and in many instances demonstrates what certain guns and ammunition will do, to an extent that shades all the dope of the paid writer-advertisers that has filled the pages of publications for a decade. The writers are honest and, while they do not give tables of figures and embellish the story with scientific terms, they tell what the other fellows refrain from telling—what their guns really do when tested against certain animals under field conditions.

Now for the real question: Are certain models, or a certain class or division of models, far superior to dozens of other patterns when only modern weapons are considered?

To enter in detail into this complex question would require weeks of time and columns of space and do little toward settling a question as mooted as "How old is Ann?" And, again, I would suggest that nothing would be accomplished for, in my opinion, from experience, the differences in the effectiveness and proficiency of many of the later models of sporting and military rifles are mere trifles.

The question of hand-operated actions is not debatable, for the reason that some prefer the lever, while others champion the bolt; with both, preference and fancy, the results of acquired custom, and volumes on the subject would be nil. In this line what an individual wants and prefers is the action best for him, and nothing else can fill its place.

Bore and trajectory get closer to the vital points of the gun question. But do not think for a minute that I am going to champion either side of a theory that has been threshed until personalities have taken the place of better argument, for along the line of calibers all makers have gone to extremes in either direction. Big bores are too big, and small bores, of all models, entirely too small for anything but gallery practice.

In eliminating the big guns the question of striking power is attacked and the advocates of the cannon—having always to be kicked before they realize that anything has gone off—will at once protest; but I will get to that later on.

In cutting out the big ones and the small ones, we have left those ranging from the .25 to .33. In the field others would never be missed. And this done, we have left a group with trajectory not varying to exceed a foot in 300 yards, and this could be lessened by properly balanced loads. And, as game is generally killed under that distance, the trajectories of arms are much better than the judgment of shooters in gauging the distance. And any hunter who can hit a buck at 300 yards with any gun in the group can do likewise with any other included, provided he knows the arm.

In this case the man with the Springfield or Ross has no advantage over the man with the .30–30 or .30–40, so far as trajectory is concerned, and but little, if any, advantage otherwise.

Now I have meddled with the theory of striking power, shocking power, etc. But what do the makers of guns know about these ascribed propensities of guns? Well, what they know is one thing, and what they will tell is another, or else they are very ignorant.

When striking power is dealt with only figurative statements are given; game is never considered, and guns are never considered; only ammunition. And here, I will mention, trajectoral results are obtained by the same methods, figures and basis. And in both cases, as every careful user of a rifle knows, are far from the real results obtained in testing out models and individual guns so far that they are of but little importance.

And against game striking power or shocking force is not a theory; they are both fallacies. At this statement many will remonstrate, for the simple reason that they know no better. Their ideas, like policies, have been taught them, and, like religion, they possess no facilities for testing out, and would not if they could. But they are wrong, sadly wrong.

But gunmen cannot be censured for what they do not know about the effects of gunshot wounds on life or tissue, for army surgeons, who are the best qualified and have the greatest facilities for learning such things, have never learned, or at least have never advanced any plausible theory on the subject, yet they have attended millions of cases, hundreds of them alike, to ordinary observation, with the after-results widely different.

One man will be shot through the head or the trunk of the thigh and die in a few minutes from the wound. Another, from all appearances, receives an identical wound, and rolls a cigarette and kicks at being taken to the rear.

In the first instance the prevailing opinion, both common and expert, is that "the poor fellow died of fright," or that "the shock killed him." The latter would be the gunman's theory. But in expressing it he gives no thought to anatomy, ignores the former case or ascribes the different results to the vitality of the different individuals.

And the same results are obtained in the same proportions with all rifles in the field, against all kinds of game, so the particular kind of gun has nothing to do with such results.

I will give a few incidents that have come under my personal observation: At a little village in the Texan Panhandle a negro was shot in the leg, slightly above the knee, with a .45 revolver at about 20 yards' distance. He dropped in his tracks, paralyzed, never again moved, and died in three hours. He was a big, husky cow-puncher, normal and healthy.

Another time, at Enid, Okla., the city marshal was shot with a like gun an inch above the heart, from a distance of 5 feet. He ran a half block, fired from a like distance at his fleeing assailant and killed him. Then he sank down and expired. But this is enough along the line of human targets. But guns are used against human beings, and such cases afford excellent opportunities to prove or disprove theories and fallacies.

In shooting antelope in New Mexico I had an experience which first aroused my sentiments against the always and ever-advanced theory of shocking power. In stalking a band I gained a position a hundred yards from the animals. My partner, not knowing that I was

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in the vicinity of the band, fired into the band. The animals broke straight away from me. In three shots from a .30–40 Winchester two hits were scored. One animal went down in his tracks, while the other ran 300 yards and stood while I approached and finished him at 200 yards.

In dressing the latter animal first I discovered that the bullet, a soft-nose, entered between the hips, in the rear, passed entirely through the body lengthwise, coming out near the point of the shoulder. A lung was penetrated, but not the heart, and no bones. Then, in skinning the first animal, we noticed that the bullet had entered at the same spot, and, following the course it traversed, as far as close observation could disclose to one not thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the animal, we found that the two animals had received identical wounds. One died instantly; the other would have lived several minutes and went a long way, far enough, under favorable conditions, to have escaped.

In my African shooting many incidents—far too many to enumerate—happened which knocked the theory of shock from me. Wild hogs never came down to hits until the spine or brain was injured, or until exhausted from bleeding or suffocating. And some escaped after being twice hit with a big-caliber bullet. A little stinebok, hit in the stern, while running, at 20 yards with the bullet from the same gun, never lost his footing in front and continued running on his forefeet for 50 yards.

On another occasion, while out with only the .30–06, with soft-nose ammunition, I encountered a buffalo bull, at distances varying from 180 to 225 yards I put seven bullets into the animal's shoulders without apparent permanent injury. Then, with the the only remaining cartridge in my possession, I put him down with a shot in the ham at 300 yards.

Another time an oryx came by, driven by the dogs, at 100 yards. I was carrying the same .30-caliber rifle. A shot to the shoulders and one through the pouch failed to even slacken his speed. Then one through the flesh of the hams, which did not touch a bone, dropped him in his tracks.

Where game is plentiful and the country favorable such incidents are noticeable and common, and I could mention dozens of them where animals were shot in all positions, with different guns, with all the various results—not from the guns, but from the ammunition and the exact course of the bullet.

But one does not have to go to Africa nor make the test on big game to demonstrate the fallacy of shocking force from striking power.

To keep in practice I use my sporting rifles on jackrabbits. In this sport I have used the .38–55, .32–40, .30–30, .30–40, .32 W.S., .30 Springfield, .25 Remington and 7-mm. Mauser, all with like results.

In this shooting I have hit many rabbits that escaped; many ran after being hit, some shot through the lungs, 100 yards, while others, hit in the hips, were killed instantly.

These things I have often mentioned, especially to a friend, prominent in sporting literature—an undisputed authority on shotguns, about which there is nothing he does not know—and from experience. He became interested and we got out the guns and went after rabbits. A dozen rabbits were shot, and some experience realized. We were using a .25 auto-loading gun, .32 W.S. and .30 Government. Of course, some of the rabbits were mincemeated, but not all. At 150 yards, using the Springfield with a 220-grain soft-nose bullet, a rabbit was hit in the eye from an angle from behind, the bullet coming out in the center of the forehead. But the little animal lived and hopped about in circles for several minutes and was finally killed by one of the boys.

Another, shot through the shoulders with the Government 150-grain bullet, ran 50 yards. Another, shot at 150 yards, with a soft-nose bullet, ran 100 yards after being hit midside. He died from suffocation. Another, shot in the hindquarters, died at once.

These are common results of experience, and can be obtained by anyone, as against the theory of shocking power, even against the smallest game.

By this time the reader will begin to wonder what kills game, what kind of gun to use, and what kind of ammunition to use. I can only give my experience, which may be construed as only theory, but it has been obtained with a variety of guns and ammunition, used against nearly all the different kinds of game, and from a careful study of the various results obtained in actual experience. And all gun dope can only be accepted as theory, so I and my opinion are no exceptions to the rule.

In killing game those of but little experience know that the brain and spinal trunk nerves are the vital spots in any animal. When these points are reached and injured, little or much, quickly or slowly, gently or abruptly, the aminal responds to the injury. But some will say that all game cannot be hit in such mortal spots, and how about those that succumb at once to shots in less-known vital spots.

Good grounds for argument; but, whether hit with a .25 or a .45 caliber in a spot which is not vital, the results are the same; and the mortal areas are not confined to the spine and brain. About the stomach, around the kidneys, and in the hips are nerves leading to the spine, an injury to which is fatal to life, and in the neck are nerves, the injury of which is not fatal, but, as in the case from other shots, the muscles of locomotion are paralyzed, thus stopping an animal in his tracks.

So, then, the value of a sporting rifle depends not on its striking power, not on its ability to mincemeat an animal, and not at all so much on the gun as on the man behind it, who knows the proper kind of ammunition to use against certain animals, and his ability to put the shots, as nearly as possible under the circumstances, to the mortal spots.

This puts the most vital point of the proposition up to the ammunition. Then, to properly remedy the defects and failures in game shooting, animals would have to be classified and loads conjured for the different classifications—nit. This would be still sticking to the present prevailing ideas—a dozen guns, with several kinds of ammunition—and none of them adapted to develop the highest proficiency on any game animal.

Any of the intermediate calibers, with one properly proportioned load, will deliver the goods when used against the biggest game. But at present many of them are failures, as compared to what they should be, when used against any game, and the reasons are simple.

The resistance of tissues vary to such an extent that, with such ammunition, the penetration is insufficient. And this also applies to full metal-patched bullets, many of which entirely fail to lacerate, while those that upset disintegrate to such an extent that the penetration is short.

No American-made gun with American-made ammunition will shoot through a big lion. A broad statement, but true. This, of course, applies to certain places on the body and from certain angles, but the heavy bones and thick muscles protect the vital spots, where the animal lives.

The same is true of many other animals, some of which are American. For this reason many good guns are condemned, when the entire fault lies with the formation and composition of the projectile, coupled with a faulty proportioned load of powder and bullet.

A gun to be adequate for moose would be one which would shoot entirely through the animal lengthwise and cut a rough, but not mincemeated path the entire length of its course. No ammunition in use will do it.

And such a load would make any gun adequate to go against the biggest game and yet not destroy the flesh of the smallest. And it can be adapted to any of the intermediate calibers of any of the many makes in common use today.

In the future, ammunition, not guns, will be along the line on which the manufacturers will have to concentrate their energy and skill if they hope to keep up with or outclass their competitors. In fact, at present ammunition alone predominates in excellency or inferiority of all the better models of sporting arms. We have got the guns, when will we be able to procure the ammunition?—American Field.

GOVERNOR SPRAGUE'S BUFFALO HUNT.

"THE death of ex-Governor Sprague of Rhode Island at the age of 84," said an old-time railroad man to a press representative, "reminds me that I saw him one time when he was within a fraction of a second of never being more than half that age, to say nothing of his facing an excellent chance of being pretty well scattered around the Kansas prairie. That happened forty-two years ago and it was on the occasion of a most extraordinary buffalo hunt.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad was opened as far as Wallace, Kan., in 1872. The late Lucius T. Stanley, who subsequently became prominent in railroad circles in the West, was the first station agent at Wallace, and I was with him more for company, I guess, than for anything else, for there wasn't much to do but hunt buffaloes and keep watch on thieving Indians, who were yet plentiful around there. Buffaloes were still roaming then in vast herds over the prairie thereabouts. One day Colonel Moale, who was commandant at Fort Wallace, sent us word that ex-Governor Sprague of Rhode Island, with a friend, was to be his guest at the post on a certain day, and was eager to enjoy a buffalo hunt; that he had arranged for one, and invited us to join in it.

The Governor and his friend—a gentleman whose name was Morgan—came as announced, and I don't suppose there was ever a hunting party on the continent that presented so formidable an array as did the one that was formed that time to go out after buffalo. Governor Sprague, escorted by Colonel Moale, led the hunt. His friend Mor-

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gan, accompanied by an officer of the post, rode next, accompanied by a number of invited guests, Station Agent Stanley and myself among the number. Behind us rode a dozen or more officers and attaches of the post, the rear being brought up by a guard of fifteen soldiers, in charge of the commissariat, and who were to act as rounders-up of buffaloes for the benefit of the hunters and to bear the trophies of the chase back home.

Word had come to Wallace that a large herd of buffalo were feeding on the plain 15 miles to the northwest. The hunt headed that way and after a two hours' ride we came in sight of the herd, having passed many straggling bunches of buffalo on the way without disturbing them. That herd was indeed a vast one. As far as the eye could reach over the plain the feeding buffalo spread away in a black, undulating mass. As was the habit of the buffalo, the herd was broken up in small bunches, each bunch in charge of three or four young bulls, while the inevitable outposts of dethroned old bulls kept enforced watch and guard, cropping the grass in impotent loneliness. It chanced that the character of the wild pasturage was what was known as 'spotty,' that is, the growth was uneven, so that the bunches of buffalo were more detached than was usual with a feeding herd, a fact favorable for the greater success of the hunt.

The hunting ground was far from being such as would have been selected if there had been choice in the matter. It was naturally rolling, and was diversified by deep gullies, the dry beds of streams and ponds that had once irrigated the plain. It was clear to the eye of an experienced buffalo hunter that a race with a buffalo over the treacherous course would be accompanied by its own perils, to say nothing of those that would attend the furious charge of a wounded and enraged bull. But the hunt was there, and no one felt disposed to back out. Governor Sprague was particularly eager to engage the game.

The wind being greatly in our favor, we drew up to within 200 yards of the big herd undiscovered. We halted at that distance, gazed for a few minutes on the vast collection of shaggy monsters, a sight the like of which no one on earth will ever see again, and then formed a plan of attack. On the left of the main herd, and somewhat isolated from it, were two large bunches of buffalo. Colonel Moale selected them for attack by a party consisting of Governor Sprague and himself and the Governor's friend Morgan, and in personal charge of Lieutenant Irwin, aided by two other officers of the post. The rest of us were to wait until that party had made their assault, and then join in the chase as circumstances and the situation might dictate.

Governor Sprague and Colonel Moale put spurs to their horses, sped like wind across the intervening space and were fairly among the buffaloes before the animals were aware of danger. We watched the result from our positions. Governor Sprague had never been in a buffalo hunt before, but he had been well coached on the way in by Colonel Moale. He urged his mount unhesitatingly into one of the bunches, selected an enormous bull for his first trial of nerve and skill in such an engagement. He sent a pistol ball behind the bull's foreshoulder. Instantly the big brute, enraged, turned on his enemy and charged furiously. Governor Sprague dexterously avoided the rush, and by a quick and skillful detour drew up close to the ponderous bull and dropped him in his tracks at the second shot. Leaving him to be disposed of by the cavalrymen, he dashed on after more excitement.

The buffalo were now flying over the plain like the swell of a gigantic wave. The ground quivered beneath their mighty tread as with the tremor of an earthquake. There was no time to lose. Governor Sprague spurred his horse on to its full speed and was soon side by side with another immense bull. Just as he raised his arm to fire his horse sank up to his knees in a prairie dog's hole, tumbled forward and threw its rider over its head. The Governor fell almost in front of the flying bull. The bull stopped in his flight and charged with lowered head and flashing eyes upon his prostrate foe. Unaided, there could have been no possible escape for Governor Sprague from the maddened animal's thrust of horn. None of our particular party was near enough to hope to render the necessary aid, but we dashed at breakneck speed toward the spot.

"Fortunately, Colonel Moale had kept close in the rear of his distinguished guest, and only in the possibility of his clearing the space between him and the imperiled man in time lay any hope of the latter's rescue from being torns to pieces by the goring and trampling of the furious bull. The Colonel sank spur into his horse. If the animal had once stumbled or faltered, Governor Sprague would surely have been impaled and torn asunder before our very eyes. The Colonel's horse was true, but when he dashed with his rider upon the angry bull and turned his assault to retreat the buffalo's horns were touching the helpless hunter's breast.

Before Colonel Moale could dismount the rescued guest was on his feet, and although pale from his close call, ready to mount again for the chase, his horse having been recaptured by the cavalrymen. He scarcely waited to thank the Colonel for his timely interference with the bull before he was ahorse and in full pursuit of the flying herd again.

While we stood gazing after him and admiring his pluck, ping! ping! ping! came the whizz of bullets so close to the ears of some of us that we could almost feel their wind. We looked in the direction these messengers came from, and there another novel sght met our eyes. Governor Sprague's friend Morgan had been unhorsed by a bull he had attacked, and the bull was chasing him around on the prairie, while Morgan was trying to put an end to the unpleasant pursuit by turning at short intervals and blazing away at the bull's head. He might as well have been firing against a rock, even if every one of his shots had hit its mark. It was plain, however, that none of his shots went where they were sent, but were sailing right toward our group. We were consequently in more danger than the bull or his unhorsed enemy, and if both of them had not passed out of sight into one of the deep gullies there is no telling what the result might have been to us. A couple of the cavalrymen dashed to Morgan's rescue, but before they arrived at the gully Morgan came clambering out, black with prairie dust and streaming with sweat, but with an exultant cry, 'I got the pesky beast!' Both Morgan and the bull had stumbled and tumbled together into the gully. Morgan got to his feet first and by a lucky shot had put a bullet into a vital spot in the buffalo, and 'got him.'

The hunt lasted an hour before the last of the herd had got beyond reach. When the party assembled at the rendezvous it was found that the score of the hunt was twenty big bulls, of which Governor Sprague had bagged five."—Sportsman's Review.

B.S.A.

RIFLE
"SAFETIPASTE"

THE "NO TROUBLE"
RIFLE BARREL PRESERVER

THE arduous process of scrubbing out barrels of modern rifles and the need for the usual periodic examination afterwards are abolished by B. S. A. "Safetipaste." Immediately after firing the bore of the barrel has merely to be coated thoroughly with this dope which renders the acid and other products of combustion quite harmless. The rifle may safely be put aside for any period, no matter how protracted. The bore has simply to be wiped out before firing is commenced again, and its polish will then be found as brilliant as ever. Neglected barrels may be much improved by its use.

B. S. A. Rifle Safetipaste has been put through the most severe tests during the last twelve months in the B. S. A. factory, from which, as is well known, many thousands of rifles are turned out annually. A recent instance in connection with some badly corroded barrels in which a certain brand of .22 ammunition, well known for its destructive properties, had been used, demonstrated the remarkable character of B. S. A. Rifle Safetipaste. These barrels although continually cleaned by the usual boiling water method constantly threw up characteristic rust patches, when left for a few days after cleaning. One application of B. S. A. Rifle Safetipaste effectively destroyed the acid deposits which boiling water treatment had failed to remove.

B. S. A. Rifle Safetipaste does not make a nasty mess of the hands. Its saponic and alkaline nature renders it a fit medium whereby the hands may be washed.

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THE WEAPONS OF THE WARRING NATIONS.

THE present war offers a unique opportunity for the study and comparison of the various rifles, ammunition, and machine guns in use by the belligerents.

Never in the previous history of the world has such a diversity of weapons been employed in the field. On the one hand we have the large-bore rifle, the Martini-Henry, in the hands of some of the Turkish troops in the Dardenelles, contrasting with the Italian Mannlicher Carcano with a caliber of .256 inch, with which they oppose the Austrian Mannlicher of .315 inch. The report on the suitability, strength, rapidity of fire, accuracy and wounding power, at the various ranges of these rifles and their ammunition, that will undoubtedly be collected and published at the close of hostilities should be of immense interest and value.

It is therefore as an introduction to the study of these reports that the following brief description of the various types in use is here inserted.

With the exception of France, all nations are using magazine rifles, that is to say, rifles with magazine under the bolt-way for containing the cartridges.

France has a repeating rifle—a tube being fitted in the rifle under the barrel, the cartridges being fed on to the platform or carrier by a spiral spring and plunger; the advancing bolt carries the cartridge into the chamber. As mentioned above, the Turkish troops are, in part, armed with the Martini-Henry rifle, a single-loader, but their main weapon is the Mauser rifle.

With the exception of Austria, who uses a straight-pull action, the rifles of all the magazine rifles are fitted with a bolt, with a turn-down movement to lock the action and close the breech.

The cartridges are fed into the magazine by means of a charger or clip.

If a charger is employed the cartridges are swept into the magazine out of the charger, which is then thrown away. If a clip system is arranged, the clip and cartridges are inserted bodily into the magazine, the clip falling through a hole cut in the base of the magazine when all the cartridges have been expended.

With the exception of the Russian army, which uses a quadrilateral bayonet, all the belligerents use sword bayonets.

Names of the rifles employed by the belligerents: Austria, Mannlicher Carcano with a caliber of .256 inch, with which they oppose the Mauser; Canada, Ross; France, Lebel; Russia, 3-Line or Nagant; Great Britain, short magazine Lee-Enfield.

The Austrian Mannlicher is a straight-pull bolt-action rifle of .315-inch caliber. Like all Mannlicher rifles, it is loaded by means of a clip, in this case containing five cartridges. It is provided with a safety bolt but no cutoff. Its weight is 8 pounds 5½ ounces. The bayonet weighs 10½ ounces, is doubled-edged near the point. With the bayonet fixed the rifle is 4 feet 11 inches, without the bayonet, 4 feet 2 inches long. There are four grooves with a twist of one turn in 31 calibers. The sight is a "tangent" type, and is graduated from 410 to 2,132 yards. The cartridge, which is 3 inches long and weighs 455 grains, is rimmed. The steel-coated bullet has an ogival point and weighs 244 grains. The charge consists of 42.44 grains of nitrocellulose, which gives a muzzle velocity of 2,034 foot-seconds.

The Beligan Mauser is a magazine rifle of .301 caliber, fitted with a detachable vertical box under the bolt-way containing five cartridges; it is loaded by means of a charger. A safety bolt is provided, but no cutoff. The weight of the rifle is 8 pounds 3 ounces, without bayonet, 9 pounds 9 ounces with bayonet fixed. It is 4 feet 11¼ inches long with bayonet fixed, 4 feet 2¼ inches without bayonet. There are four grooves with a turn of one in 32½ calibers. The tangent pattern of sight is graduated from 547 to 2,187 yards. The rimless cartridge is 3 inches long and weighs 441 grains. The ogival-headed bullet, with a cupro-nickel sheath, weighs 219 grains. The muzzle velocity of 2,034 foot-seconds is obtained with a charge of 37 grains of nitroglycerine and nitrocellulose.

Great Britain has armed her troops with the short magazine Lee-Enfield rifle of .303-inch caliber. The cartridges are contained in a detachable vertical box, into which they are loaded by means of a charger holding five cartridges. The rifle is provided with a safety bolt and cutoff. Its length and weight without bayonet fixed is 3 feet 8½ inches and 8 pounds 10½ ounces, with bayonet fixed 5 feet 2 inches and 9 pounds 10½ ounces. There are five grooves with a twist of one turn in 33 calibers. The sighting is radial (that is to say, the sight stem, pivoted at its front end, rests on a bed at all distances; it is not raised to a vertical position as in the "tangent" type), graduated from 200–2,000 yards. A system of long-range sights is also fitted to the rifle, graduated from 1,600–2,800 yards. The cartridge is 3.05 inches in length, weighing 381 grains—it is furnished with a rim. The 174-grain pointed bullet is covered with an envelope of cupro-nickel. The "cordite" charge weighs 38 grains, giving a muzzle velocity of 2,450 foot-seconds.

Canada uses the Ross rifle with a caliber of .300 inch. The cartridges are loaded by hand into a magazine which takes the form of a fixed vertical box with a platform that can be depressed by a lever. A cutoff and safety bolt is provided. The rifle weighs 9 pounds and the bayonet 1 pound. The rifle with bayonet unfixed is 4 feet 4 inches, with bayonet fixed 4 feet 11 inches long. There are four grooves with a twist of one turn in 33 calibers. A tangent system of sighting is employed, graduated from 100–2,200 yards. The cartridge with a length of 3.05 inches weighs 415 grains and is provided with a rim. The pointed bullet of 200 grains has a nickel envelope. The nitrocellulose charge gives a muzzle velocity of 2,300 foot-seconds.

The French Lebel rifle exhibits a type which must be considered somewhat out of date, namely, a repeating rifle in which eight cartridges are contained in a tube under the barrel. The caliber is .315-inch. The cartridges are loaded into the tube by hand, one at a time. It is provided with a safety bolt, but not cutoff. The rifle weighs 9 pounds 3½ ounces and is 4 feet 3 inches long without the bayonet—10 pounds 1½ ounces and 4 feet 11 inches with the bayonet fixed. Four grooves are provided, with a twist of one in 30 calibers. The sighting consists of a "tangent" lever backsight, graduated from 273–2,187 yards. The cartridge is 2.95 inches long, weighs 415 grains, and is provided with a rim. A cigar-shaped bullet with a pointed nose, made of cupro-zinc, weighs 198 grains. A muzzle velocity of 2,300 foot-seconds is obtained with a charge of 42.50 grains of nitrocellulose.

Germany possesses a Mauser rifle of .311-inch caliber. The magazine consists of a vertical fixed box situated under the bolt-way—the bottom of the box is flush with the stock of the rifle. The magazine holds five cartridges, which are loaded by means of a charger into the magazine. This charger is of the "lame" pattern, and weighs 109 grains, being the lightest in use with the execption of the Beligan, a material advantage. It is provided with a safety bolt, but no cutoff. Its weight is 9 pounds and the bayonet weighs 14 ounces. It is 4 feet 1½ inches long without the bayonet and 5 feet 9¾ inches with fixed bayonet. There are four grooves making one turn in 30.2 being a fixed vertical box; it is a clip-loader, the clip holding six are contained in a charger. Its weight is 8 pounds 15¼ ounces with-bayonet is 4 feet 4 inches, with bayonet fixed is 5 feet 9 inches. The bayonet is quadrilateral in shape, and is always carried fixed. There are four grooves with a twist of one turn in 31.6 cabilers. A tangent sight is fitted to the rifle graduated from 310–2,096 yards. The "rim" cartridge is 3 inches long and weighs 347 grains. A copper bullet with a pointed head weighs 150 grains. The muzzle velocity is 2,800 foot-seconds. The propellant is nitrocellulose.

Italy is armed with the Mannlicher Carcano rifle, the magazine being a fixed vertical box; it is a clip-loaded, the clip holding six cartridges. It is fitted with a safety bolt, but no cutoff. It weighs 8 pounds 6¾ ounces without the bayonet and 9 pounds 3 ounces with bayonet. The length of the rifle without bayonet is 4 feet 2¾ inches, with bayonet 5 feet 2¼ inches. Its caliber is .256-inch, the smallest in use in the field. Four grooves are provided with a twist of one in 32.2 calibers. A tangent sight is graduated from 656–2,187 yards. The rimless cartridge is 3 inches long and weighs 331.8 grains. A round-nose 163-grain bullet attains a muzzle velocity of 2,400 foot-seconds. The charge consists of 30.09 grains of ballistite.

Russia is armed with the "3-line" or Nagant rifle of .300-inch caliber. The magazine consists of a narrow box which protrudes in an inconvenient manner underneath the rifle. It is fitted with a safety bolt, but no cutoff. The magazine holds five cartridges, which are contained in a charger. Its weight is 8 pounds 15¼ ounces without bayonet, 9 pounds 11¼ ounces with bayonet. Its length without bayonet is 4 feet 4 inches, with bayonet fixed is 5 feet 9 inches. The bayonet is quadrilateral in shape, and is always carried fixed. There are four grooves with a twist of one turn in 31.6 calibers. A tangent sight is fitted to the rifle graduated from 310–2,096 yards. The "rim" cartridge is 3 inches long and weighs 347 grains. A copper bullet with a pointed head weighs 150 grains. The muzzle velocity is 2,800 foot-seconds. The propellant is nitrocellulose.

Turkey has armed the main body of her troops with a Mauser rifle of .301-inch caliber. The magazine is a fixed vertical box holding five cartridges; it is loaded by a charger holding the same amount of cartridges. Its weight is 9 pounds 1 ounce without bayonet, 10 pounds 8 ounces with bayonet. Its length is 4 feet ½ inch without bayonet, 5 feet 6½ inches with bayonet. Four grooves are provided with a twist of one in 33.2 calibers. A tangent sight is graduated

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Winners of the Sea Girt Matches

in many notable instances, chose

Peters AMMUNITION

as a stepping-stone to success. During this tournament, continuing from September 9 to 18, 1915, the following places were won by users of the Ⓟ brand

Columbia Trophy
1st, 2d Reg. N. J. Infantry
2d, 3d Reg. N. J. Infantry
3d, 4th Reg. N. J. Infantry

Officers' and Inspectors' Trophy
1st, Major W. B. Martin
2d, Capt. C. F. Silvester
3d, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes

Nevada Trophy
5th, Capt. C. F. Silvester

Dryden Trophy
3d, N. J. State Team

Sadler Match
2d, N. J. State Team

Interstate Regimental
2d, 2d Reg. N. J.
3d, 3d Reg. N. J.

Company Team
3d, Co. L, 2d Reg. N. J.

Company Team (Tyro)
3d, Co. L, 4th Reg. N. J.

Spencer Silhouette
2d, N. J. State Team

Cavalry Team
1st, Troop C, 1st Squadron N. J.

Veteran Organization
1st, Old Guard N. Y.

Sea Girt Championship
3d, Lieut. A. F. Ruch, 3d Reg. N. J.

Spencer Match
3d, Major W. T. Price

Libby Match
2d, Major W. T. Price

Hayes
3d, Major W. T. Price
4th, Col. W. A. Tewes

Meany
4th, Major W. T. Price

All Comers' Expert
3d, Private O. Smith

Keller All Round
3d, Col. W. A. Tewes
4th, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

Members
1st, Capt. C. F. Silvester
2d, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

Reading
2d, Corp. R. E. Gilman

Boyle Trophy
2d, Corp. R. E. Gilman

Individual Rapid Fire
1st, Capt. C. F. Silvester
2d, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

McAlpine Trophy
3d, N. J. State Team

Cruikshank Trophy
4th, 4th N. J. Infantry

71st Regiment Trophy
3d, 2d N. J. Infantry

Old Guard Match
1st, Zettler Rifle Club

N. Y. State Rifle Association Match
2d, Col. A. A. Tewes

Wingate
3d, Col. W. A. Tewes

The Ⓟ Quality, as usual, produces RESULTS

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio

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from 273–2,187 yards. The cartridge weighs 416 grains, is 3.07 inches long, and is rimless. The bullet is covered with a steel, cupro-nickel sheath, weighs 211 grains, and is round-nosed. The muzzle velocity is 2,070 foot-seconds, which is obtained with a charge of 40.2 grains of nitrocellulose. In order to compare the above characteristics with those pertaining to the whole of the principal nations in the world, the following summary is given:

Weight—The mean weight at the present day is 9 pounds 1 ounce, while the weight of the rifles in 1880 was 9 pounds 10 ounces.

Length—The mean length is 4 feet 1½ inches without bayonet and 5 feet 2¼ inches with bayonet. Thirty years ago these figures were 4 feet 2 inches and 6 feet, respectively.

Chargers are used by Great Britain, short-magazine Lee-Enfield and C.-L. Lee-Enfield rifles; Germany, Belgium, Spain and Turkey using some pattern of Mauser rifles; Russia, Japan, Switzerland, Portugal and United States of America. Clips are employed by Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, who are armed with straight-pull Mannlicher rifles (Greece has also adopted the Mannlicher Shoenauer, a charger-loading rifle with a fixed vertical magazine having a rotary platform), Holland, Italy, and Roumania.

Single- or Hand-Loaders—The Lee-Enfield rifles are still used by Great Britain, the French Lebel, the Portuguese Kropatschek, the American, Danish and Norwegian Krag Jorgensen. The rifles of the following nations are provided with cutoffs: Denmark, France, Turkey, Great Britain, United States of America.

The rifles of all nations are provided with a safety bolt except Denmark and France.

The caliber ranges from .256 to .315 inch.

Pulloff—All nations employ a double pulloff to their trigger except Russia.

The following table gives the weights:

	1st	*2nd*		*1st*	*2nd*
United States	1½	3½	France	2½	6
Austria	4	7	Russia	5½	0
Germany	2	5	Spain	2	5½
Japan	2¼	6½	Switzerland	2½	5
Norway	1½	7½	Great Britain	3½	5

Cartridges—Austria, Great Britain, Denmark, Holland, France, Roumania, Portugal, Russia, United States (Krag) use "rim" cartridges. Belgium, United States (short Springfield), Turkey, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Germany use rimless cartridges. The cartridge used by Japan is semi-rimless.—Army and Navy Gazette, England.

THE .250-3000 SAVAGE, AFTER ALL.

(Copy of letter from the DuPont Company.)

"We have had the new .250-3000 Savage on our chronograph several times, getting instrumental velocities of from 2,910 to 2,952 feet seconds, corresponding to a muzzle velocity of 2,980 to 3,020 feet seconds."

Inasmuch as the DuPont Powder Company make and sell smokeless powder, not rifles, I believe we can regard their testimony as to the velocity of the .250–3000 Savage as being trustworthy and conclusive.

It will be interesting to hear from Mr. Newitt about the physical impossibility of obtaining 3,000 feet seconds from any barrel only twenty-two inches long with any powder now used. He assured us of said impossibility in ARMS AND THE MAN not long ago. Ergo miracles have been achieved by somebody.

E. C. CROSSMAN.

Reticent.

"How are the fish in these parts?"

"Well, I can't say. I have dropped them a line every day for a week, but have got no reply yet."

Jack's Job.

A young lad applied for work the other day at a shed in Burnley, where his three brothers had worked previously, but had 'listed. The manager, a thorough patriot, told the lad he could find him two looms at once, and then asked:

"How's your brother Frank going on?"

"'E's out at the front, sir, fighting."

"Is your Albert out in France as well?"

"Yes, sir, 'e's wi' eawr Frank—same regiment."

"Your eldest brother, Jack, will be out there also, I reckon."

"No," said the youngster, with a proud shake of the head, "Jack hasn't gone to France yet. 'E's mindin' India!"—The Spectator.

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RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL

Jeffersonians' Weekly Shoot.

L. C. Brown was high gun at the Jefferson Rifle Club shoot Thursday, September 23, which was the closest match yet held.

Fifteen members were out on the range and shot one, two or three strings on the A target at 300 yards, slow fire.

The club had the weeds cut, so that the view of the targets was unobstructed, and some very good scores were made.

Lucien C. Brown was high gun, shooting in splendid form and consistently, as will be seen by the "box" score.

The targets were much better handled than for a long time. Sergt. Gilchrist, of Company C, was in charge and was highly complimented on the quality of marking his squad put up. It is hoped the club can induce him to take charge of the targets permanently.

It's a Wonderful Gun for Ducks!
This 12-gauge Marlin repeater handles fast and with great accuracy—shoots close and hits hard—brings down ducks cleanly at long ranges. Built so you can use heavy trap and duck loads without discomfort. Easy to load and unload.
It's the one best all-around gun—for ducks, geese, foxes, for trap shooting and all small game—and the safest breech-loading gun built.
Six Quick Shots
Marlin
No. 28A 12-Ga. $22.60
16 or 20 Ga. Light Weight $24.00
12-16-20 Gauge Hammerless Repeating Shotguns
They have Solid Top—a thick steel wall of protection that also keeps out rain, snow, dirt, leaves, twigs and sand. Side Ejection (away from your face and eyes). Matted Barrel—a great convenience in quick sighting—costs extra on any other standard grade pump gun. Press-Button Cartridge Release—to remove loaded cartridges quickly from magazine. Double Extractors—they pull any shell. Six quick shots (5 in 20 Ga.) Quick Take-Down—for convenient carrying and cleaning. Trigger and Hammer Safety—a double guard against accidental firing. Solid Steel Breech—the receiver absolutely solid steel at rear as well as on top. Ask your dealer!
With Visible Hammer—12, 16, 20 Gauges, Solid Top, side ejection, matted barrel, take-down, etc., $21.60.
Select the right gun! Send 3c postage for new big catalogue of all Marlin repeating rifles and shotguns.
The Marlin Firearms Co.
41 Willow Street, New Haven, Conn.

The shooting of the targets of the members was so close that tenths had to be used for the first time for determining places. The six high men only showed a difference of 2.6 between them. Thus Lucien C. Brown beat Phifer Smith six-tenths of one per cent and Smith beat A. F. De Funiak six-tenths, while De Funiak beat M. H. Jordan eight-tenths and Jordan beat R. M. Sillimon six-tenths. Lucien C. Brown was high with 86.6 per cent; Phifer Smith second with 86 per cent, and A. F. De Funiak was third with 85.4 per cent.

Following scores were made:

Name.	300	*Yards.*		*Pct.*
L. C. Brown	43	44	43	86.5
Phifer Smith	41	43	45	86.0
A. F. De Funiak	40	42	46	85.4
M. H. Jordan	41	45	41	84.6
R. M. Sillimon	41	42	43	84.0
J. T. Evans	42	42	..	84.0
F. Tschudy	42	40	..	82.0
J. C. Beatty	39	43	..	82.0
G. A. O'Connell	38	42	41	80.6
R. C. Morefield	38	42	40	80.0
M. F. Jones	31	45	..	76.0
W. C. Grebe	38	..	..	76.0
L. Munger	37	36	..	73.0
G. E. Sanford	37	36	36	72.6
W. B. White	23	..	..	46.0

Greenhill Trapshooting Club.

The Greenhill Trapshooting Club held its fourth shoot for the Wilmington Morning News Trophy Saturday afternoon and the event was a very exciting one.

At the last shoot Leonard Bonsall was in the lead, but he was pressed hard by John Lynch and James D. Moore, who were only one target behind him in the race. The tension was pretty great Saturday when he stepped up to the firing line to shoot his first twenty-five targets. The weather conditions were fine and the shooters were all in excellent spirits.

Bonsall fell down on his first ten targets, but recovered himself in great shape and with his handicap made the highest total for the Wilmington Morning News Cup. There will be one more shoot for this trophy for the two or three members who have not had a chance to make their fourth shoot, but it is doubtful whether they can catch up to the leader. Scores (25 targets) follow:

H. S. Lynch	18
Richard Bonsall	11
C. C. Lynch	16
Frank Swartz	15
Miss Hammond	18
W. C. Lynch	9
Harvey Lynch	14
C. C. Bonsall	12
Leonard Bonsall	13
H. Donaldson	19
E. Cornog	11
W. H. Appleton	16
John Lynch	16
E. D. Bard	10
Miss Smith	5
Jos. Snow	17

Saturday's Shoot at Youghiogheny Country Club.

Saturday afternoon's shoot at the Youghiogheny Country Club resulted as follows: A. H. Rigsby with a handicap score as well as a net score of 47 out of a possible 50, won the DuPont Tiffany Spoon. In the contest for doubles for the season, which was decided at this shoot, Calhoun performed the remarkable feat of breaking his entire string of 24 out of a possible 24, winning the trophy for the season, which was a combination Grogan design, solid silver pencil, knife and nail cleaner. Dr. Heisey, winning the second number of events duing the season, was awarded the second prize in the shape of a Grogan combination solid silver pencil and 6-inch ruler. The handicap shoot for the day, as stated above, resulted in a win for Rigsby with 47 out of 50 closely followed by Calhoun, Wilson and Sword, each with a 46. Cornelius and Normal Allderdice, who is a new shooter followed, each with a 45.

Scores in the 50 target shoot were as follows:

Name	*Net Score*		*Handicap*		*Handicap Score*
A. H. Rigsby	47	+	0	=	47
J. F. Calhoun	44	+	2	=	46
J. W. Wilson	44	+	2	=	46
J. A. C. Sword	39	+	7	=	46
W. A. Cornelius	37	+	8	=	45
Norman Allderdice	37	+	8	=	45
W. C. Heisey	43	+	1	=	44
John Stallings	42	+	2	=	44
Jas. Simpson	34	+	9	=	43
Wm. Pry	35	+	7	=	42

In the Doubles the scores were as follows:

Calhoun	24
Rigsby	22
Heisey	18
Stallings	18
Allderdice	14
Cornelius	12

In the qualifying contest, Rigsby qualified at the head of Class "A," Dr. Heisey at the head of Class "B," but having already qualified in Class "A" he cannot quality in a different class, which makes Stallings qualified in Class "B." Cornelius and Allderdice each qualified in Class "C." However, as there is only one more shoot before the end of the season, it will be impossible for either Rigsby or Allderdice to properly qualify for the season's shoot-off in October, as all contestants must have shot through at least four contests.

Good Off-hand Shooting.

The above ten-shot string of 99 out of a possible 100 by Mr. Arthur Hubalek, Brooklyn, N. Y. All shooting was done off-hand at 100 yards in a regular club match, at the Rosedale, L. I., Rifle Club range, on September 19, shooting a .33-caliber Pope Ballard rifle, 20-inch barrel with Winchester 5-A cross hair nose, palm rest and set triggers. Weight, 13½ pounds; load, 2 grains, semi-smokeless and 8½ U. M. C. primer Schuetzen Smokeless. Bullet 1 to 30, 218 grains.

The score was properly witnessed.

United States Government Rifle Range.

Essington, Pa., September 25.

In winning the "Col. B. C. Tilghman" pistol match of the 3d Infantry with a record score of 178 out of a possible 200, First Sergt. Raczkiewicz, Company G, established for himself a place among the crack pistol shots of that organization. Previous to the contest today Raczkiewicz had never fired a pistol or revolver and was not counted on to even place in today's match, his victory coming, as it did, over such expert shots as Lieut. Herman Thomas, instructor in pistol shooting of the Philadelphia police and champion pistol shot of Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant Colonel Kemp, who has held the expert revolver championship of the National Guard of the State, proved very popular to the members of the regiment. Lieutenant Thomas, who finished second, equaled Raczkiewicz's score, but was low in rapid fire. Third place was taken by Colonel Kemp, with a score of 170.

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ACME NITRO SOLVENT Scores Highest

The Verdict on Cleaning-Dope By a Bunch that is "Some Jury"

ACME NITRO SOLVENT, ever since its introduction to shooters, three years ago, has made good. Among the many who have unqualifiedly endorsed it as *the best yet* in the line of dope for cleaning firearms of every class, and keeping them clean, are the men named herewith. What such a group use on their own guns and recommend in this way, no gun-user that knows "who's who" in the shooting game can consistently decline to adopt.

ACME NITRO SOLVENT is put in screw-top tin cans for security in carrying. It is sold at a popular price for a liberal quantity. Note this:

⅛ Pint cans, 2⅔ ounces. Retail price, 25 cents;
½ Pint cans, 8 ounces. Retail price, 50 cents.

Five cents extra for postage on either size, east of Mississippi River. Eight cents to places west of this line. Ten cents to foreign countries.

Special Prices to Rifle and Revolver Clubs and Military Organizations affiliated with the N.R.A. and the U. S. R. A. as below

⅛ Pint cans, $2.00 per dozen, delivered.
½ Pint cans, 4.00 per dozen, delivered.

Teams or individuals planning to attend the Jacksonville shoot may have a supply sent direct there in advance of their arrival if so ordered. Money back if not suited.

E. C. Crossman, Los Angeles, Cal.,
Sec'y L. A. Rifle and Revolver Club.
Charles Newton, Buffalo, N. Y.,
Rifleman and Ballistics Expert.
Peter J. Dolfen, Springfield, Mass.,
Expert Pistol Shot, Sp'gf'd Revolver Club.
Louis J. Castaldini, Springfield, Mass.,
Expert Pistol Shot, Sp'gf'd Revolver Club.
"Bob" Smith, 75 Federal St., Boston, Mass.,
V. P. and Gen. Mgr. *National Sportsman.*
W. H. Newsome, Hartford, Conn.,
Secretary Hartford Gun Club.
R. D. Fraser, Los Angeles, California,
Range Master, L. A. Rifle & Rev. Club.
G. A. Merrill, Gunsmith, Stockton, Cal.
Imhoff Brothers, Bathurst Village, N. B.,
Big Game Hunters and Guides.
Lieut. Col. John J. Dooley, Portland, Me.,
Chief of Ordnance, Maine National Guard.
Capt. Stuart W. Wise, Boston, Mass.,
Ordnance Dept., Mass. Vol. Militia.
Capt. T. R. Geisel, Springfield, Mass.,
Ordnance Dept., Mass. Vol. Militia.
Capt. H. C. Martin, Springfield, Mass.,
Q. M., 2d Regt. Infantry, M. V. M.
Capt. W. R. Murphy, Boston, Mass.,
Ordnance Department, M. V. M.
Capt. Frank A. Wakefield, Springfield, Mass.,
Ordnance Department, M. V. M.
Lieut. W. T. Leushner, Buffalo, N. Y.,
74th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y.
H. Tauscher, 320 Broadway, New York City,
U. S. Agt. Mauser, Mannlicher and Luger Arms.
John W. Blake, Boston, Mass.,
Shooting Gallery Proprietor.

Two of the above "jurors" write in detail as follows:

"I can recommend **Acme Nitro Solvent** as being the best oil for use in high-power rifles I have ever tried. It is not only a first-class lubricant in the sense that it is heavy enough to protect against rust, but at the same time it neutralizes the smokeless powder residue and does not gum. Charles Newton."

"Your dope—**Acme Nitro Solvent**—has shown more virtue as a cleaner than anything I've used. You are at liberty to say that we use it almost exclusively in the Los Angeles R. & R. Club . . . and find it ahead of —'s or any other nitro cleaner in the market, besides costing less. E. C. Crossman."

More circumstantial reports in descriptive folder.

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Western Shells

Win Six State Championships

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The Longest Run of the Year—312 Straight

Was made by Mr. D. J. Holland at the Missouri State Shoot

The High Average for the Entire Program at the Grand American Handicap, 556 x 600, made by Mr. Wm. Ridley

Get into the Championship Class—Shoot Western Steel Locked Shells

WESTERN CARTRIDGE COMPANY
EAST ALTON ILLINOIS

Look for the Western TRADE MARK **Red Diamond**

In the expert battalion match also contested, the team representing the 3d Battalion had an easy time winning over the 1st Battalion aggregation by a score of 454 to 409. Each battalion was permitted to shoot any number of expert shots up to twenty, the ten high scores being taken as team score. High score of 49 out of possible 50 was made by Private Fullerton, Company L, of the winning team. The scores:

TILGHMAN PISTOL MATCH.

First Sergeant Raczkiewicz, Company G.

15 yards slow fire.....	10	10	9	9	9—47
25 yards rapid fire.....	10	10	9	8	6—43
25 yards rapid fire.....	10	10	10	10	10—50
50 yards slow fire.....	8	8	7	6	9—38
					178

Lieutenant Thomas, Company G.

15 yards slow fire.....	9	10	10	9	10—48
25 yards rapid fire.....	10	9	9	8	8—44
25 yards rapid fire.....	10	10	9	9	9—47
50 yards slow fire	8	8	9	7	7—39
					178

Lieutenant Colonel Kemp, Field.

15 yards slow fire.....	9	10	10	10	10—49
25 yards rapid fire.....	10	10	9	8	8—45
25 yards rapid fire.....	10	10	9	9	9—47
50 yards slow fire	6	6	5	4	8—29
					170

	15 Yds. S. F.	25 Yds. R. F.	50 Yds. S. F.	Total.
Capt. Blair, Co. K.....	50	81	25	156
Lieut. Apeldorn, Staff	44	72	37	153
Capt. Milne, Staff....	46	72	26	144
Capt. Bluett, Co. C...	44	67	27	138
Lieut. Long, Co. M...	40	72	15	127
Lieut. Schrandt, Co. G.	27	42	13	72

BATTALION EXPERT MATCH.

(600 yards slow fire.)

3d Battalion.

Private Fullerton, Company L.....	49
Private Haagen, Company L.....	48
Corporal Robinson, Company I.....	46
Sergeant Springer, Company K.....	46
Lieutenant Small, Company L.....	45
Corporal Fullerton, Company L.....	45
Lieutenant Long, Company M.....	44
Major Foos, Field.....	44
Captain Blair, Company K.....	44
Private Kernaghen, Company K.....	43
	454

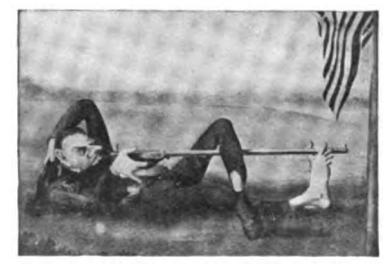
FOR THE

DEN—CLUB ROOM COMPANY QUARTERS

Size, 8 x 10

ERIN GO BRAGH

THE QUEEN'S OWN



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Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN is entitled when his subscription is paid up for one year, to one free insertion of a half-inch want ad in this column.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Bolt action and receiver complete stock rear sight and two magazines for Remington Lee military rifle, all in the finest condition. .35 caliber Winchester center fire, 24-inch nickel steel barrel with regular rear and Lyman front sights in good condition. Would like fancy Winchester '95 action; .22 target revolver; .45 automatic pistol or an automobile.

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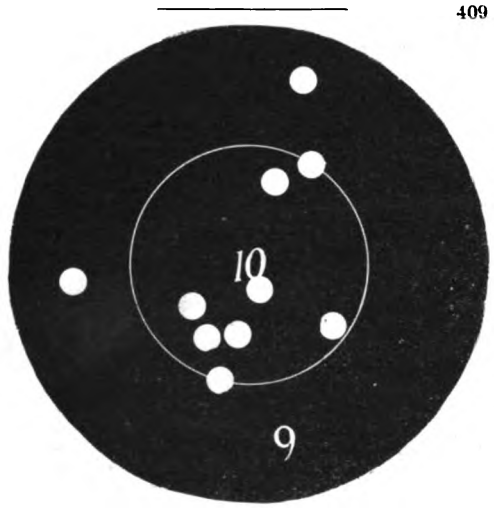
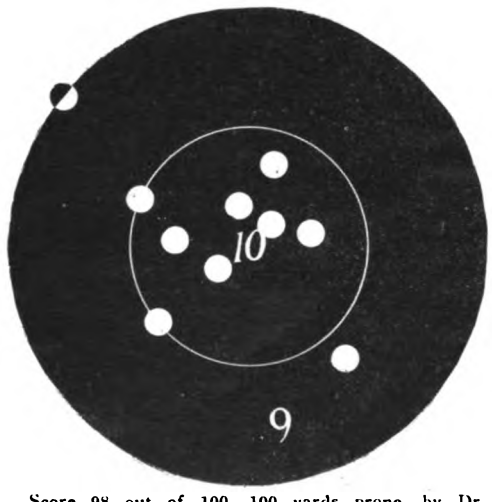
Wanted—For range use, Lordbury, Bardou 33 power, or Aitchison telescope, state price and condition. BOX 31, ARMS AND THE MAN.

1st Battalion.

Private Hammond, Company A	47
Colonel Kemp, Field	46
Sergeant Fuller, Company D	46
Sergeant Morley, Company D	43
Lieutenant Jeffords, Company A	41
Lieutenant Kemp, Company A	39
Sergeant Schmidt, Company D	39
Private Belfotta, Company C	37
Artificer Gefrorer, Company A	36
Lieutenant Tilghman, Company D	35
	409



Score of 98 out of 100, 100 yards prone, by A. O. Niedner, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, using a .22 Niedner Springfield rifle, telescope sight, U. S. .22 Lesmok ammunition.



Score 98 out of 100, 100 yards prone, by Dr. Henry A. Baker, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, using a B. S. A. bolt-action rifle, telescope sight, U. S. .22 long rifle Lesmok cartridges.

Miss Schofield High Gun at Nemours Traps.

The weather conditions were fine for shooting last Thursday afternoon, but Miss Amy Schofield was the only lady who had her "rabbit's foot" with her. She smashed 18 out of a possible 25 targets, with a straight run of 11. To date Miss Schofield is high for the Morning News trophy.

Scores (25 targets) follow:

Mrs. Chas. Springer	5
Mrs. E. L. Riley	9
Dr. Florence Seward	9
Miss Smith	7
Miss Amy Schofield	18
Miss H. D. Hammond	17

There were several beginners at the club yesterday and two of them broke two out of ten targets.

"BLUE BIRD."

Peters Paragraphs.

High general and high professional averages at Lincoln, Ill., September 15 and 16, were won by Mr. Arthur Killiam 294 out of 300, using Peters factory-loaded shells. Second and third amateur averages were won by Messrs. Sheets and Gayle, of Lincoln, Ill., with 287 and 285, respectively, both with Peters shells.

At Monticello, Ill., September 17, high general average was won by Mr. H. W. Cadwallader, 119 out of 125, with the "P" brand.

At Belleville, Ill., Messrs. S. E McGeehon and E. J. Linde, both of O'Fallon, tied for high amateur average, 94 out of 100, with Peters factory-loaded shells.

The 1915 Westy Hogans tournament, like its predecessors, resulted in some notable victories for users of Peters ammunition. Mr. Woolfolk Henderson, known the country over as the winning of the four chief amateur trapshooting events in 1914, was high amateur, breaking 493 out of 500 targets. He also won the John Phillip Sousa trophy for high score, 100 straight, on trap No. 1; the double target championship, 86 out of 50 pair; tied for first place in the Westy Hogans championship, 98 out of 100; second in the Atlantic City cup race, 147 out of 150.

Mr. Allen Heil, of Allentown, Pa., won third amateur average for the entire tournament, 485 out of 500; the Shanley trophy on trap No. 2, 99 out of 100, and the Du Pont 18-yard championship, 97 out of 100.

Mr. W. S. Hoon, the well-known amateur from Jewell, Iowa, tied for fourth amateur average, 484 out of 500; second in the Du Pont 18-yard championship, 96 out of 100.

In the team race, Mr. F. B. Stephenson, of New York City, made high score on the winning team, 98 out of 100, and in the Bull Durham handicap J. A. Depew was third, 93 out of 100. The 16-yard prize was won by Mr. J. P. McKean, of Philadelphia, 91 out of 100. Surely, a great list of achievements for users of the "P" brand.

High general and high professional averages at Falls City, Nebr., September 16 and 17, were won by Mr. D. D. Gross, the well-known Du Pont representative, score 384 out of 400, with Peters factory-loaded shells.

The Black Shells Win on Atlantic Coast.

At the Westy Hogan four-day shoot, which was held at Atlantic City during the week of September 13, G. J. Tuckett, of Rochester, N. Y., won the Westy Hogan special, the leading event, using the Black Shells and netting a score of 95 out of 100.

This victory on the Atlantic coast completes a string of Black-Shell triumphs, beginning with the Grand American Handicap at Chicago and including the recent Pacific coast tournament.

Remington Arms-UMC News Items.

Manning, Ga., was the scene of an interesting shoot recently. Elmer Hoffman, shooting a "perfect shooting combination," a Remington pump gun and Nitro Club shells, was high gun with a score of 183 out of 200, while E. E. Breckenridge and G. A. Roeber, shooting the same brand of shells, tied for second place with scores of 178 out of 200.

Quite a goodly number of shooters turned out for the Memphis (Tenn.) Gun Club shoot and competition was brisk in the trophy event. George Schmidt, shooting Arrow shells, won the Class A cup, scoring 96 out of 100.

C. L. Waggoner won a two-day shoot at the Falls City (Nebr.) Gun Club. He shot Arrow shells, and made the excellent score of 386 out of 400.

Charles Douglas, using a "perfect shooting combination," Remington pump gun and Nitro Club shells, defeated forty other enthusiasts at the Warsaw (Ind.) Gun Club recently. He broke 47 birds out of a possible 50.

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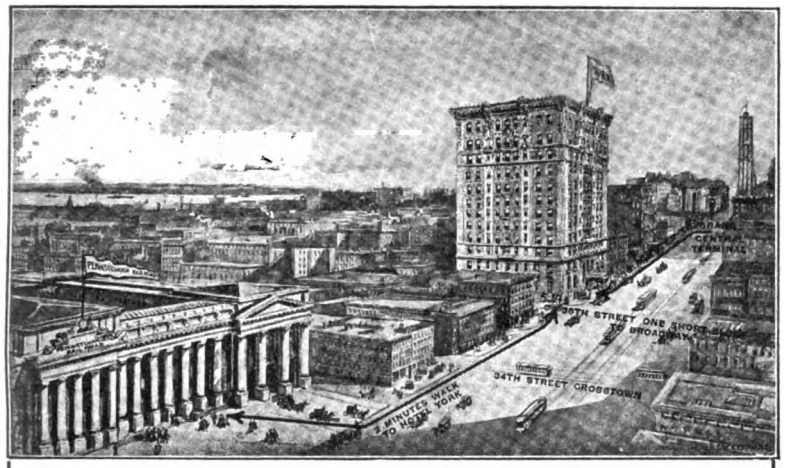

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		Score
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1.	J. W. Hessian	134
2.	A. P. Lane	130

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1.	A. P. Lane	146
2.	E. G. Reising	143

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2.	J. W. Hessian	48

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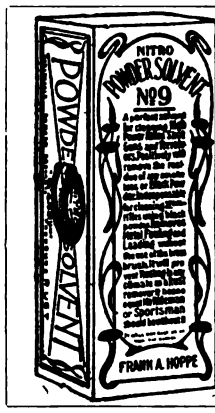

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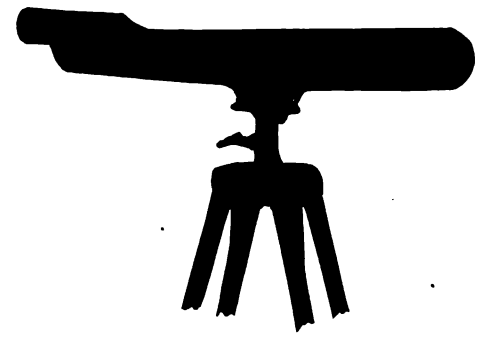

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Vol. LIX, No. 2 OCTOBER 7, 1915

THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

CONTENTS.

The Matches at Jacksonville

Hope for the National Guard

The Development of the Modern Rifle

The Principles of Rifle Sighting Simply Explained

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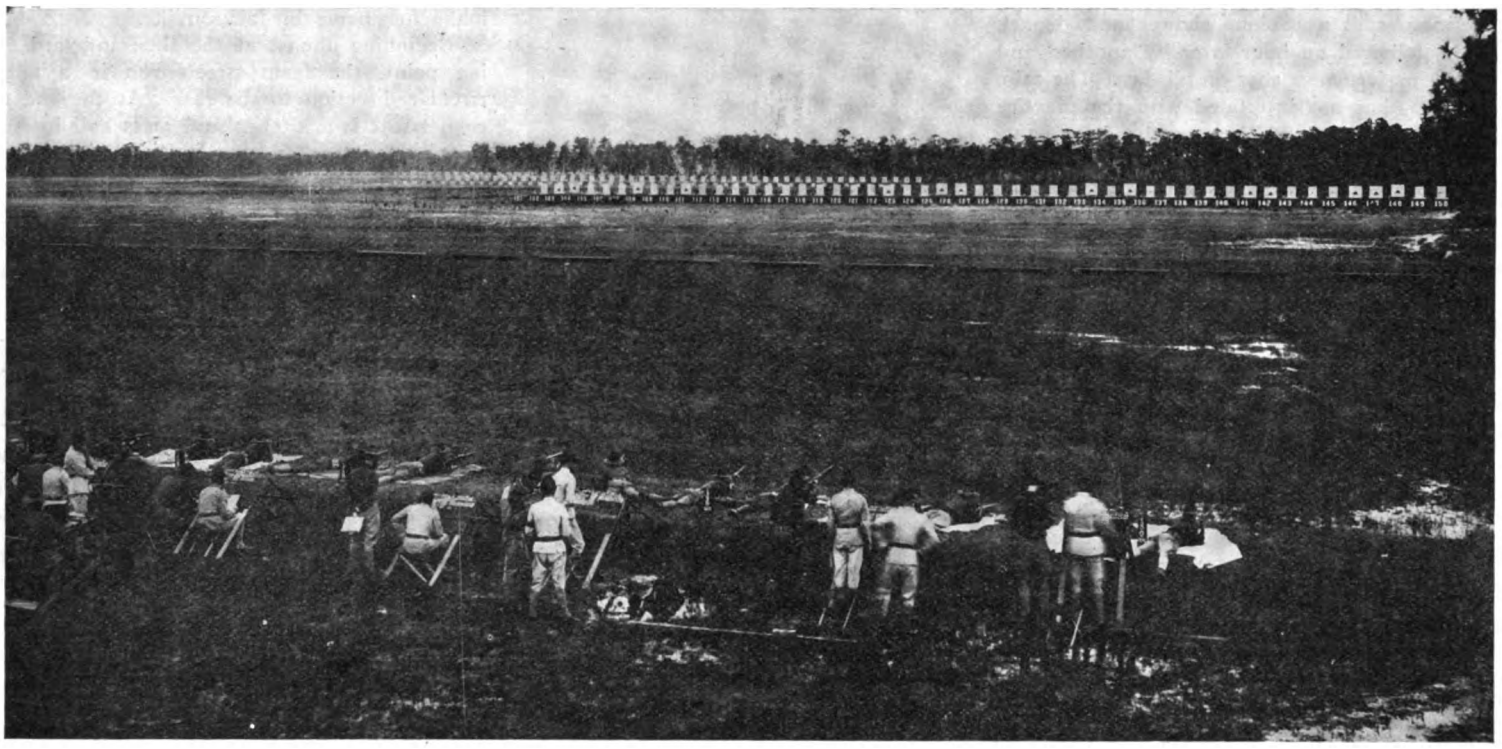
VOLUME LIX. No. 2. WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 7, 1915. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

The Matches at Jacksonville.

By Our Special Correspondent.



THE TARGETS ARE SILHOUETTED AGAINST GREEN TREES.

State Camp, via Jacksonville, Fla., October 2.

THE opening day of the Florida matches dawned clear and bright, but as is the daily custom, these conditions lasted only for a few hours, when the usual storm gathered and broke. The day was sultry in the extreme, the temperature registering about 84°, the continued hot weather and the high humidity making it very hard on the members of teams from the North and Northwest.

There are nine teams on the grounds, of which the Marines and Massachusetts have been here the longest, having arrived September 20. The other teams here are Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Indiana, Minnesota, North Dakota, and the United States Infantry. Kentucky and Illinois will arrive on Monday. From an official summary the outlook is that forty-five teams will be present.

The Florida range is the second largest in the country and the largest in the South, being equipped with 150 targets. The range proper covers 110 acres of level ground, ornamented with a growth of oak and magnolia trees. The reservation on which it is located is a natural park, embracing 1,078 acres, 8 miles from Jacksonville, on the St. Johns River. The range is in perfect condition and shows that a great amount of preliminary work has been done to prepare it for the matches.

This range differs in one respect from both Camp Perry and Sea Girt—the targets are silhouetted against green trees and it is much easier on the eyes than the skyline of the two latter. Not only the vista in the rear of the targets but the entire range itself, is clothed in a mantle of green which is most restful. There is no shade near the firing points, but canvas flies have been erected, under which competitors and spectators can congregate and be protected from the direct rays of the sun.

We have probably had no national match in which the arrangements were so thoroughly worked out and prepared for in advance. Capt. L. E. Hanson, the quartermaster, has been on the ground for two months and it is due to his indefatigable labors as well as those of General Foster, Adjutant General of Florida, that the canvas city and the targets were ready for the competitors. Without doubt Captain Hanson is the hardest worked officer in camp. He is busy from early morn until late at night, supervising the putting up of tents, the issuing of cots and equipage to incoming riflemen, and other important details. He meets every arriving train to see that the officers and men are quickly and promptly quartered. He is assisted by an infantry sergeant and a clerk. Great credit should also be given to the officers of the Atlantic Coast Line Ry., who meet all train at Jacksonville and send a representative to accompany the team to the camp. A. W. Fritot, division passenger agent, personally attends to looking after the welfare of arriving teams whenever possible.

Col. R. M. Blatchford, the executive officer, is in command of the camp, having arrived on the ground on September 29, and his staff also is on duty, consisting of the following officers:

Assistant executive officer and chief range officer, Captain Harllee; assistants, Lieut. Col. John J. Dooley, N. G. of Maine; clerk, Sergt. N. M. Shaw, U. S. M. C., from Washington headquarters. Adjutant, Capt. Wm. H. Clopton, Jr., 13th Cavalry; assistant, First Lieut. Wm. E. Persons, 11th Infantry. Quartermaster, Capt. L. E. Hanson, 9th Infantry; assistant, Mjr. Geo. H. Weller, Quartermaster Corps, Fla. N. G. Statistical officer, Capt. Caleb Rodney Layton, 2d Infantry, Fla. N. G.; assistants, Lieut. Martin H. Shute, 2d Lieut. G. K. Shuler, Lieut. J. T. Clements and Lieutenant Samworth. Ordnance

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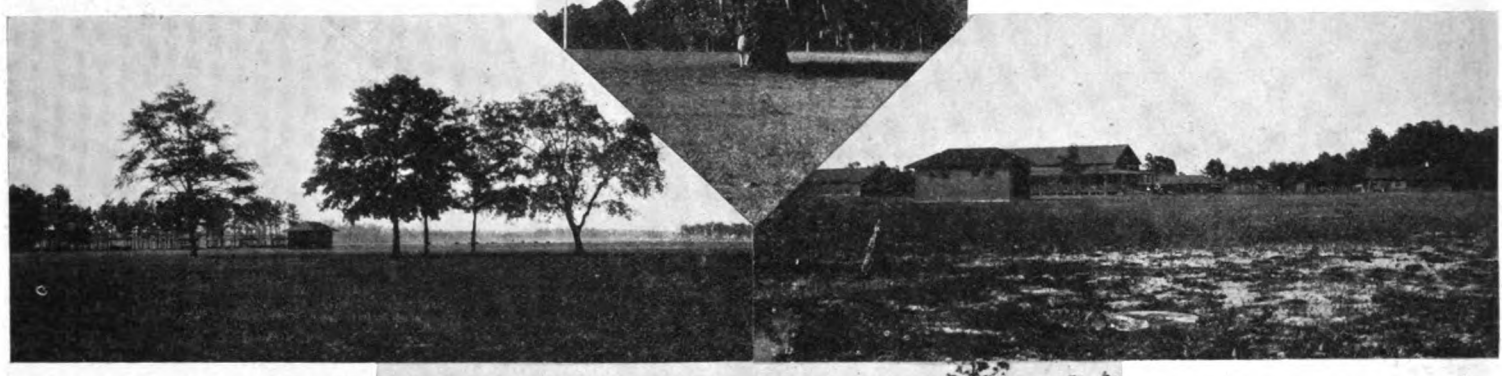
officer, Maj. Edward M. Shinkle, U. S. Army; assistant, Capt. Alexander W. Maish. Signal officer, Second Lieut. W. B. Sullivan, U. S. M. C. Surgeon, Major Allen, Medical Corps; assistants, Capt. Howard M. Bailey; Capt. Ernest R. Gentry. Range officers, Captains Kimbrought, Richmond Smith, A. O. Seaman, Chas. H. Morrow; First Lieuts. H. I. Lawrence, A. J. Lynch, B. R. Campbell and Bloxham Ward; Second Lieuts. E. L. Franklin, W. R. Connolly, F. L. Van Horn, J. F. Richmond and R. M. Jones.

There are already quite a number of ladies domiciled at camp; the camp for the married officers is, as usual named the "Squaw Camp," and at the present time Mrs. Halfin, Mrs. Aiken, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Batten, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Rupertus, all wives of officers of the 23d Infantry, are presiding over their canvas castles. Mrs. Clements, wife of Lieutenant Clements, of the 9th Infantry, is also among the number.

The weather has been anything but propitious during the last week. Old Jupiter Pluvius has let loose the rain clouds every day. "It rains according to regulations," is the comment of some of the officers. A rain cloud will loom up in the southwest every morning, spill a copious shower and depart, to be followed an hour later by another, and so the performance goes on all day. The rain, however, has not interfered with the practice of the teams. The temperature has been hanging around the neighborhood of 80 to 90°, but the humidity, especially after the showers, has been exceedingly high.



BRICK HIGHROAD LEADING TO JACKSONVILLE, THE LARGEST MAGNOLIA TREE, AND GLIMPSES OF THE CAMP GROUNDS PROPER.

An important decision has been announced in camp as to the number of days' rations which be allowed the State teams while here. Quartermaster Hanson states that he has instructions to allow rations only for two days' preliminary practice and the actual days' shooting in the National matches, which will be from five to six days. Rations will not be allowed for the intervening Sundays.

Another ruling, coming from the Secretary of War, interprets the 75 per cent duty question as follows: "Seventy-five per cent of military duty during the past twelve months requires the performance of 100 per cent for the past nine months or 75 per cent for the past twelve months. Members of teams are not eligible unless they fulfill the above requirements for length of service prior to the date of the match. The pleas that State camps of instruction comprise 75 per cent of all instruction during the past twelve months will not be accepted."

There are many ways of traveling back and forth between Jacksonville and camp. The Atlantic Coast Line runs a special shuttle car from Jacksonville, making four trips a day back and forth. The trolley line runs from Jacksonville to Ortega, 4 miles from the camp, where connection is had with electric busses to camp. There is also a charming boat trip down the St. Johns River from the city to camp, an exceedingly pleasant ride of an hour. The combined trolley and electric buss trip consumes about the same time and the railroad about half an hour.

Visitors come in daily from Jacksonville to see the camp and watch the shooting. There is a splendid automobile highway all the way from Jacksonville built principally of brick. It is 15 feet wide and about 11 miles long. For some distance it passes through the most beautiful residential section of Jacksonville. So that everybody can be promptly informed as to the attractions that can be reached from camp, the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce has established a free information bureau at camp in charge of George Demming.

General and Mrs. Foster have taken up their residence in a canvas bungalow on the shores of the St. Johns River, adjoining the clubhouse, and here the General welcomes his visitors to Florida and dispenses true Southern hospitality.

The lay-out of the range is exceptionally convenient in every way. The row of administration tents is in the rear of the firing point about 100 yards from the range. There are six tents for the officers of the tournament and for administration purposes. In the center of the row is the tent of the statistical officer and The Adjutant, which are the two working tents. To the left of the statistical tent is the headquarters tent of the National Rifle Association, Lieut. Albert S. Jones, the secretary of the association, accompanied by Mrs. Jones, having arrived at camp on September 29. While Secretary Jones will remain on duty in headquarters during the shoot, Mrs. Jones will make her home in Jacksonville.

Beginning almost at the thousand-yard firing point, the team streets run in a semicircular direction to the rear. At the end of each street is a kitchen and mess hall for the team. The street proper contains six wall A tents with flies. In addition to the camps for visiting teams are separate, camps for range officers and Hospital Corps. The 23d U. S. Infantry is located between the two competitors' camps. On the river bank and about three quarters of a mile from the firing line is the new clubhouse in course of construction, and which it is expected will be opened with a house-warming some day next week. The camp grounds are liberally supplied with latrines and shower baths.

There is no depot on the grounds but the trains of the Atlantic Coast Line come up behind the firing points to the quartermaster building, where they discharge and take on passengers. In the quartermaster building are the offices of the quartermaster and the sales commissary. Across the track there is a restaurant, telegraph and express offices and commercial row. The restaurant is well conducted under a contract arrangement, supplying meals at 50 cents each. The mess hall, or restaurant, is a temporary building holding about 450 people, is screened, and gives satisfactory service. There is also a temporary postoffice with four mails a day coming and going.

The usual bugle calls are very much in evidence. Your early morning slumbers are disturbed by a reveille at 5.30, followed for an hour by a fife-and-drum corp, who finish the work of rousing the late sleepers that was begun by the buglers. There is no series of special calls for the camp at this meeting. Everybody eats breakfast about 6.30. Assembly for the markers and scorers is sounded at 6.45, and the range officers report at the firing point in time to begin shooting at 7 o'clock. When the program was arranged it was not taken into consideration that the days are much shorter here than at Camp Perry and that at 4.30 it is generally too dark for shooting at 1,000 yards. Owing to this fact, the time of beginning shooting in the morning has been changed to commence at 7 o'clock instead of 8 and

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to close at 5 o'clock instead of 6. This will cause some of those dilettante shooters who expected to stay in Jacksonville and travel back and forth to camp to change their plans, as the first train from the city does not arrive in camp until 7.30.

So that the Marines can keep track of the time and not miss their meals, a bell, which has been loaned by the Navy Department and which was once on board the United States Steamship *Olympia,* Admiral Dewey's flagship, is mounted in front of headquarters and sounds the hours in true Marine fashion.

An event of more than usual interest to the riflemen will be the military ball to be given on October 13 by the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce in honor of Colonel Blatchford, executive officer. The ball will be held in the Morocco Temple and the entertainment committee, of which Frank Cassidy is chairman, is planning to make it the most enjoyable affair of the season. Capts. B. F. McGraw and A. Y. Milam, of the local Militia, are on the reception committee and Capt. A. W. Ellis and Scott S. Jackson on the program and floor committee.

Representatives of the trade are beginning to show up. Mr. Frank Kahrs and Mr. Lee Burch, of the Remington-U.M.C. Co., and Mr. Thomas A. Davis, of the Winchester Arms Co., reported today. Mr. George Schnereing, of the Ordnance Department, is once more in evidence. You would hardly feel at home at a National Match without the smiling George around.

Yesterday afternoon the first band concert was held, the 23d Infantry Band playing in front of Colonel Blatchford's quarters during the afternoon. Tonight the band plays in Hemming Park, Jacksonville, and other Saturdays while the band is here at other places in town to be decided on later.

Next week Jacksonville is going to hold what they call a "Dress up Week" and the visiting riflemen are invited to participate in the festivities. One night is to be "tacky night" when everybody is expected to dress up as "tacky" as they can. The festivities will be wound up with a "dress up" night, when all are expected to dike out in their very best. At night a certain part of one of the leading streets will be roped off and dancing held to the music of a band. There will be parades, and floats, pretty girls and everything that goes to make up a good time.

To get down to serious business:

The 1915 tournament opened with the Florida State matches, the Taliaferro match being the inaugural event. This was an intercompany team match, with five men on each team. There were seventeen entries, the teams being selected from the men who made expert and sharpshooter qualifications during the season. The shooting began promptly at 8 a. m. on the 300-yard range, Capt. W. C. Harllee, U. S. M. C., acting as executive officer. The shooting of the match was concluded at 3 p. m., showing Company A, 1st Infantry, the winner. The matches were shot through on scheduled time, this being all the shooting for the first day.

THE TALIAFERRO TROPHY MATCH.

Team	300 *Yds.*	500 *Yds.*	600 *Yds.*	*R.F.* 200 *Yds.*	*R.F.* 300 *Yds.*	*Total*	*Aggregate*
1. Co. "A" 1st Infantry:							
Ellis A. Wright, Capt.	44	45	40	46	47	222	....
Peterson, William, Sgt.	45	43	48	45	44	225	....
Lohman, E. T., Sgt.	45	45	41	42	49	222	....
Peterson, N. G., Sgt.	42	46	46	45	42	221	....
Martin, A. B., Pvt.	42	48	48	48	47	233	....
	218	227	223	226	229	1123	1123
2. Co. "G" 1st Infantry:							
Crary, John L., 1st Sgt.	43	42	45	47	48	225	....
Kendrick, George, Qm. Sgt.	41	40	41	50	42	214	....
Brown, John T., Corp.	38	44	38	44	43	207	....
Robertson, R. O., Pvt.	43	47	44	44	40	218	....
Lee, Morgan, Pvt.	39	37	39	40	46	201	....
	204	210	207	225	219	1065	1065
3. Co. "D" 1st Infantry:							
Wm. A. Gatlin, 1st Lt.	46	44	42	36	40	208	....
Burton, J. W., Sgt.	44	47	42	45	42	220	....
Buchanan, T. W., Corp.	40	41	42	43	43	209	....
Richardson, W. C., Pvt.	41	44	37	30	39	191	....
Shine, H. B., Pvt.	45	47	42	45	46	225	....
	216	223	205	199	210	1053	....
4. Co. "E" 1st Infantry:							
B. F. McGraw, Capt.	40	29	41	37	34	181	....
Zeligsohn, J., Sgt.	42	43	40	37	44	206	....
Winick, George, Corp.	45	43	44	42	45	219	....
Neuwirth, Nathan, Pvt.	43	46	46	44	41	220	....
Littman, Joe, Corp.	39	43	40	45	39	206	....
	209	204	211	205	203	1032	....
5. Co. "B" 1st Infantry.	210	209	201	188	192	1,000	....
6. Co. "G" 2d Infantry.	194	193	187	205	201	980	....
7. Co. "C" 2d Infantry.	209	189	195	177	202	973	....
8. Co. "D" 2d Infantry.	199	179	202	192	196	968	....
9. Co. "H" 2d Infantry.	196	181	207	190	183	957	....
10. Co. "F" 2d Infantry.	193	189	193	189	189	953	....
11. Co. "F" 1st Infantry.	196	172	185	198	182	933	....
12. Co. "I" 1st Infantry.	195	171	144	226	174	910	....
13. Co. "A" 2d Infantry.	175	158	185	190	191	899	....
14. Co. "L" 2d Infantry.	171	161	163	172	184	851	....
15. Co. "K" 2d Infantry.	181	161	119	160	163	784	....
16. Co. "M" 1st Infantry.	172	163	151	163	158	807	....
17. Co. "M" 2d Infantry.	175	121	124	188	173	781	....
18. Co. "I" 2d Infantry.	165	121	121	151	142	700	....
19. Co. "E" 2d Infantry.	63	41	22	92	41	259	....

This competition was open to teams of five men, one team from each company in the National Guard of Florida. The match was shot at 8 a. m. and seventeen companies competed, as follows: Companies A, D, B, M, T and G, of the 1st Infantry, Florida N. G., and Companies K, C, F, M, G, E, I, H, A, L and D, 2d Infantry, Florida N. G. The shooting was at 300, 500 and 600 yards slow fire and 200 and 300 yards rapid fire, ten shots at each range for each kind of fire. To the winning team goes the Taliaferro trophy, presented by former Senator James P. Taliaferro, of Florida.

For Monday, October 4, the program includes the following matches:

Members' medal match, regimental, open to members of the 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry who have not won the medal in a previous competition. To the competitor making the highest aggregate score in the 300 and 600 yard and rapid fire matches, goes the medal presented by the National Rifle Association and $5 in cash; 300-yard match, ten shots at 300 yards slow fire. To the competitor making the highest score, a gold medal and 35 per cent of the entry fees; 300-yard tyro match, ten shots slow fire at 300 yards, gold medal and $10 to competitor making the highest score; civilian rifle club match, open to teams of five members from any civilian rifle club affiliated with the National Rifle Association. Ten shots at 300 and 600 yards slow fire. To the team making the highest aggregate score, a silver medal to each member and 40 per cent of the entry fees.

Another match for Monday was the old Hale match, a former National Rifle Association Match. When the National Rifle Association was forced to cut down its program the Hale match was turned over to the Ohio State Rifle Association and for the National Matches this year it was given to the Florida State Rifle Association. The conditions of the match call for ten shots at 600 yards slow fire. The competitor making the highest score will receive the Hale trophy, presented by Robert S. Hale, of Boston.

Other matches for Monday were: 600-yard match; 600-yard tyro match; members' championship match; rapid-fire match; rapid-fire tyro match; 1,000-yard match; 1,000-yard tyro match.

Tuesday's program included the following matches: Pistol match; police revolver match; schoolboy club match, which concluded the matches of the Florida State Rifle Association.

Wednesday, October 6, began the Southern Rifle Association matches, including the following: Rapid fire; 300-yard; 600-yard; 1,000-yard; skirmish, Southern championship match.

Thursday, October 7: State team match; long-range team match.

Friday, October 8, the National Rifle Association matches begin.

THE REAL MEANING OF PREPAREDNESS.

DR. JOHN GRIER HIBBEN, President of Princeton University, has, as is generally known, gone on record on more than one occasion as advocating a reasonable and sensible degree of military preparation.

The Seven Seas Magazine in a recent issue, gives a prominent place to his latest paragraphs on this subject, which are pertinent enough to be passed along, as follows:

"I do not advocate preparedness for war, but a preparedness against war—a preparedness which in the event of the catastrophe of war itself will prevent the enormous initial sacrifice of human lives which has characterized every war in which the United States have been engaged.

This present terrible war has developed certain practices and usages which will revolutionize the accepted restrictions of international law, so that hereafter all immemorial obligations of nation to nation in a state of war will be swept away."

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THE HOME OF THE "HAIRY ONES."

ARNO DOSCH.

THE plateau over which we had been walking narrowed down to a promontory jutting out into a shallow sea of fog lying in the valley of the Lys. A French observation balloon floated above it half a mile to the left, and, from down under its cover, came the steady tap-tap-tap of mitrailleuses, a sound exactly like that of rivetting machines on structural iron work. Through the light screen covering the trenched battle fields before us the heavy detonations tore with timed regularity, but all we could see was the wedge of high land dropping away to nothing. Just ahead of us, but under the screen, lay Notre-Dame-de-Lorette.

At the break of the soggy hill a company of French infantry appeared out of the mist. All were bearded, all weary, all covered with mud. In their stuck-up condition there would have been something fantastically droll about them, if it had not been for their serious, dog-tired faces. There was not a smile, not a word among them, as they plodded steadily up to us. I thought they were going right on until their captain saluted and stopped beside the smart cavalry officer with me.

"We got into their trenches again last night," the infantry captain remarked in a quiet, unexcited tone. "I lost four men, but I only lost one in the counter-attack." He was a man of 50, with a grizzled beard and serious gray eyes. When he stopped, his company stopped, and he turned to take them into the conversation as he went on: "It's slow work straightening out that salient."

There was not a comment, not a movement of the head, in the whole company; but each man expressed the toughness of the job with his eyes. Nor did those eyes express anything of the joy of battle. You could see only that it was a tough job and they knew it; but that it had to be done and they were doing it. I cannot say how they conveyed the idea that they were also going to succeed in doing it, but they made that plain, too.

All these impressions they gave without saying a word. They did not even speak among themselves. They simply stopped and looked at us, but their eyes showed that they knew exactly what they were doing, and the price in lives they would have to pay, and, somehow, that seemed to make them invincible. Physically they were indifferent, short, stocky men, from whom the spring of youth had entirely gone. Their uniforms, badly fitting in the first place, were pulled out of shape by hard usage. Their trousers, red and gray cloth, and brown corduroy, were plastered with mud. So were their elbows and caps. There was even mud in their beards.

Their captain started on, and they shouldered their rifles and followed. They had given us neither greeting nor farewell; neither a smile nor a frown. But, caught by their silence, we stood and watched them go.

"The poilus," remarked the smart cavalry officer, his voice stretching out the last syllable, as we turned again toward the battlefield. Before us lay the ditches they call trenches, the great holes left by exploded mines, the slimy, slippery sides of Notre-Dame-de-Lorette. "They're taking it," he said, pointing through the mist at the rigid, ditched and muddied fields. "They will take it all, too. The poilus, like that, bumping Germans out of France, yard by yard."

His tone was not all admiration. There was a bit of contempt in it, too. For he was a regular officer, a professional soldier, and he could not quite accept this unkempt citizen army. "The poilus," "the bristly," "the unshaven," "the hairy ones;" you hear the word used in France with so many intonations, but it is never used without affection. Even the professional soldier's tone expressed that. It usually carries a little affectionate contempt with it, too, such as one has for a faithful old dog. The word was first applied to men like those we had just passed, the territorials and the older reservists, because of their straggly beards. Now that all the French Army has become bristly and unshaven, the word has stretched a little in its meaning; but still when one says "poilu," one means the territorial, the bearded, nondescript, scrubby-looking soldier—the man who has saved France.

As we went forward we passed more companies of them, bearded, muddy, silent. They had just been relieved from the steady, grinding trench fighting, and were going back a few miles to baths, dominoes and rest.

Just before we reached the bottom of the hill the mist lifted higher and I could see for miles across the new wonderland, the battle line of the trenches. A very disappointing place to look at it is, too, merely ridges of dirt running in all directions over the uneven fields. There was nothing dramatic, nothing even horrible. If there were bodies in between the trenches I could not see them, but, for that matter, it is curious how closely a body will nestle into the earth. Only the bursting shells indicated where the French trenches left off and the German began. There was nothing there to thrill, and yet below us lay the most stirring battlefields of the spring, Notre-Dame-et-Lorette, Carency, Vermelles, Mount St. Eloi. Here the Germans had first weakened under the persistent French attack. Here was the first trial of strength, hand to hand, body against body, bayonet clashing against bayonet. Here it was that France first had the feeling that soldier for soldier, man for man, she could push the Germans right out of France. And who had done the attacking? The poilus!

As we kept going forward we entered the trenches as one enters the sea over a long, shelving beach. We crossed a slippery field as fast as we could to avoid the bullets which began zipping about us as soon as we showed ourselves, and, alongside a welcome hedge, we entered a boyau, one of those long shelter-trenches leading from the rear to the fighting trenches. I was too much concerned with the zipping bullets to notice just when our path began sinking into the earth, but we were knee-deep below the level of the fields when I realized where we were going. Then we stepped down half a dozen steep, well-made steps and were completely out of sight. I could see the sky directly overhead, and that was all. Not that I cared, for I was adventuring into a new country, the land of the poilus.

When Alice fell down the rabbit hole and found the sides lined with cupboards and bookshelves, she saw nothing more surprising than the home of the "hairy ones." The boyau led straight forward for a mile or more, all chance of monotony being removed by the shells that kept passing overhead. Even they had a new sound down there. They seemed to be turning over and over in the air, but they had the same old anger, the vicious, inanimate animosity of all shells. Some of the shrapnel broke overhead, the stinging, bumble-bee bullets kicking mud all over us, so we looked quite at home in the land of the poilus.

All at once we came upon a dent in the side of the trench, and a hole in the dent. Inside was a small chamber, well underground, filled with mitrailleuse and rifle ammunition. Some of the poilus were carrying boxes forward; a healthy, cheerful lieutenant smoking a briar pipe in a dent opposite was keeping a record. He sat humming at his work, and was evidently quite contented. I sat down for a while with him in his blockhouse, toasting my shins before his charcoal burner, drier and warmer than I had been for several days, and tried to stretch my minutes there into weeks and months. I had just reached the conclusion that this trench warfare was not so bad after all, when two of the poilus passed down the boyau, carrying a third on a stretcher between them. He was lying stiffly on his face, his muddy legs and boots stretched stiffly out behind. He still had on his coat, his usual graceless tailed garment which makes the most dashing French soldier look utterly commonplace, and on him it only touched commonplaceness with misery. I never realized before how much difference a badly fitting coat could make. That corpse was grotesque.

A second passed lying on his back, his cap pulled down over his eyes, but his bearded chin bare to the sky. It was thrust forward defiantly, just as it had been caught in the moment of death. His lips were parted, too, as if he were just about to cry out. With the stifled cry in his throat, forever baffled, he was now being carried out to a shallow grave. Perhaps that last cry was to those he left at home. Three months later they would know that he was dead. Then they would accept it bitterly behind closed doors, and face the world with dry eyes. That cry would never pass the tightly drawn throat. It is hard to forget it struggling for utterance.

There was a third body, and it was almost standing on its head. The soldier who had passed up out of that grotesque had doubled over in terrible pain and grasped at his bowels. But there were only fragments and ends of bowels to grasp at, for a piece of hurtling shrapnel shell had torn completely through them. His body had grown rigid in that position and now it would not lie down on the stretcher. It required a third poilu to steady it on the stretcher that two others were carrying. It was difficult to believe that it had ever been a human body. In its ungainly attitude, its legs humped up in the air, its red trousers stiff with mud, it looked like a uniform stuffed with straw. It gave the effect of a scarecrow.

A mean fate that did not even permit the poilus to be dignified in death!

As I went forward, I was under the impression that we were constantly getting deeper into the earth, though we were really passing under level fields. It was we who were getting deeper into the trenches, because we were no longer walking upright. We were

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close enough now to be in range of the rifle bullets from the German trenches, and they pinged constantly over our heads. There was a ridge of dirt between to protect us, but the unconscious effect on us was to make us lose about a foot apiece in height. A lieutenant who had joined us in the trenches explained that it was just as well to keep our heads below the line of the fields, as the Germans opposite occupied themselves by shooting at the same points in the parapets with reversed bullets until they opened a hole.

The home of the "hairy ones" was an orderly place. Each boyau and each trench was named. The commanders' points of observation were carefully indicated, and the way to all the blockhouses containing ammunition was indicated by arrows.

At the second line of trenches the lieutenant remarked that we were about 50 yards from the Germans. It was a moment of comparative stillness. The rifle shooting seemed to have stopped. There was only the regular tap-tap-tap of the mitrailleuse. This went on mechanically. A dozen rapid shots, and then a rest; another dozen, and a rest again. I was counting them mechanically, when the silence grew so intense close around us that I knew without being told something was about to happen. Coming down the communicating trench behind us was a string of soldiers, and they stopped, too. "What is ——?" I started to ask, and the silence broke. It was shattered, splintered, torn to millions of fragments and driven into my ears. In a second it was over and I was surprised to find myself still on my feet. It was shattered again in another second, and again and again, and there was no more silence at all after that as the rifles took it up and the mitrailleuses changed from a tap-tap to a whirr. I looked around at the men in sight and saw that they were passing forward a long, curved, jagged piece of cast iron, a piece of bomb. It had passed over the head of a particularly hairy little poilu. "Brave little Shorty," "That's the time you were glad you were not tall," they joked with him, and he grinned and held his hand over his head to show where it had passed.

A zigzag brought us up to the forward trench. "Faire feu," I could hear before I was really in it, and, even above the racket of rifles, I could hear the clear tone of the commanding lieutenant's voice, "Feu." Over and over this was repeated, the poilus pumping their rifles as steadily as at drill. I forgot then their absurd coats, their murderous trousers, the mud in their beards.

When the order came to stop, we made our way along the trench, past the riflemen stepping down from their firing positions and turning bloodshot eyes on us. They were as grim and silent as ever, but each man looked up and down the line to see if all had escaped the return fire. All had in that trench. In fact, the German fire had been light. The French had only opened fire to show the Germans they were in good order and willing to receive a bayonet attack following the trench bombs. But the Germans were apparently content with the bombs.

"How far are we from the Germans?" I asked the nearest poilu.

"Look," he said, pointing to the loophole through which he had been firing.

I would have been perfectly willing to take his word for it, but I gave one hasty look. Just in front there was a stretch of perhaps 75 feet of field with new grass springing up, and then the parapet of the first German trench. It would have been no trouble at all to throw a rock into the first line of the German trenches.

"Near enough?" laughed the poilu, as I stepped hastily down. I told him it was as near as I wanted to get. "But we shall be nearer soon," he remarked. "For seven months we have been creeping up on them, and they cannot hold us much longer. They were blind when they attacked us. Because they were ready and we were not, they thought they could wipe us out. They did not know whom they were fighting, or they would have realized no Frenchman could rest while a German soldier remained on French soil. We have been winning it all back inch by inch and we will go on winning it back if we have to creep underground and blow up their trenches every 20 yards from here to the Ardennes."

He spoke with a fierce intensity and a volubility that made up for all the silent poilus I had seen that day. The fact that the German soldiers were only 75 feet away in their trenches seemed to be neither here nor there. I could imagine them, though I could not even see the point of a helmet, big, blond, well-fleshed young Bavarians, admirable-looking soldiers; but they did not seem a menace at that moment. It was they who were menaced. The spirit of the man beside me made me feel that the trench in which I stood was a comparatively safe place. And yet he was only a middle-aged man in a badly fitting coat and sloppy trousers, and he needed a shave. But, as he spoke, his eyes shone and his jaws quared under the stubble He was not much to look at, perhaps, but he was a patriot after an American's own heart.—The Forum.

THE FUTURE OF THE SUBMARINE.

TODAY I would say without hesitation that the submarine has not replaced the battleship as the principal factor in war at sea," says Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in the October number of the North American Review. "Taking it in its existing stage of development, a submersible vessel is useful for certain purposes only. It cannot yet be called sea-going or seakeeping, it is not fast; and it is extremely vulnerable. Already devices for its destruction are multiplying; the aeroplane or dirigible can see it well below the surface; the net, the mine field, the destroyer are all being used to oppose it, and a new type of armed patrol-boat is being built for the purpose of watching the sea's surface for signs of the mechanical whale that must come up. Submarine signals, also, although now in the infancy of development will doubtless soon be able to detect the presence of moving submarines and give accurately their direction and distance.

It would be, of course, not unreasonable to suppose that, while the weapons for the destruction of underwater craft are being perfected, the improvement of the submarine itself will continue. Without doubt its size will increase, its engines, both surface and subsurface, gain in horsepower and resulting speed, its radius of action grow and its seaworthiness improve. I have said nothing of the discomfort of the officers and men on the present-day vessels, nor of the well-known fact that the propelling and operating mechanism is in such an experimental stage that frequent accidents occur; these are the evils of any new apparatus—witness the automobile of fifteen years ago. But the time is not far distant when the 'habitability' and safety from mishaps will make submarines as dependable as any other high powered, complicated vessel of war. Two deterring factors will probably always be present in its development: the inability to see under water, and the necessity of coming to the surface at short intervals.

The submarine has come to stay. It has taken its place, not as the sole weapon in naval offense and defense, but as an adjunct to other weapons. That it is useful for coast defense, for commerce destroying, for scouting purposes, and as a part of the protection to and attacking power of a battleship fleet is established."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN RIFLE.

By Gen. George W. Wingate.

THE RIFLE.

PART IV.

ANOTHER insufferable nuisance was the sword bayonet which was used with this gun, as it would only fit the particular gun to which it has been adjusted. The effect can well be imagined when the guns were stacked or in a rack, with bayonets unfixed, and the men were suddenly required to seize their weapons, as no bayonets would fit if each man did not get his own gun.

The additional weight of the sword-bayonet to the muzzle of a rifle so altered its balance as to make accurate shooting with the bayonet fixed next to impossible. The Russian troops, however, are said to do all their shooting with the bayonet fixed, at the present time. Other soldiers only fix their bayonets when the time comes to charge, and therefore shoot much better than the Russians.

A paper cartridge was used in the Springfield as it had been in the flintlock. This was made of brown paper having the powder in one end (which had a projecting tail) and the bullet in the other. The soldier took the tail in his teeth, tore off the paper from that end, poured the powder in the muzzle of his gun and squeezed the bullet out of the top of the cartridge and forced it down with his ramrod, throwing away the paper. In doing this, of course, more or less powder was spilled, but in those days nobody considered a trifle of that kind made any difference in the shooting.

While the range of this rifle was over 1,000 yards, the writer never could shoot with it with any accuracy over 400 yards; in fact, when firing quite carefully with it at 400 yards he found it impossible to keep the bullets on a target 6 feet square. Not only were the paper cartridges inaccurate, but they were very apt to get wet. This often happened to the charge in the gun itself. In this case it was necessary to withdraw the bullet by a screw (called a worm) on the end of the ramrod.

In the excitement of battle men would frequently put the bullet in before they put in the powder and ram it down, and in that event or in the event that the former charge had not exploded, they might put down several loads, one on top of the other, without ever noticing

(*Continued on page* 30.)

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DEER IN THE ADIRONDACKS PLENTIFUL.

DEER are said to be more plentiful in the Adirondacks—at least in the Cranberry Lake region—than they have been before in several years. The woods are literally full of them. During the summer they have been very tame and many of them have been seen by people at the summer camps and hotels, while deer tracks have become a common thing.

The guides say that hunters will have better opportunities this fall than ever before. The reason given for the great numbers of deer is that the past two winters the seasons have been mild and the deer have wintered well.

Another reason for the large number of deer about Cranberry Lake is that about 200,000 acres of land have been parked during the past five or six years, with the result that these animals have been hunted less and protected more.

In the Bear Mountain region, where scores of hunters flock every fall from New York, Chicago, Watertown and Washington, D. C., so many deer have been seen and so many hunters booked at Bear Mountain camp that an extra number of guides have been hired for the season. The Bear Mountain section lies between the Indian Mountain Club and Grasse River parks and gets the benefit of both of them.

A LITTLE-KNOWN USE FOR GUNPOWDER.

DR. JOHN H. CLARKE, an English homeopathist, has collected his experiences with regard to gunpowder used as an internal cure for poisoned wounds. The powder referred to is, of course, the old-fashioned black powder, and it was made use of by trappers, backwoodsmen and soldiers long ago. The Indians of North America and Canada used it as a remedy for snake bites, while the shepherds of East Anglia apply it extensively in treating their flocks and themselves for wounds and blood-poisoning of many kinds, and for protecting themselves against wound infection. Dr. Clarke has published a pamphlet on this subject which cites numerous details of cases in which gunpowder has been found most effective and curative.

GROUSE SEASON IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE 12th of August is the opening day for the grouse shooting season, but this year there has not been the usual rush to the Yorkshire moors and to Scotland. Many of the large shootings, especially in Scotland, have not been let, and even where proprietors have been successful in securing tenants they have had to accept considerably lower rents.

In order to prevent overstocking of the moors which is apt to result in damage being done to crops by the game and also in the spread of disease among the birds, the House of Lords introduced a bill to open the season earlier than the established date, but it did not become a law. Lord Lovatt, speaking in the House of Lords, said that the total grouse rents of Great Britain amount to nearly a million pounds sterling ($4,866,500) per annum, and "over and above that the amount spent by strangers, who are often foreigners, is probably an equivalent sum. The rental per acre of grouse moors is often ten times as much as the rental per acre for grazing."

It is said that in an average year about 2,000,000 grouse are killed, and at a time like this when prices of meat have risen so considerably it would be wrong to allow such a supply of food to be wasted. Moreover, in many instances, wise and charitable arrangements for the disposal of the birds have been made, the King, for example, having given orders that all game killed on his own moors, with the exception of that required by the royal household, shall be distributed among the naval and military hospitals.

In regard to the suggestion that the curtailment of shooting might result in an unusual number of birds to prey on farmers' crops, it is perhaps of interest to state that complaints of such damage in Yorkshire have been rare. Grain-eating birds like the pheasant and partridge are not preserved to so large an extent as grouse. The grouse keep closely to the great tracts of heather on the moors and offer little or no menace to farm crops.

PERHAPS THIS EXPLAINS SOME RECENT ACCIDENTS.

THE United States Bureau of Navigation brings to the attention of American shipping interests the following letter from Count J. H. von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to this country:

"To His Excellency the Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Robert Lansing:

"The Imperial Government has advised me that merchant vessels which desire to show their neutral allegiance by painting their national colors on the sides often make the mistake of having those distinctive signs so small that they can not be made out from a distance.

Pursuant to instructions received, I leave it with Your Excellency to bring the foregoing to the notice of American shipowners in their own interests.

Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurance of my most distinguished high consideration. J. Bernstorff."

MR. BRYAN (NO, NOT W. J.) OFFERS AN EXPLANATION.

MR. ALFRED BRYAN, author of the song, "I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier," sends to the New York papers a letter of protest against the interpretation put upon his words, in which he says: "As the writer of this song, it surpasses my understanding how anyone can garble its meaning and intent by separating the title from the context. The song is self-explanatory and needs no apology. 'Let the nations arbitrate their future troubles, it's time to lay the sword and gun away,' is purely a plea for arbitration. 'There'd be no war today if mothers all would say, I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier.' The plea is universal. If mothers 'all would say' and sons would 'all obey' there could be no wars.

The song was written at the opening of the European war, when this nation was shocked at the sudden reversion to barbarism by the offending nations of Europe, and its subsequent acts of brutality and violence visited upon the peaceful women and children of the countries invaded. It is purely and simply a protest, through the voice of motherhood, against the form of 'kultur' which has enslaved millions of people to the will of one man, and which exacts fidelity even 'unto the third and fourth generation' to the fatherland from those who have migrated to other lands and taken the oath of allegiance to the country of their adoption; as witness the propaganda of the Dumbas, Von Papens and others.

I have been accused of writing this song to strengthen the cause of the so-called peace societies in, but not of, the United States. Nothing could be further from the truth. I have nothing but contempt for those traitors who, while extolling the marvelous efficiency of their own country, are endeavoring to lull this country into a sense of false security for the benefit of future aggressions from abroad.

Personally I am unalterably opposed to monarchies and royal houses of all descriptions. I could never contemplate the greatness of an Alexander or Napoleon without thinking of the vast hordes of slaves—the huge conquering armies—who made those tyrants possible.

There are seven relatives of mine now fighting with the Canadian regiments in the trenches in France for the cause of freedom—all Bryans. No! no relation to William Jennings."

AMMUNITION FOR NATIONAL MATCH USE.

THE average mean radius of the pistol ammunition to be used in the national match this month at Jacksonville, according to tests made at Frankford Arsenal, at 50 and 75 yards was 1.43 inches, and the average mean radius of the rifle ammunition at 600 and 1,000 yards was 7.105 inches. The mean radius of the rifle ammunition at 600 yards was 4.7 inches.

The best record heretofore made at this range was 4.806 inches by ammunition furnished by the United States Cartridge Company in 1909. The average for the two ranges was better than heretofore made by the Frankford Arsenal ammunition, but not as good as made in 1909 and 1913 by ammunition furnished by private manufacturers.

WELL?

THE guest of honor at a dinner of "Progressives" at the Hotel Manhattan, New York city, on September 22, says the Army and Navy Journal, was Victor Murdock, of Kansas, Progressive national chairman, who in his address remarked: "I believe in instant preparedness. We've got ten active dreadnoughts where we ought to have twenty; forty destroyers where we ought to have 100. We invented the aeroplane and have thirteen; Germany has 1,300. We invented the submarine and have twelve, seven of which went out of commission in one set of maneuvers. Our little army of 90,000 men is scattered among posts, the location of half of which was dictated by politicians in Washington."

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ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.
EVERY THURSDAY

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ASHMUN BROWN

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That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

LEARNING BY VICARIOUS EXAMPLE.

Whatever else the great world war has done it has at least been beneficial to this country in that it has had the tendency to make intelligent Americans turn their thoughts inward to ask themselves the pertinent question, "Has prosperity made the nation soft and feminine, dominated by emotionalism rather than by reason; does the national spirit survive?"

Much, very much, that has happened, or failed to happen, in recent years has given excuse for a diatribe written from Washington by an unnamed correspondent to the New York *Sun* who, taking his text from the recent gathering of the Grand Army of the Republic, questions that the nation is so sound as it was fifty years ago.

"Prosperity," he writes, "is subtly corrosive, and corrosion is progressive. Courage is turned to base ends. Virtue becomes strictly vocal, vice walks openly in rich raiment, nations become too proud to fight, 'uplift' revels in hysteria without shame; science is less respected than 'social science,' college professors bawl for 'free speech,' vile, seditious utterances draw gate money," etc.

Do you recognize the picture?

And yet even this pessimistic philosopher is not without hope of witnessing a restoration of what he terms "the masculine régime."

"The essential soundness of this heterogeneously constituted republic," he observes in his conclusion, "guarantees ultimate return to the good habit of sobriety. We are fortunate to have the purge by war vicariously performed."

THE NATION AWAKENING.

Truly the capital city of the nation has witnessed a remarkable outpouring of patriotism during the past two weeks. First came the Union veterans of the Civil War for their last great encampment and a re-enacting of the grand parade of fifty years ago, the men who learned by bitter personal experience the penalty the country paid for its lack of military preparedness. Hard upon their departing heels come this week the gatherings of the National Rifle Association, the National Defense League and the Navy League to make articulate their demand for preparedness in this time of peril.

Patriots all of these, the men who compose the membership of the three organizations mentioned no less than the men who fought under the flag.

For these men of the younger generation also are engaged in a campaign, a campaign for the safeguarding of the nation, a campaign to accomplish that which all history teaches should be accomplished. They are fighting the forces of ignorance and the forces of disloyalty, the one equally as dangerous as the other. Theirs the task to strip the mask from that great, powerful and insidiously operating group which, sheltered by the flag, operating through the weak, the silly, the vain, the venal and the demagogic, seeks to nullify all efforts to make this nation strong, and so seeks in order to advance the interests of other nations. Against the forces put in operation by alien money to defeat national preparedness, the National Defense League, the Navy League and the National Rifle Association are fighting manfully.

Their fight is to get the truth before the people, to make the country's needs known and understood, to show the grave danger that lies in the pacifist prattle of men who wear famous names but are none the less, either by intention or by virtue of being pliant tools, the servants of alien interests.

The inertia of indifference is to be overcome to accomplish the required result. There is no lack of latent patriotism in the country, but it must be stirred to life. When the American people think at all on a subject they are disposed to think right. Progress in overcoming this inertia has been made. This week's gatherings in Washington and the wide publicity given to their proceedings is helping much. The very fact that they are being held is evidence that the country is awakening.

HOPE FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

National Guardsmen would be more than human had they not felt in their souls a trace of resentment over the trifling attention that has been paid to their service in the tremendous amount of talk that has been going about regarding preparedness. So many protagonists of preparedness have formed the habit of laying down the premise in their arguments that the National Guard as a means of national defense is a negligible quantity, that the average guardsman's nerves have become frayed. However, recognizing the fact that, even with the amount of ignorance exhibited by some, the campaign, speaking broadly, is wholesome and helpful, the guardsmen, with true patriotism, have not displayed their resentment over much.

Nevertheless the day of the guardsman is coming. The agitation for preparedness has set people to thinking about the nation's military problems as they have not thought since the Spanish-American War. The great public is being educated on the subject. And, as this education progresses, as the discussion wages over reserve armies and methods of maintaining them, over conscription and compulsory military education, with mental processes becoming more clear each day, the exact position of the National Guard in the scheme of national defense becomes revealed to many who before never gave it serious attention. Already numerous thoughtful men, who quite recently have given consideration to the subject of preparedness, are awakening to the fact that the National Guard very nearly meets their self-made specifications as to what the country needs to back up the Regular Army.

In other words, they are getting to the same position long ago reached by those who have been advocating new Federal legislation in aid of the National Guard—Federal pay and the like.

It is not inconceivable that when Congress next winter gets down to the task of molding into shape all the various suggestions and schemes for preparedness the National Guard pay bill, long pending, may be found to furnish a skeleton on which may be built larger legislation directed to the establishment of a true military policy. Congress is not likely, in making a law or set of laws on military subjects, to disregard this body of 120,000 citizen soldiers. Many blowing straws indicate that whatever is done will not be inimical to the best interests of the Guard.

Verily a Veteran.

A man in the English Veteran Reserves was called up recently. After a week at his new quarters he was brought up before the officer commanding for not cleaning his rifle one day Said the officer commanding: "Hem, you're an old soldier re-enlisted, I see. I suppose it will be many years ago since you were reprimanded? What was your last offense? Can you remember what it was?" The old soldier, with irony on account of the repeated assertions to his age, replied: "For not cleanin' ma bow an' arrow, sir!"

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THE KIT PROBLEM.

A CONTRIBUTOR has sent us the following clipping, with the single comment, "Ye gods!" opposite paragraph 14. Is it possible that this item is genuine?

"The kit problem is solved below. Some fellows bring too much away with them, whilst others do not bring enough. The British Army is excellently equipped, but the following items may be added with advantage:

NECESSITIES.

1. Special lock for kit bag. (Sold everywhere.)
2. Light underclothing for summer wear. (The army goods are too heavy.) Say, three khaki shirts, three pairs of pants and six pairs of socks.
3. Safety razor, strop and tackle. (The Government stores offer you a razor or a shilling. Accept the shilling!)
4. Metallic mirror.
5. Soap and soap case.
6. Sponge, glove and nail brush. (The clear water in a puddle can be picked up, if necessary, with a sponge.)
7. Toilet bag. (To keep the articles clean in kit.)
8. Tooth paste and tin of prepared vaseline for the hair.
9. Bachelor's buttons.
10. Scissors.
11. Writing outfit.
12. Goggles. (The dust is considerable. If you have not standard eye setting the Government pattern will not fit you.)
13. Pipe, pouch and petrol cigarette lighter. (French lighters are taxed 2 frcs. each. The price complete with duty plaque is about 4 frcs.)
14. Sheet of FINE EMERY PAPER FOR CLEANING RIFLE. (New ones not issued to A. S. C. men.)

LUXURIES.

15. Pneumatic pillow. (No matter how hard the "bed" may be a soft support for the head is desirable.)

PRICE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION GOING UP.

A RECENT note in the Sporting Goods Dealer comments on the decided advance in the price of all products of factories engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war. On first thought there may seem to be no good reason for an advance in the price of a sporting gun but a little thought will show the dealer that the price must of necessity advance because of the scarcity of material.

The country is being raked with a fine-tooth comb for material from which to make stocks. Gun tubes are not so plentiful as they were and while many are made in this country the cost of production is greater than they were to be had for in Europe previous to the beginning of the war. The cost of labor is higher, and it naturally follows the price of all kinds of guns must advance.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN RIFLE.

(*Continued from page 27.*)

that the former one had not "gone off." It was, therefore, a common occurrence for rifles to be picked up after a battle having as many as five loads in them. A number of the guns used by the New York National Guard in the "Orange riots" were found after the riot was over to have more than one load in them.

The drill in loading was still complicated. It was divided into "nine times" as against the fifteen of the flintlock, each "time" being divided into a certain number of motions. The soldier at the command "Load" first put the butt of his rifle by his left foot and held it by the muzzle. Second, he took a cartridge from his cartridge box (which he had brought to the front) and put its tail between his teeth. Third, he tore his cartridge. Fourth, he loaded. Fifth, he drew his ramrod. Sixth, he rammed his cartridge. (This as well as drawing the rammer was considered an important part of the ceremony, as it had to be done in a certain rhythm, and was a very pretty although useless performance). Seventh, he returned the ramrod. Eighth, he came to a "Ready" and half-cocked his rifle. Ninth, he put a cap on the nipple and resumed the "Ready."

Hardie's Tactics prescribed that soldiers should become so expert in loading that they could load and fire three shots a minute. Yet when the barrel got foul from frequent firing it was hard to ram the bullet home. Loading then became so slow and difficult that it was common in action for men to throw away their clogged rifles and take those of the disabled men.

Until a man became a seasoned veteran he was apt in action to be so impressed with the time that it would take him to load that the instant he had done so he threw his gun to his shoulder and fired without stopping to take aim. As after the first three shots the smoke would be so thick that nothing in front was visible this was not so important as it would otherwise have been. Green troops would frequently fire up in the air. All were apt to keep shooting after there had ceased to be anything to shoot at.

BREECH-LOADERS.

Firearms had been in use but a short time when attempts were made to invent a method by which they could be loaded from the breech. Many devices for this purpose were produced at different periods, and a number of breech-loading guns and pistols were made. These were at first loaded with powder and ball, and later used a cartridge.

A breech-loading arquebus made in 1537 is in the Tower of London, in which the charge was put in a small steel thimble, which was placed in the butt of the gun. It is said to have been used by Henry VIII for hunting. Other breech-loaders were made in which the barrel tipped forward, the bullet was then pushed into the breech and the powder put in after it.

The Ferguson rifle used by the 71st Regiment Highlanders during the War of the Revolution had a screw plug in the rear of the breech which was moved by the trigger guard, which served as a lever. When the plug was taken out, the charge was inserted and the plug replaced. It was more ingenious than practicable, although the screw might have largely helped to keep the powder gas from escaping.

The Sharpe rifle was one of the first breech-loading rifles used in the United States. It came into prominence when the hordes of Missouri slaveowners invaded Kansas and harried the free-soil men who had come from the North. Henry Ward Beecher took up a collection in his church to raise a fund to purchase Sharpe's rifles to be sent to the latter for their defense. A quantity of these were shipped to Kansas in boxes labeled "Bibles" and hence were known as "Beecher's Bibles."

The Sharpe was employed by the British cavalry in 1857, also by some of the Northern troops during the Civil War. When first introduced it used a linen cartridge ignited by a cap. Afterward a paper cap was substituted with the luminate in lumps along it. This was placed in front of the cock, and worked by the hammer in the act of cocking. Provided nothing happened to the tape the fire from it was rapid.

In loading by pressing the trigger guard downward the breech-block was depressed so as to allow the cartridge to be inserted in the chamber. The top edge of the block was sharp so as to cut off the end of the cartridge when brought back into position and thereby exposed the powder to the igniting flash which passed through the block.

While pistols with a revolving cylinder worked satisfactorily, it proved impossible to make such a close joint in the breech mechanism of a gun as to prevent the escape of gas, which would burn the left hand of the firer when extended along the barrel in aiming and also flew back in his face. The cartridges first used in the Colt's revolver were made of waxed paper and were fairly waterproof.

The Colt's revolving rifle was one of the best that was ever made of that description. It was not only used a great deal by sportsmen but the experiment was tried, during the Civil War, of issuing it to the "Burdan sharpshooters." This was of the same construction as the Colt's revolver, except that it had a rifle barrel and stock. Notwithstanding its great rapidity of fire, the Burdan sharpshooters were dissatisfied with it so that the Springfield rifle was subsequently issued to them, notwithstanding its imperfections. The writer was once hunting with a guide who had one of these Colt rifles, and the "blow-back" would sometimes knock his hat off and occasionally burn his forehead.

In the Sharpe, when the paper cartridge was used, the gas escaped to such an extent that it would burn through a handkerchief tied around the breech joint. In view of this peculiarity of the Sharpe, it may well be said that the epithet of "fire-eater" couid be applied more properly to John Brown and his associates who used them in the border warfare in Kansas than to their opponents from Missouri and the South, although that was the name generally applied at the time to the latter.

It is, therefore, apparent that the Burdan riflemen had a substantial basis for their action. It was not until the invention of a metallic shell (which prevented the escape of the powder gases through the breech mechanism) that practical breech-loaders were produced and ammunition made which was waterproof under rough handling. The

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Burnside rifle, invented in 1862, was one of the first of these. This had a brass cartridge with a small hole sealed with wax, which was penerated by the fire from a cap. It required the use of the latter and never was adopted.

But when, about 1863, cartridges were made, as they are now, with a primer at the end and the nuisance of handling caps was done away with, their advantages were so great that breech-loaders were adopted by all sportsment and frontiersmen and finally by soldiers. Metallic cartridges were at first made of copper with the fulminate in a rim around the base, which was struck by the nose of the hammer. After a few years these were succeeded by a brass central-fire shell, with a cap in the center. Both have the front of the shell compressed around the bullet so as to be waterproof. This affects the accuracy, but more theoretically than practically.

Breech-loaders were more needed by cavalry than by infantry. The weight which a horseman can carry is limited and he has but one free hand. He therefore must have a shorter and lighter gun than a footman. From the first introduction of firearms attempts more or less successful were made to devise one which could be used by a man on horseback. One of these is referred to in this article. This was clumsy, and the horses that would stand having it fired between their ears must have been rare.

After the invention of the wheel-lock and particularly after the introduction of the flintlock, a short firearm was made for the use of a horseman which, after having several different names, finally came to be called "carbine." Being lighter than the infantry gun, it usually carried a smaller charge with the same bullet with a corresponding reduction in efficiency. It is almost impossible to shoot accurately on horseback with any kind of gun, as the horse is an unstable platform, particularly when he expects the flash and report of a gun over his head.

It was also very difficult to charge a muzzle-loading gun from the saddle. The effectiveness of muzzle-loading carbines was therefore small. This was largely changed by the introduction of the breech-loader, as it enabled the horseman to load a carbine almost as easily as a man on foot. The breech-loader therefore added greatly to his efficiency.

This was so clear that during the last two years of the Civil War the ordnance department of our Army introduced among the cavalry a Spencer breech-loader. This had a tube which held about seven copper-rim cartridges, and which was inserted in the butt of the carbine and was worked by a lever, the cartridge being fed into the barrel by a spiral spring. It was a clumsy weapon, according to our modern ideas, and was defective in having no indicator to show how many cartridges had been fired.

The Northern cavalry, particularly under Sheridan, fought a great deal on foot and in this the rapidity of fire of the Spencer gave them a superiority over opposing infantry, although the latter had a longer and therefore more powerful gun. In fact, a regiment with the Spencer breech-loader was equal to a brigade with the muzzle loader.

As the bore of the gun was made smaller the range of the carbine was also improved, so that in the .45 Springfield the carbine was as good as the infantry gun up to 500 yards, the charge being 50 grains. The .50-caliber Remington carbine, which was used by the National Guard of the State of New York at the time of opening Creedmoor, was of very little value.

At this time the State of New York possessed a large cavalry force which excited the astonishment and derision of all soldiers. It was composed of tradesmen, usually grocers, who joined it merely to obtain an exemption from taxation and jury duty. Their appearance mounted on their truck horses and wearing uniforms which were ill-cared for and from which all style had departed, was wonderful. Their shooting and riding were both a minus quantity, although the former was more the fault of their carbines than of themselves.

On one occasion when a squad from the 1st Cavalry was vainly endeavoring on a Saturday practice day at Creedmoor to "get on" a target at 500 yards, some of the team of the 7th, sympathizing with their exertions, detailed a man who was to shoot at the target of the cavalry squad simultaneously with a particular member of the latter. As the member of the 7th was an expert, shooting with a long gun and the other was a novice using a carbine, the bullets of the former were the only ones that struck the target. The practical result was that he rolled up an unparalleled score. When, however, on the following Saturday the proud proprietor of this score brought a large squad of his fellow cavalry down to witness an exhibition of how he could shoot he was unable to understand why he exhausted his ammunition without once hitting the target.

Shortly after this the entire cavalry of the New York Guard was very properly disbanded—and after a number of years was replaced by the present Squadron A, organized by Gen. (then Lieut.) Charles F. Roe, and which has been the foundation from which the present efficient State force of cavalry has sprung.

The carbine continued in use as the cavalry arm of this country until the .30 new Springfield was adopted. In this the regular rifle has been made so short and light that it is used with the same cartridges by cavalry as well as infantry. This solved the much-discussed question of how to arm cavalry so as to make them when dismounted equal to infantry, without compelling them to carry the long gun carried by the foot soldiers, and put an end to the many inventions devised to enable them to do this, none of which has ever been considered to be satisfactory.

During the Civil War besides the Springfield, the "Henry" (the predecessor of the modern Winchester), which used metallic cartridges, was then in extensive use by sportsmen. Notwithstanding this, the ordnance department, while the war lasted, would not issue breech-loaders to the infantry because the ordnance officers thought that in firing with battle rapidity the soldiers could not be supplied with cartridges.

Orison Blunt, an old gunsmith of New York, during the war produced a breech-loading military rifle with a bolt action which he asked the writer to test and which was a first-class firearm. Blunt was unable, however, to get the ordnance department to give him an order for any of them unless he would make their parts interchangeable. As this involved the construction of a large plant to make all the parts by machinery, which would require a long time, it was, of course, impossible for him to agree to do so. They would, however, have added so much to the efficiency of the Army as to more than make up for the annoyance caused by some of the parts not being interchangeable.

The British Enfield rifle, when first turned into a breech-loader, was known as the Snider. It used a bullet of 530 grains, with 75 grains of

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powder. Its range was about 1,300 yards, but it was not accurate beyond 800 yards. If no elevation was given to the rifle, the bullet would fall 12 inches at 100 yards and 51¾ inches at 200 yards, and the trajectory was over 11 feet at 500 yards. In the Martini-Henry, which succeeded it and was claimed to be an improvement, the bullet in firing at 500 yards described a curve which was 8 feet 2 inches higher than the line of aim.

After the Civil War our Army converted its old Springfields into breech-loaders which became known as "needle guns." They were entirely different, however, from the gun of that name which was invented in Germany in 1849 and used by the German army in the Danish war in 1864, in 1866 in the war with Austria, and in 1877 in the Franco-Prussian campaign.

This had a bolt action and a paper cartridge having fulminate next to the base of the bullet, which was exploded by a long needle which was thrown forward through the cartridge by the hammer. It was defective in that the needle was constantly getting destroyed by the action of the powder. Like all such breech-loaders it was also objectionable from the escape of gas at the breech.

This cartridge is one, however, which should be borne in mind when considering the frequent claims of inventors that better results can be obtained by igniting a charge from the front end than from the rear. It certainly did not have this effect in this gun, as in the war with France it was found very inferior in range to the French Chassepot, the cartridge of which was ignited at the rear end.

INTRODUCTION OF MILITARY RIFLE SHOOTING IN THE UNITED STATES.

As has been above shown, the improvements which were made in firearms were very slow in getting into the hands of soldiers, so that although during our Civil War sporting breech-loading rifles were made and greatly perfected, and although the German needle gun had proved its efficiency in 1864 and 1866, as late as 1868 our Army continued to use the muzzle-loaders, and even in 1870 had the American needle gun. Yet the breech-loader ultimately revolutionized small arms, as it conferred an immense superiority on those who used it.

When it at last was adopted it broke the iron bands of military tradition and gave such an opening to inventors that since its introduction the improvement in rifles has been as rapid as it had previously been slow. In this country this was largely owing to the formation of the National Rifle Association and to its work in introducing instruction in rifle shooting as a part of military training.

It is an extraordinary fact that notwithstading the lessons of our history, and particularly of the Revolution, the battle of New Orleans and the experiences of the Civil War, and although in England and France schools of musketry had long been established in which troops were being taught to shoot with accuracy and there were rifle ranges and a rifle association in Canada, nothing worthy of the name had ever been attempted in the United States to teach either Regulars or the National Guard how to shoot until after the formation of the National Rifle Association in 1870.

During our Civil War a very efficient commander would occasionally send his companies out to shoot at a target. This practice consisted of each man firing two or three shots at a distance of about 200 yards at a marked place on a board fence, if one could be obtained or constructed, or if not at the head of a barrel or some similar target. The soldier was taught nothing as to the position he should take, how he should elevate his sights, how he should aim or pull the trigger, the fundamental principles upon which good shooting is based.

In fact, his officers were as ignorant in regard to these subjects as he was. If he hit the mark he was considered a good shot, and if not it was a dispensation of Providence which could not be helped, and they let it go at that. After the war was over a Regular, after he had been on guard, fired his rifle to empty it. But although there was a little official Army textbook on shooting (translated from the French and of slight value), he received no instruction in the use of his weapon except what he learned by shooting at game or Indians.

(*To be continued.*)

THE PRINCIPLES OF RIFLE SIGHTING SIMPLY EXPLAINED

By A. G. Banks.

EVERYBODY knows that if an object be not supported, it will fall to the earth. This is due to the "law of gravity." Also, if it were not for the resistance of the air, all objects would fall at the same rate of speed—a feather, a stone, or a bullet, all at the same rate. In practice, it may be said that all fairly heavy things—stones, bullets, etc.—do fall at the same rate; and this rate has been measured.

After falling for one second, an object will have fallen 16 feet. At the end of two seconds it will have fallen 64 feet, and after three seconds, 144 feet, and so on. That is to say, it falls faster and faster and gets farther and farther in successive equal lengths of time provided it has room to fall and is not stopped.

Now nothing con prevent this falling, except actual supporting of the object. It may drop straight down, or it may be traveling forward at the same time, but in any case it falls at the same speed, if it has not been thrown upward to start with.

Now suppose we have a rifle barrel fixed or held *so that its barrel is level,* and 16 feet above the ground, as shown in the first diagram.

If a bullet be just pushed through the barrel and allowed to drop from the muzzle, it will fall to the ground in one second. If it be fired out with a high forward velocity, it will still reach the ground in one second. Nothing alters the rate at which it falls *down,* but if the bullet be going forward while it falls, it will travel in a path something like the line shown in the diagram, and this line is known as the "trajectory" of the bullet.

Thus, if the barrel be pointed *straight at* a mark some distance

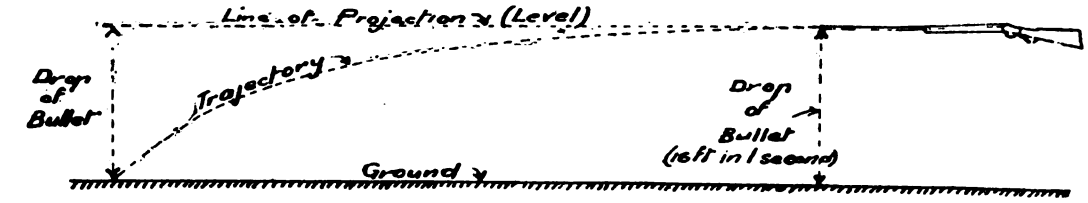

Diagram 1.

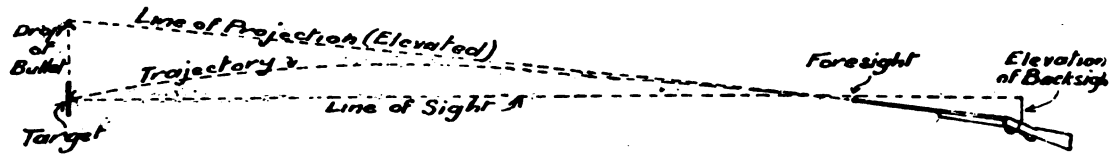

Diagram 2.

away—say, a half-inch carton at 25 yards—it will never hit it, in the middle, however fast it travels, but will fall below it. Actually, with the .22 rifle, fired at 25 yards' range, the bullet would drop about an inch below, having taken about one-fourteenth of a second to get there and fallen an inch in this time.

Now because the .22 bullet drops an inch in 25 yards, it does not follow, as might be thought, that it will drop 2 inches in 50 yards. In actual fact, it drops more than this—about 3½ inches, to be exact. This is because it takes longer to traverse the second 25 yards than the first, for air-resistance is reducing the forward speed of the bullet all the time, giving it longer time to fall; and gravity is making it fall faster and faster as every moment passes. In the same way, of course, the bullet will have dropped more than ever at 75 and 100 yards; the actual amount at 100 yards being about 15 inches.

Thus the bullet travels in a curve, falling away more and more from the level line as it loses its speed. The higher the starting speed—initial velocity—of the bullet, the flatter will be this "trajectory curve."

A straight line drawn through the barrel in the direction in which the bullet is first thrown—"projected"—is called the "line of projection" on the first diagram. Up to now we have been thinking of this line as being level.

Suppose now we are shooting at a mark 100 yards away with a .22 rifle. We know that if the line of projection goes through the mark—

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in looser language, if the barrel is pointed straight at it—the bullet will fall 15 inches below the mark. Obviously, then, we want the line of projection pointing 15 inches above the mark 100 yards away, and then the bullet will just drop on to the mark. Similarly, at 50 yards the line of projection has to be pointed 3½ inches above the mark, and at 25 yards 1 inch above. This is shown on the second diagram.

The means used for doing this "pointing up" with accuracy is by the use of "sights"—a "backsight" and a "foresight." The backsight is fixed either near the back ("breech") of the barrel, or on the stock; and the foresight at the muzzle of the barrel.

When the eye looks along and sees the aperture or V of the backsight, the barleycorn or ring or whatever it may be of the foresight, and the bull's-eye, all in line, it is said to look along the "line of sight." Sights are designed and made so as to get this "line of sight" as accurate and invariable as possible. They are made in many patterns, but the principle is always the same—merely two points to be held in a straight line with the bull's-eye, or whatever is aimed at.

Thus the "line of sight" is always the same—straight through the backsight aperture, the foresight tip, and the bull's-eye.

All that is necessary, then, is to fix the rifle to the line of sight that the line of projection shall point where required when aim is taken. This is done by providing screw adjustments on the sights—generally the backsight. Thus, if the foresight and backsight are both the same height above the center of the barrel (which may be taken as being the same as the line of projection)—the barrel will be held parallel with the line of sight and the bullet will fall low as we saw before. But if the backsight is lengthened (or "raised") this has the effect of depressing the rear of the barrel and pointing the line of projection up. The exact amount is easily obtained with the screws.

It is very important to realize that it is not really the backsight that is *raised,* but the breech of the barrel that is *lowered,* in order to point the line of projection up—or "increase the elevation" as it is called. The sights remain always in a straight line with the mark aimed at.

It will be noticed that the foresight is not raised or lowered—it remains as it were a pivot upon which the barrel and line of projection swing up or down (N. B.—In making calculations it is generally assumed that the line of sight and line of projection cross each other at the tip of the foresight. Of course this is impossible, as the foresight tip has to be three-fourths of an inch or more above the center of the barrel. The extra elevation necessary to lift the trajectory this amount at the target is negligible at all except very short ranges).

The amount by which the backsight is "raised" in order to allow for any given drop of the bullet is a matter of simple proportion, depending on the distance between the two sights and the distance away (or "range") of the target.

Suppose the distance between sights is 30 inches, and range 100 yards. Then to allow for a drop of 1 inch at the target, the sight must be raised an amount which is to 30 inches as one inch is to 100 yards: that is,

$$\frac{30 \text{ inches}}{100 \times 36 \text{ inches} \times 1 \text{ inch}} \qquad \frac{1}{100 \text{ inch}}$$

Thus on a rifle with a "sight radius" of 30 inches, the backsight would be marked with a scale whose divisions were each one one hundred-and-twentieth of an inch; and raising the backsight one of these divisions would cause the bullet to strike 1 inch higher at 100 yards (or one-half inch to 50 yards, or one-fourth inch at 25 yards, or 2 inches at 200 yards, and so on).

The amount of elevation is always spoken of as "a minute of angle," that being the amount of angle which the line of projection makes with the line of sight when it is raised 1 inch at 100 yards.

So now we are in a position to set the sights for any range.

At 25 *yards* with sights at zero, the bullet drops 1 inch (four quarters of an inch). So the elevation is four minutes or four divisions of the sight.

At 50 *yards* the bullet drops 3½ inches (7 half-inches). The elevation is 7 minutes or divisions on the sight. At 100 *yards* the

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bullet drops 15 inches. The elevation is therefore 15 minutes or divisions on the sight.

Lateral allowances for wind are made in exactly the same way, only the backsight is "moved to the right" to make the bullet strike to the right, or to the left to make the bullet strike left.

Here again it must be clearly understood that when aiming the sight is always in the line of sight, and the effect of the adjustments is really to move the *rifle,* at the breech end, to the left or right, in order to make the line of projection point right or left.

When the rifle is made and the sights fitted it is not possible to set them exactly to zero. They are set roughly, and then the rifleman has to adjust them one way or the other until the rifle shoots correctly for him when properly aimed. This is usually done at the shortest range, 25 yards. He notes the correct position of the sight scales and can then, by raising so many minutes, get the elevation for any other range. Allowances for wind have to be made more by judgment and experience, because wind pressure is always varying, and is not a fixed or known quantity, as is the effect of gravity and consequent drop of the bullet.

Even the drop of the bullet varies slightly owing to differences of weather and the state of the air, but this is a matter which need not be gone into by the beginner.

A THOUSAND ENROLLED.

THE British Aviation School, operated in connection with the Curtiss plant at Toronto, will soon, it is said, be turning out thirty aviators a week. The statement has been made that over 1,000 men have enrolled for instruction in the school with the ultimate object of getting to England and there obtaining a commission in either the army or the navy. Tony Jannus, Steve McGordon, Bert Acosta, Victor Carlstrom, Victor Vernon, Guy Gilpatrick and Theodore Macauley are instructors in this school. The volunteers must be British subjects. They are first required to pay the Curtiss Company a tuition fee of $400, which is refunded by the British Government as soon as the candidate qualifies under the British standards. An apt pupil qualifies in four weeks.

THE BIRD LAW BRIEF.

EVIDENCE that the people of the country irrespective of section or occupation are deeply interested in the forthcoming test of the constitutionality of the Federal law for the protection of migratory birds, is furnished in the list of representative organizations of farmers, stock breeders, forest conservationists, sportsmen and others that have joined with the American Game Protective Association in the brief that its counsel, William S. Haskell, will ask leave to file in defense of the law when the case is called before the United States Supreme Court on October 12.

The case comes up on appeal from the United States Court of the Eastern District of Arkansas in which, on May 13, 1914, the law was held unconstitutional.

The brief above referred to constitutes impressive evidence of the widespread belief on the part of the people of the country that its continued economic welfare is closely related to the sustaining of the measure that provides absolute protection the year round for the large majority of birds that war on the insects which cause annual damage to the nation's crops alone estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at one billion two hundred million dollars.

Thirty-eight States are represented in the organizations signing the brief.

The brief holds that the Federal Government has a right to assume control of birds which by nature migrate from State to State because

1. The interests of the people require such a law.

2. It is impossible for the several States to enforce their joint rights.

3. Migratory birds are of great assistance in destroying the insect foes of crops and forests.

4. Congress has the power to protect the agency which preserves the property of the United States from damage and destruction.

5. Migratory birds are the property of the nation.

The law whose constitutionality is called into question was passed March 4, 1913 and became effective October 1 of the same year. Its passage was brought about in large measure as the result of a campaign of the sportsmen of the country, conducted through their national organization, the American Game Protective Association.

DESTRUCTION OF WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS BY MEANS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

BARBED wire entanglements have been such a large factor in the European War that much serious consideration has been necessary in finding means to successfully dispose of them. A translation from an Austrian source gives some interesting information on the subject.

In France, they use rigid or flexible cartridges charged with melinite. The charges are large enough to be placed by hand in the obstacle. The cartridges are usually tied together in groups of three and assembled on a stick 4 centimeters thick, 6.5 centimeters wide and 5 meters long. The end of the stick terminates in a cylindrical socket 20 centimeters long in which another stick may be inserted in case it is desired to make up a charge more than 5 meters long. Each stick has a wooden head of conical shape upon which are mounted an iron cap and a pair of small wooden wheels of about 12 centimeters diameter. The charge as made up is then placed either in or under the wire entanglement, being inserted with the head first. Due to the form of the latter and with the assistance of the two wheels, the stick is easily inserted in the obstacle. When necessary another charged stick is placed next to it. Detonation is produced by means of a time fuse, attached to a detonating cap inserted in a cartridge about the center of the base of the charge. Each stick will carry ninety-nine cartridges—or about 2.65 kilograms of melinite per meter of length. It is carried by two persons. French regulations state that a path 4 meters wide can be cleared with such a charge.

In Russia, rigid cartridges attached to sticks 2.5 to 3 meters in length, are used. These are thrown into the obstacle to be demolished. In this way a path 3 meters wide can be cleared, but if the charge is not favorably placed some parts of the obstacle may remain intact. The Russians have copied the French model and constructed charges as follows: Wooden sticks, 2.5 to 4 centimeters thick, 7.5 centimeters wide, and 1.8 meters in length carry an explosive charge of Pyroxylin cartridges. Each stick has at one end a wooden latch projecting 4.5 centimeters, and at the other end a socket to permit attachment to another stick. The first end tapers to a point, the second is hollowed out to permit the insertion of the point of another stick. The end of the first stick is equipped with a head which facilitates the insertion of the charge in the obstacle and prevents injury to the charge. To the sides are attached two small wheels not more than 15 centimers in diameter to permit the charge to be inserted under the lowest wire. The charge is placed in a tubule of cloth material and attached to the flat side of the stick. On an average of 3.5 kilogrammes of Pyroxylin per meter are used. A number of detonating caps, according to the length of the charge, are distributed along the stick. One man can carry a stick. Having arrived at the place where the charges are to be used, the proper number of sticks are lashed together and shoved under the obstacle.

In England demolition is produced with dynamite torpedoes, consisting of a soft lead tube 7 meters in length and 6 centimeters in diameter filled with dynamite. The total weight of the charge was 16.3 kilogrammes. These torpedoes are inserted in the wire entanglement about half way from the ground. The resulting explosion produces a passage or breach averaging about 6 meters in width. Tests were next carried out with pliable sticks or charges of gun-cotton. These were 8 meters long and were composed of 250 conical explosive cartridges of gun-cotton each weighing 28 grammes. These were strung on a stout cord without being covered by cardboard. After the charge had been thrown in the wire entanglement, a detonating cap and fuse were attached to the last cartridge. The resulting explosion produced a passage or breach about 1.80 meters wide.

In India so-called torpedoes, lead tubes 2 meters long and 6 centimeters in diameter filled with explosive, are used. One end of the tube is closed, the other is open but is extended by a sleeve or coupling 20 centimeters long which serves to couple the closed end of another torpedo if it is desired to make up charges greater than 2 meters long. The number of torpedoes to be used depends upon the width of the obstacle. Each torpedo tube is filled with 23 packets, each containing four explosive cartridges, thus giving a charge weighing 2.5 kilogrammes for each meter in length. When several torpedoes are joined, the closed end of one tube or torpedo is touching the explosive charge at the open end of the next torpedo. The detonator is inserted in the last torpedo of the charge and the whole mass is detonated by transmission through the closed end walls between the torpedoes. Each torpedo has attached a grip handle. The weight of an empty tube with grip handle and point is about 3.8 kilogrammes, and with the tube loaded with dynamite it is about 9 kilo-

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2d, Capt. C. F. Silvester
3d, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes

Nevada Trophy
5th, Capt. C. F. Silvester

Dryden Trophy
3d, N. J. State Team

Sadler Match
2d, N. J. State Team

Interstate Regimental
2d, 2d Reg. N. J.
3d, 3d Reg. N. J.

Company Team
3d, Co. L, 2d Reg. N. J.

Company Team (Tyro)
3d, Co. L, 4th Reg. N. J.

Spencer Silhouette
2d, N. J. State Team

Cavalry Team
1st, Troop C, 1st Squadron N. J.

Veteran Organization
1st, Old Guard N. Y.

Sea Girt Championship
3d, Lieut. A. F. Ruch, 3d Reg. N. J.

Spencer Match
3d, Major W. T. Price

Libby Match
2d, Major W. T. Price

Hayes
3d, Major W. T. Price
4th, Col. W. A. Tewes

Meany
4th, Major W. T. Price

All Comers' Expert
3d, Private O. Smith

Keller All Round
3d, Col. W. A. Tewes
4th, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

Members
1st, Capt. C. F. Silvester
2d, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

Reading
2d, Corp. R. E. Gilman

Boyle Trophy
2d, Corp. R. E. Gilman

Individual Rapid Fire
1st, Capt. C. F. Silvester
2d, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

McAlpine Trophy
3d, N. J. State Team

Cruikshank Trophy
4th, 4th N. J. Infantry

71st Regiment Trophy
3d, 2d N. J. Infantry

Old Guard Match
1st, Zettler Rifle Club

N. Y. State Rifle Association Match
2d, Col. A. A. Tewes

Wingate
3d, Col. W. A. Tewes

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grammes, for the transport of which one man is allowed. In this combined torpedo, the point is left on the first torpedo inserted, and the grip handle on the last of the three, through which the fuze is inserted into the detonating cap. The results obtained with these torpedoes are said to have been wonderful, producing passable breaches through the wire entanglement. The attacking columns could take position without danger 100 meters from the point of explosion.

A BATTERY OF FIELD ARTILLERY FOR WASHINGTON.

GENERAL Orders No. 48, from the headquarters of the National Guard of Washington, announce the transfer of Capt. C. B. Blethen, from the Coast Artillery, N. G. W., to the first battalion of field artillery just created in his State.

Captain Blethen, who is an officer of more than local reputation as a student of military affairs, should make of the new organization a very valuable and efficient addition to the Militia of Washington.

CARRANZA AND MEXICO.

"CARRANZA AND MEXICO," with chapters by Col. I. C. Enriquez, Charles Ferguson, and M. C. Rolland, tells the story of the Mexican revolt—the true story of the fifteen million peons who are making history, breaking tradition and waging a vigorous battle for liberty and common justice.

To the student of sociological problems, Mexico is probably the most interesting spot in the universe. Her problem is so complicated that very few people indeed know what the trouble is about. Mr. Fornaro does. He has lived for a long time in Mexico and his book is the result of a labor extending over a period of ten years.

Carlo de Fornaro has long been a student of Mexican affairs. He is also an artist of considerable reputation and his caricatures, in particular, have been widely published in the newspapers.

"Carranza and Mexico" is published by Mitchell-Kennerly Co., New York, and is for sale by ARMS AND THE MAN at $1.25.

JAPS INVENT INVISIBLE FISH LINES.

THE Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received a collection of fishing lines illustrating the ingenuity of the Japanese. These lines are practically invisible, and the makers assert that they have proved very successful.

They are made of a very fine silk, boiled in a preparation of oil and glue, and calendared under heavy pressure. They are called the tegusu lines and the silk from which they are made is from wild cocoons found in the mountains. The lines are believed by the Japanese makers to be the strongest ever devised to use for large game fish.

Not Resourceful.

A man was walking along the street, and he saw a house on fire. He rushed across the way and rang the bell. After some time a lady who proved to be slightly deaf, appeared at the door. "Madam, your house is on fire." "What did you say?" The man began dancing up and down. He pointed above. "I said your house is afire! Flames bursting out! No time to lose!" "What did you say?" "House afire! Quick!" The lady smiled. "Is that all?" she said sweetly. "Well," replied the man hopelessly, "that's all I can think of just now.'

The Best He Could Do.

Sammy had the war fever badly, and when his mother took him to town to buy him a few toys, soldiers naturally were foremost in his mind. They went into a shop where numerous boxes of soldiers were displayed for his inspection. He chose one box after the shopkeeper had convinced him that they were British soldiers, but still he was not satisfied. He wanted a box of Germans as well. After a lot of parleying and finding it was impossible to get German soldiers, he said:

"Oh, well, give me another box of British and I'll just have to manage with a rebellion.'

One Way to Do It.

The old physician is an enthusiastic angler in every sense of the term. While on his way home from a fishing trip he received an emergency call. The proud, newly-made father was impatient to have the child weighed, but couldn't find the steel-yards; so the physician had to use the pocket scales with which he weighed his fish.

"Great Scott, doctor!" exclaimed the father as he saw the pointer go up, "37½ pounds!"

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RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL

Intercollegiate Championship Shoot.

The shoot to determine the 1915 intercollegiate trapshooting champions will be held at Dartmouth this fall, according to an announcement just issued from the headquarters of the Intercollegiate Trapshooting Association, Evening Bulletin building, Philadelphia. Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth and Princeton will enter teams in the shoot, and there is a possibility that Cornell, Penn State and Williams will be represented. There will be five men on each team, with one substitution allowed. It will be a 100-target program.

Interest in this shoot has been greatly increased by the presentation to the association by the Du Pont company, of five soild gold trophies, which will be awarded to the members of the team winning the intercollegiate championship. The trophies are in the form of watch fobs, the pendant of which is a solid gold medallion, representing a target. About the rim is inscribed: "1915 Intercollegiate Trapshooting Championship," and on the back will be engraved the name of the winner and the scores of the competing teams. These trophies were designed by Stanley F. Withe, secretary of the Intercollegiate Trapshooting Association, and have been declared the handsomest trophies ever awarded in an event of this character.

While discussing his plans for the coming intercollegiate shoot, Mr. Withe remarked: "Few realize that in the last few years trapshooting has become established as a regular college sport, with interclass, intercollegiate and championship shoots between carefully coached teams. The fact that transhooting has won a place for itself among the many activities of the college world is convincing evidence that this sport develops qualities which are not obtained in other forms of recreation. A steady hand, keen eye, delicate coordination between mind and muscle, and ability to act in fractions of a second are qualities resulting from continued practice at the traps which have commended it as an exercise and a recreation for college men."

Sharpshooting for War and Defence

By W. W. Greener

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A Crack Kentucky Shot.

Sergeant John D. Abshear, Company L, Boonville, Ky., 2d Kentucky Infantry, is the winner of a gold watch offered by Lieut.-Col. Nelson J. Edwards, commanding 2d Kentucky Infantry, for the best score made in the company team match by an enlisted man in the 2d Kentucky Infantry.

SERGEANT JOHN D. ABSHEAR
Kentucky National Guard

At the rifle range of the Kentucky National Guard, situated at Earlington, Ky., Sergeant Abshear made a score of 282 out of a possible 300. This score is not only the best score in the 2d Kentucky, but the best in the entire Kentucky National Guard in the team matches of 1915.

This is certainly a record to be proud of, and if Sergeant Abshear is among those present at Jacksonville this month he will no doubt make his presence felt.

A Wideawake Virginia Team.

On September 4, fifteen members of the Portsmouth-Norfolk Rifle Club visited the State rifle range at Virginia Beach where they encamped until the evening of the sixth, devoting three days to rifle practice.

Previous arrangements had been made with the caretaker, Mr. T. F. Douglass, who loaned the club a sufficient number of cots for each member and placed the 300-yard range house at their disposal for sleeping quarters. The large mess tent, cooking utensils, range, and even a part of the caretaker's private quarters were turned over to us and every one was made comfortable and had a general good time.

Each member had contributed to a special fund to cover the expenses incident to the trip, and J. H. Joy was elected "caterer of the mess." When it comes to the catering act Joy is a wonder, as most all will agree when it is known that every one had plenty to eat with a considerable quantity to leave behind, cook and other help paid off, and then on Friday night at the regular gallery shoot every man had money returned to him. Can anybody beat that for a caterer?

Mr. Douglass, the caretaker, is an "old timer" in the shooting game, having been an expert rifleman for more years than he is willing to admit. In addition to giving us everything he has, he is always present on the firing line ready to straighten out the awkward ones and to give us the benefit of his "dope" which, if taken according to directions, usually lets daylight through the bull's-eye.

Just at this time a word in connection with the State Rifle Range at Virginia Beach should not be out of place. The range is splendidly located just south of the town of Virginia Beach, and directly back from the ocean and is so laid out that the fire is seaward. There are concrete and earth butts at 200, 300, 500, 600, and 1,000 yards, and firing points are so constructed that firing may be done at 200, 300, 500, 600, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Each butt is fully equipped with a large range house, Aiken steel target carriers, screens, frames, targets, markers, spotters, telephones, etc. The range has been placed at our disposal by the Adjutant General of the State at any time when not in use by the Militia, which is usually only during the month of July. The full equipment of the range, including targets is furnished us by the State.

In this connection we have been somewhat surprised by the antagonistic tone of communications from some club secretaries regarding the use of State equipment. We believe that a closer cooperation between club officers and the State and military organizations will result in much good to both. So far this club has never called upon the State of Virginia for anything but what its request has been granted, and in some instances we have received even more than we asked for.

We have also had occasion from time to time to call upon the officers of the various military organizations in this vicinity for assistance, and always with the same result—we have gotten everything asked for. In return for these courtesies, we insist upon each and every member complying to the minutest detail with the regulations governing the use of such equipment as is placed at our disposal, and so far the results have been most gratifying.

But, going back to that three-days' shoot. Saturday was spent in getting camp arranged and pits in working order and to preliminary work with some of the members who had not fired over the course before. Sunday was devoted to record firing for qualification, and on Monday the members' match was shot with ten members participating. The match was won by Dr. Joseph Grice who was shooting a military rifle for the second time.

The feature of the members' match was the splendid shooting of R. A. Fairless at 500-yards. When we went to this range Grice had 86 to his credit while Fairless had but 82. Grice fired first pulling out 45 and bringing his total to 131. In order to beat this, Fairless would have had to make a possible. His first shot he called a 4, and a second later the red disk appeared. Unfortunately he had placed his fingers in such a position that they came in contact with his lip, but knowing the havoc a change in position would play with his next shot, he refused to move his hand but clung to his original position pulling out nine successive 5's, each one smashing his lip, and tieing Grice with a score of 131. We feel that a man who will not "blow up" under such conditions will do to tie to as a member of the next team. Dr. Grice won over Fairless on the 200-yard rapid fire.

We rent our gallery which is a room 30 by 105 feet on the third floor of a building in the principal business district of the city. On the second floor of the same building we have a club room, and also a small room which we use as an armory. Our firing line is equipped with five individual tables or "beds" as we call them. One of our members (Fairless) invented a revolving target carrier which is operated by the men from the firing point by simply pulling a cord which allows the next bull to show below the steel shield. We use amber lights and find them more satisfactory than white. We are

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gradually coming to use but one rifle, the Stevens Mod. 414. There is one B. S. A. in use by one of our members, but we are inclined to the belief that this is merely because the rest of us use Stevens 414's, and not because the B. S. A. has anything on the Stevens.

A squad from the Portsmouth-Norfolk Rifle Club on the range. Left to right, back row standing—Sam Scott, J. C. Emmerson, W. H. Baker, and C. V. Schooler. Front row, kneeling—G. T. Taylor, E. M. Woodson, D. S. Hull, Dr. Joseph Grice, Herman D. Lay, secretary. In front, reclining, T. F. Douglass, caretaker of the State range. The 200-yard butt is seen in the background.

Since organization last October we have lost about twenty members by resignation and failure to pay dues and assessments, but have gained about the same number of men who take an active interest in club affairs. We feel that every time a member drops out from lack of interest that our organization is strengthened rather than weakened thereby. We now have on roll seventy-two members.

Our success in the Small-Bore Outdoor League has proven quite a stimulus to the interest taken by the membership and has resulted in bringing in several new members. We are looking forward to a successful winter in the indoor matches, and hope to be heard from this season. We were unable to get in any outdoor practice in July on account of the range being in use by the State troops, but will probably get in several more days before cold weather.

Below are given the scores for qualification, and also those of the members' match.

QUALIFICATION.

Name	300 *S.F.*	500 *S.F.*	600 *S.F.*	200 *R.F.*	300 *R.F.*	*Total*
R. A. Fairless	44	40	44	37	47	212
Geo. T. Taylor	39	43	38	46	35	201
William Hodges Baker	42	35	41	39	37	194
Dr. Joseph Grice	42	32	36	40	43	193
A. L. Clifton	43	47	32	30	41	193
D. S. Hull	37	37	36	41	34	185
C. V. Schooler	34	28	27	37	45	171
Sam Scott	30	37	33	29	31	160
M. T. Watson	32	31	22	32	28	145
E. M. Woodson	10		6	12	22	50

MEMBERS' MATCH.

	200 *R.F.*	300 *S.F.*	500 *S.F.*	*Total*
Dr. Joseph Grice	40	46	45	131
R. A. Fairless	38	44	49	131
Robert R. Beaton	41	46	43	130
William Hodges Baker	40	41	43	124
Geo. T. Taylor	41	40	41	122
A. L. Clifton	37	45	35	117
John H. Joy	29	43	40	112
C. V. Schooler	37	40	33	110
Sam Scott	33	40	33	106
D. S. Hull	34	35	36	105

HERMAN D. LAY,
Secretary.

Brockton Rifle Association.

The Brockton Rifle Asso. started their weekly shooting Thursday night September 30 and will hold shoots every Thursday night until the last of April. We have a badly split membership; our older members shoot telescope sights offhand, and we have a few who will not shoot anything but open sights offhand, and the rest shoot open sights prone. They all think that every one else ought to shoot the same style as they do, and for that reason none will change over from their own style of shooting, so to keep peace in our club we made three classes. We have weekly prizes of cartridges for each class: first, 250; second, 150; third, 100 cartridges, and the match is a fifty shot match. Then at the end of the season the club gives two cups to each class, first place to the one winning the most weekly shoots in his class and second place to the one with the next number of wins.

The member winning first place has to buy a 50-cent prize for the low man in his class. Each class has to have twenty-five or more matches during the season and not less than three men to a match. Then some of our members are putting up cups as follows. One cup for the man that shoots the most strings during the season, or in other words the man that spends the most money. Then on the telescopes there is a cup up for the highest string shot and one up for the ten highest strings and the same on the open sights. We are in hopes of starting a little more shooting this season, and for that reason some of the live members are putting up these cups. The shooting last night was not up to the standard by most of the members.

In the fifty-shot match, telescopes, B. A. Marvill shot 1,209; C. H. Woods, 1,192; Curtis Chase, 1,180. Something that very seldom happens—to see Mr. Chase shooting below the 1,200 mark. The open sight members did not turn out strong enough to have a match. Dr. L. N. Chapman shot prone 65–89–83–90–79. Frank Donohoe, 75–82–87–87–88–93–92.

B. A. MARVILL,
Secy. Brockton Rifle Asso.

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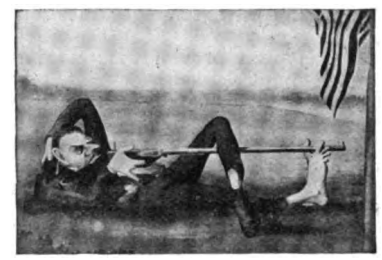

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Bolt action and receiver complete stock rear sight and two magazines for Remington Lee military rifle, all in the finest condition. .35 caliber Winchester center fire, 24-inch nickel steel barrel with regular rear and Lyman front sights in good condition. Would like fancy Winchester '95 action; .22 target revolver; .45 automatic pistol or an automobile.

L. S. CHILCOTT,
Bangor, Me.

FOR SALE—King-Busch (Stellux) 8 power prismatic sportsmen's field glass, weight 8 ounces, height 3¼ inches, will easily slip into shirt pocket. Retails at $50 when obtainable. Perfect condition optically, finish worn off corners, $25.00.

Wanted—For range use, Lordbury, Bardou 33 power, or Aitchison telescope, state price and condition. BOX 31, ARMS AND THE MAN.

International Trap Shooting Tournament to be Held in Canada.

The dates of the Grand International Handicap shoot at St. Thomas, Ontario, at targets and live birds are November 29 to December 3. The tournament, which will last five days, is open to the world.

Over two thousand dollars in cash and trophies are offered and the meeting will be on the finest grounds, traps, etc., in Canada, to hold such a large affair.

Mr. George R. Guin, of the Winder Co., and Mr. R. M. Watson of the Dominion Cartridge Co., will have charge of this big shoot, and a large entry list is hoped for.

What One Woman Does.

There isn't any suffrage question at the traps.

This has been proven the world over by the sportsmanlike welcome which has been extended to women wherever they have shown an interest in the sport. In this country women are royally received at hundreds of clubs where they join their brother contestants at regular shoots and make top scores in plenty.

Across the Atlantic one of the most prominent of many women trapshooters throughout Europe is Mrs. W. P. Grosvenor, of London, who is champion lady claybird shooter of England. Shooting side by side with Mrs. Grosvenor in many contests, her husband—also a champion trapshooter—may often be seen. Mr. Grosvenor is so enthusiastic in his devotion to trapshooting that he made every attempt to come to the United States to attend our last Grand American Handicap, but pressure of business held him back.

For the past two years both Mrs. Grosvenor and her husband have used Remington ammunition exclusively, and they consider that the use of this ammunition really confers upon them an undue advantage over those shooting other loads.

The load which is put up for Mrs. Grosvenor's shooting is 30 grains of smokeless powder and 1 ounce and one-eighth of 7½ chilled shot, loaded in 2½-inch Nitro Club cases.

For preference, Mrs. Grosvenor now uses a 12-bore gun, which is improved cylinder and modified choke. She also now finds that she can make better shooting in the field and at duck with her 12-bore.

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MRS. W. P. GROSVENOR
British Trapshot and Sportswoman

As a game shot, Mrs. Grosvenor is quite a good performer in field and on one occasion at a duck drive killed twenty-three birds. Last year, she won outright in a field of fifty-three competitors, the most valuable prize of the English championship claybird meeting for 1914, her score on that occasion being 22 out of 30, 17 yards rise, unknown traps and angles.

She has won altogether during the past three years, club shooting, prizes to the value of $700.

Perhaps some day Mrs. Grosvenor may be induced to come to this country as one of a team of women trapshooters to compete with our representative Dianas of the traps for international honors.

Peters Paragraphs.

High general average at Perry, Mo., September 22, 23, was won by Mr. W. R. Crosby, 293 out of 300. He shot Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells.

High amateur average at LaClair, Iowa, September 24, was won by Mr. S. A. Huntley, 147 out of 150, with Peters factory loaded shells.

At Bowling Green, Mo., September 24, Mr. F. Carroll, of Perry, Mo., won high amateur average, 142 out of 150, using Peters shells.

At the Testimonial Shoot given in honor of Mr. Neaf Apgar, the well-known Peters professional, at Newark, N. J., September 25, high amateur average was won by Mr. L. Morford, 168 out of 175, with Mr. R. Young and Dr. Culver of Jersey City tie for second, 167, and Messrs. C. W. Billings and E. Wilson tie for third, 166. T. H. Keller, Jr., the Smith gun expert, was high professional, 169, and Mr. Apgar second, 166. All these gentlemen shot Peters factory loaded shells.

At Greensburg, Kans., September 23, Mr. J. J. Randall, of Greensburg, was high amateur, 143 out of 150, and Mr. Ed. O'Brien high professional with the same score, both using Peters shells.

Remington Arms-UMC News Items.

Portland, Ore., has good cause to be proud of P. H. O'Brien's recent trapshooting achievement at a tournament in that city. Not satisfied with a perfect score of 200x200, Mr. O'Brien kept up his good work, breaking 240 targets straight, the Pacific Coast Record.

Rush Razee has of late been doing some remarkable work with his Remington Pump gun and Nitro Club shells. In Iowa recently he made straight runs of 94, 269, and 94 on three consecutive days, thus making a long run of 338. During this year he has shot at 2,665 targets, his average being 96.34 per cent. His list of long runs consists of 137 straight at the North Dakota State Shoot, 146 at Laport and Nevada, Iowa, five runs of between 75 and 100, and 7 over 50.

H. J. Rebhausen won a two-day shoot staged recently by the Buffalo Bill Gun Club, of North Platte, Nebr. Shooting Nitro Club shells, he scored 378x400.

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The field was fast and representative of the finest shots in the East. The conditions were excellent for this practical demonstration of the accuracy and close grouping qualities of the Remington-UMC 180 grain Palma Match ammunition.

The running Deer Match was won by Lieut. C. B. Mathews, captain of the 1915 United States Marine Corps Team, with a score of 84. Sergt. F. L. Hoffman, United States Marine Corps, was second. Both of these well-known shooting experts shot the regular stock 150 grain Remington-UMC cartridge.

The Individual Automatic Pistol Match was won by Alfred P. Lane with a score of 743, incidentally setting a *new record for the National Individual Pistol Match Course.*

Other prominent winners who used Remington-UMC 150 and 180 grain ammunition and their scores were:

Keller All Round Championship

		Score
2.	J. W. Hessian	84

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1.	Dr. R. H. Sayre	137
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1.	J. W. Hessian	134
2.	A. P. Lane	130

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1.	A. P. Lane	146
2.	E. G. Reising	143

All Comers Expert Rifle Match

2.	J. W. Hessian	48

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ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. LIX, No. 3 OCTOBER 14, 1915

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THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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Recognizing Carranza.

LATEST NEWS OF PISTOL, RIFLE, SHOTGUN, AND THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD

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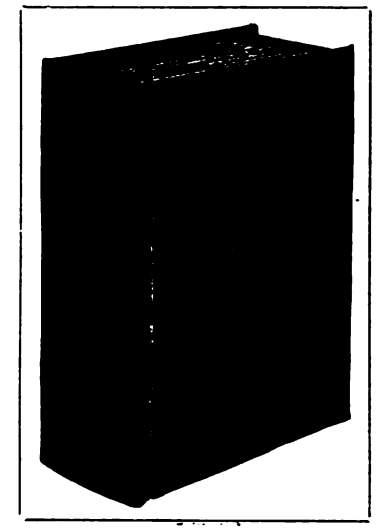

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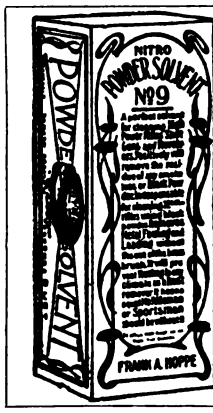

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FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LIX. No. 3. WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 14, 1915. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

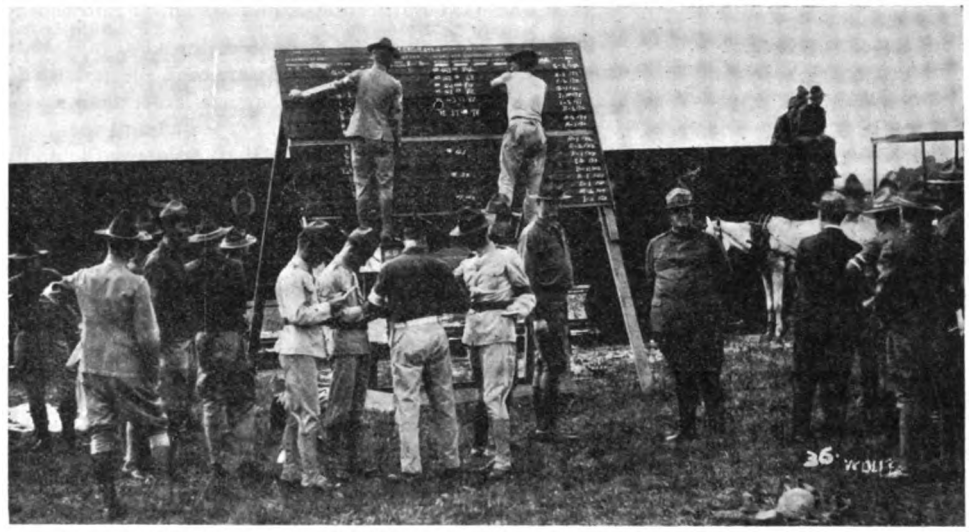
The Matches at Jacksonville.

By Our Special Correspondent.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.

State Camp, Florida, Monday, October 4.

THE morning dawned bright and sunny and it was thought at last the spell of wet weather was broken and congratulations were the order of the day, but it seemed that we were doomed to disappointment, as in the forenoon the clouds gathered as usual and the heavens dumped a deluge. Showers and sunny weather alternated during the day. The only permanent ray of sunshine was the arrival of The Adjutant General of West Virginia, General Boyd, with his ever-genial smile. With him was the West Virginia team. Teams also came in from Alabama, in charge of Capt. T. C. Locke; Kentucky, under the leadership of Capt. B. Short; Oregon, with Capt. J. A. Buchanan in charge; South Carolina, headed by Capt. R. B. Cartey; Georgia; Vermont, with Capt. Ira L. Reeves, U. S. Army, in command. Captain Reeves said they had been in camp in Vermont hugging barn fires to keep warm and wearing their winter overcoats. There are now nineteen teams in camp.



THE BULLETIN BOARD IS AS POPULAR AS A BASEBALL SCORE AT JACKSONVILLE.

The matches began today at 7 o'clock, with the Members' Medal Match (regimental). There were 121 entries and the winner was Sergt. A. Farquharson, U. S. M. C., who made the possible 50. The list of the prize winners and their scores follow:

	Score	*Prize*
1 Farquharson, A., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	50	Medal and $21.18
2 Funk, F. H., Sgt., Troop H, 3d U. S. Cav.	49	Medal and 9.08
2 Smith, Stanley, Sgt., Co. E, 22d U. S. Inf.	49	Medal and 9.08
4 Clyde, C. H., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	49	
5 Lawless, G. T., Color Sgt., 9th Inf., Mass.	48	
6 Coppedge, J. F., Corp., U. S. M. C.	48	
7 Nicholson, W. C. F., 1st Lieut., 9th U. S. Cav.	48	
8 Dowling, P., Corp., U. S. M. C.	48	
9 LaMotte, C. K., Capt., 19th U. S. Inf.	48	
10 Anderson, C. J., Sgt., Co. A, 21st U. S. Inf.	48	
11 Wirgman, H. F., Capt., U. S. M. C.	48	
12 Ford, W. H., Corp., U. S. M. C.	47	
13 Kitchen, S. B., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Fla.	47	
14 Lund, P. S., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	47	
15 Kean, F. H., Sgt., Co. G, 5th Inf., Mass.	47	
16 Hagen, A., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	47	
17 Thomas, J. M., Q. M. Sgt., Troop G, 3d U. S. Cav.	47	
18 Jackson, J., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	47	
19 Peal, J. F., Corp., Co. C, 20th U. S. Inf.	47	
20 Schofield, P. S., 1st Sgt., Co. E, 5th Inf., Mass.	47	
21 Baptist, H., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	47	
22 Peterson, W., Sgt., Co. A, 1st Inf., Fla.	47	
23 Sorrels, Walter T., Sgt., Troop G, 6th U. S. Cav.	47	
24 Loughlin, J. F., Corp., Co. H. 6th Inf., Mass.	47	

This match was immediately followed by the 300-yard tyro match, open only to members of the Florida National Guard who have never served as a member or an alternate of any State team in the National Matches and who have never one first, second or third place in any State rifle competition. This was a slow-fire match, ten shots prone. In this match there were thirty-one entries and the winner was Corpl. George Winick, Company E, 1st Fla. Inf., with a score of 45. The prize winners and their scores follow:

TYRO MATCH.

	Score	*Prize*
1 Winick, George, Corp., Co. E, 1st Inf., Fla.	45	Medal and $10.00
2 Peterson, N. G., Sgt., Co. A, 1st Inf., Fla.	45	Medal and 5.00
3 Merrill, W. S., Capt., 2d Inf., Fla.	45	
4 Hyer, R. W., 1st Sgt., Co. C, 2d Inf., Fla.	44	
5 Sparkman, T. B., Sgt., Co. H. 2d Inf., Fla.	44	
6 Coachman, R. A., Sgt., 2d Inf., Fla.	44	

Only one club showed up for the interclub match, the St. Augustine Rifle Club, which entered two teams so as to make the match. This match called for teams of five, ten shots slow fire at 300 and 600 yards. Team No. 1 won the match with a score of 434. The entries and scores follow:

First, St. Augustine Rifle Club.

	300	600	*Total*	*Agg.*
Perkins, A. J.	46	40	86	
Snow, H. M.	45	48	93	
Lynn, J. N.	43	43	86	
Jackson, H. K.	44	44	88	
Parker, F. J.	41	40	81	
	219	215		434

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Second St. Augustine Rifle Club.

Davis, Roy P	41	48	89	
Hall, B. M.	42	37	79	
Hopkins, C. F	44	38	82	
Everette, H. S	45	42	87	
Crary, J. L	38	46	84	
	210	211		421

First prize, Silver Medals and $6.00.
Second prize, Bronze Medals and $3.00.

At 9 a. m. the 600-yard stage of the Hale Match was begun. This match in previous years was one of the regular matches of the National Rifle Association schedule, but subsequently was turned over for incorporation in the program of the State Association where the National Matches are shot and in this way it became part of the Florida program. The conditions of the match called for ten shots slow fire at 600 yards. This match was shot during a driving rain and the highest score was turned in by Corpl. J. F. Loughlin, Company H, 6th Mass. Inf., who made the possible and five bulls over. Sergeant Farquharson, of the Marines, and Sergeant Schriver, of the same organization, tied with the same score, but the Loughlin score was protested, the claim being made that he used a shade for his rear sight, contrary to rules. The protest was sustained by the executive officer, and Farquharson and Schriver shot off the tie for first place. In the shoot-off both made the possible. In the second trial both made a four, after which both made bulls, and on the fourth shot Farquharson went out for a four while Schriver stayed in the bull, thus winning first place. The prize winners and their scores follow:

	Score	*Prize*
1 Schriver, O. M., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C	50-5-4-5-5-5	Trophy and $10.00
2 Farquharson, A., Sgt., U. S. M. C	50-5-4-5-5-4	8.00
3 Henshaw, R. N., Corp., U. S. M. C	50	6.25
4 Mullahy, E. L., Sgt., U. S. M. C	49	4.91
4 Crawley, T. B., Pvt., U. S. M. C	49	4.91
4 Randle, W. M., Pvt., U. S. M. C	49	4.91
7 Kean, F. H., Sgt., Co. G, 5th Inf., Mass	49	4.00
8 Sparker, J. C., Art., Co. L, 8th Inf., Mass	49	4.00
9 Atlas, M., Q. M., Sgt., Co. E, 1st Inf., Fla	49	3.50
9 Snow, H. M., Major, Q. M. C., Fla	49	3.50
11 Lawless, J. T., Color Sgt., 9th Inf., Mass	49	3.50
11 Funk, F. H., Sgt., Troop H, 3d U. S. Cav	49	3.50
13 Baptist, H., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C	48	3.00
13 Burt, F. T., 1st Lieut., 23d U. S. Inf	48	3.00
13 Wayble, T. M., Pvt., U. S. M. C	48	3.00
13 Wise, S. W., 1st Lieut., 1st Sq., Cav., Mass	48	3.00
13 Pullin, J. H., Pvt., U. S. M. C	48	3.00
18 McCormick, J. W., Sgt., Co. E, 6th U. S. Inf	48	2.50
19 Clark, A. A., Sgt., Co. I, 20th U. S. Inf	48	2.50
20 Coppedge, J. F., Corp., U. S. M. C	48	2.50
21 Hodges, C. H., 2d Lieut., 6th U. S. Inf	48	2.50
22 Vaughn, F. H., Capt., 2d Inf., Kan	48	2.50
23 Parker, J. E., Capt., Co. G, 8th Inf., Mass	48	2.50
24 Johnson, J. B., 2d Lieut., 3d U. S. Cav	48	2.00
25 Johnson, H. S., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., Tenn	48	2.00
26 Jones, George, Sgt., U. S. M. C	48	2.00
27 Schofield, P. S., 1st Sgt., Co. E, 5th Inf., Mass	48	2.00
27 Ford, W. H., Corp., U. S. M. C	48	2.00
29 Jackson, J., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C	47	2.00
30 Hoffman, F. L., Sgt., U. S. M. C	47	2.00
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31 Constant, W., Sgt., Co. H, 1st Inf., N. D	47	1.50
32 LaMotte, C. K., Capt., 19th U. S. Inf	47	1.50
33 Robar, A. L. Cook, Co. K, 2nd Inf., Mass	46	1.50
34 Dyer, O. L., Corp., Co. B, 7th U. S. Inf	46	1.50
35 Bryant, M. E., Corp., Co. C, 1st Sq., Cav., Mass	46	1.50
36 Taylor, H. L., 2d Lieut., 21st U. S. Inf	46	1.50
37 Anderson, C., Sgt., Co. C, 1st Inf., N. D	46	1.50
38 Wiggs, O., Corp., U. S. M. C	46	1.50
39 Fish, C. G., Pvt., Co. A, 6th Inf., Mass	46	1.50
40 Francis, F., Sgt., C. A. Corps, Mass	46	1.50

(161 Entries.)

At 1.30 p. m. the 200-yard stage of the rapid-fire match was begun. This was fired kneeling from standing in the time limit of 1½ minutes. At the 200-yard stage there were eight possibles made. At the 300-yard stage, which was fired prone from standing in the time limit of two minutes, three of those who made possibles at 200 also made possibles, thus making a triple tie between Lieut. C. H. Hodges, 6th U. S. Inf.; First Sergt. H. E. Stadie, Company L, 30th U. S. Inf., and Sergt. T. E. Vereer, Company G, 14th U. S. Inf. In the shoot-off of the tie, Lieutenant Hodges and Sergeant Stadie again made possibles, Vereer going out of the race with a 48. On the second shoot-off Hodges again made the possible, Stadie falling down with a 49. The three possibles of Lieutenant Hodges resulted in the excellent record of a possible of 150 points at 300 yards rapid fire. There were 151 entries in the match. The prize winners and their scores follow:

	200	300	*Total*	*Prize*
1 Hodges, C. H., 2d Lieut., 6th U. S. Inf	50	50 50 50	100	Medal and $26.43
2 Stadie, H. E., 1st Sgt., Co. L, 30th U. S. Inf.	50	50 50 49	100	Medal and $11.33
3 Vereer, T. E., Sgt., Co. G, 14th U. S. Inf	50	50 48	100	
4 Lawless, J. T., Color Sgt., 9th Inf., Mass	49	50	99	
4 Schriver, O. N., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C	49	50	99	
4 Smith, S., Sgt., Co. E, 22d U. S. Inf	49	50	99	
4 Coppedge, J. F., Corp., U. S. M. C	49	50	99	
4 Peal, J. F., Corp., Co. C, 20th U. S. Inf	49	50	99	
4 Clyde, C. H., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C	49	50	99	
4 Schofield, P. S., 1st Sgt., Co. E, 5th Inf., Mass.	49	50	99	
4 Lienhard, J., Sgt., U. S. M. C	49	50	99	
4 Hullahy, E. L., Sgt., U. S. M. C	49	50	99	
4 Henshaw, R. N., Corp., U. S. M. C	49	50	99	
14 Cawthon, W. C., Sgt., Co. K, 1st Inf., Fla	50	49	99	
14 Dowling, P., Corp., U. S. M. C	50	49	99	
14 LaMotte, C. K., Capt., 19th U. S. Inf	50	49	99	
14 Francis, F., Sgt., C. A. Corps, Mass	50	49	99	
14 Kean, F. H., Sgt., 5th Inf., Mass	50	49	99	
18 Hartley, C. H., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C	48	50	98	
18 Funk, F. H., Sgt., Troop H, 3d U. S. Cav	48	50	98	
18 Ford, W. H., Corp., U. S. M. C	48	50	98	
18 Pardee, A. M., 1st Lieut., 20th U. S. Inf	48	50	98	
18 Hagen, A., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C	48	50	98	
18 Walling, G. N., Capt., 1st Inf., Kan	48	50	99	
24 O'Neill, F. P., Pvt., Co. D, 9th Inf., Mass	49	49	98	
24 Dyer, O. L., Corp., Co. B, 7th U. S. Inf	49	49	98	
24 Fish, C. G., Pvt., Co. A, 6th Inf., Mass	49	49	98	
24 Stewart, J. S., Sgt., 1st C. C., Mass	49	49	98	
24 Parmely, G. P., Capt., 1st Inf., Kan	49	49	98	
24 Nicholas, W. C. F., 1st Lieut., 9th U. S. Cav	49	49	98	
24 Kase, G. S., Sgt., U. S. M. C	49	49	98	
TYRO MATCH.				
1 Lohman, E. T., Sgt., Co. A, 1st Inf., Fla	49	48	97	Medal and $10.00
2 Coachman, R. A., Sgt., 2d Inf., Fla	46	49	95	Medal and $5.00
3 Houston, R. F., 1st Sgt., Co. F., 2nd Inf., Fla.	47	48	95	
4 Hyer, H. F., 1st Sgt., Co. C, 2d Inf., Fla	44	48	92	
5 Sparkman, T. B., Sgt., Co. H, 2d Inf., Fla	44	47	91	
6 Peterson, N. G., Sgt., Co. A, 1st Inf., Fla	46	45	91	
7 Cooksey, I. E., Pvt., Co. I, 1st Inf., Fla	39	49	88	

(151 Entries Rapid Fire Match, 31 Entries Rapid Fire Tyro Match.)

Owing to the downpour, the 1,000-yard match was postponed.

The Florida officials are well pleased with the size of the entries in their matches, as they are larger than was anticipated.

So many visitors are expected and there are so many new shooters on the different teams that Adjutant Clopton thought it desirable to assemple the trophies for exhibition, and has telegraphed to the War Department to send to Jacksonville those trophies which are on exhibition in the corridors of the Department as soon as possible. These include the United Service trophy, the enlisted men's trophy, the Cavalry cup, and the National trophy. The Hilton trophy is here, having been brought on by the Alabama team, and the Soldier of Marathon, which is held by Utah, probably will be brought to the camp by the Utah team. Secretary Jones, of the National Rifle Association, has telegraphed for the famous old trophies of that organization, which include the Wimbledon and Leech cups and the Rumbold regimental trophy.

The advance guard of the Rhode Island team showed up Sunday in the person of Lieut. Henry D. C. Dubois, who is here on duty as range officer. Mrs. Dubois accompanied the Lieutenant and is located in a tent at the "squaw" camp. She is expected to remain only a few days, as she will visit friends in Atlanta, returning to camp later. The Rhode Island team owes its presence at the National Matches entirely to the generosity of the business men of Providence, who subscribed the money to send the team. This is not as it should be.

All the team captains and adjutants general who have arrived are enthusiastic over the good results obtained through the selection of teams by State competitions. Most of these competitions are preceded by preliminary company and regimental contests, from which are selected those men to go to the final State try-out for the selection of the team. Now that every man in the local organization knows he has as good a chance as the next one to win a place on the State team, interest is more universal than ever before and the good which is being accomplished by the National Matches is not so much by the matches themselves but from the stimulus that this free-for-all contest has given to the rank-and-file of the Guard.

Adjutant General Moore, of South Carolina, came in on a late train tonight and was met by members of his team.

Dwight Phelps and George R. Porter, of the Colt's Repeating Arms Co., have arrived and taken up their quarters on the grounds.

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Lieutenant Steevers, instructor of the Wyoming team, is here with the team. The Lieutenant has some very radical ideas in regard to the training of schoolboys in rifle shooting and is qualified to speak authoritatively, having made a record as a member of the Infantry team in the President's match in 1910, when he made scores of 47 at 200 yards, 50 at 600 yards and 48 at 1,000 yards. He has been working the last two years in organizing and training the cadet corps in public high schools of Wyoming with such marked success that many other States are planning to adopt the same system. He believes the secret of training the boys in rifle shooting is instruction in the trigger pull and he accomplishes this by placing his own hand over that of the shooter and guiding the pull.

The Oregon team is the only representative of the Pacific coast on the grounds. The team had a long journey, having been six days en route. On the Oregon team are several of the old competitors, including Sergt. Steve Carson, who won the Catrow cup in 1913.

The camp was deserted of competitors on Sunday, most of them indulging in little side-trips to Pablo and Atlantic Beaches and St. Augustine. There were, however, a good many visitors to the range from Jacksonville.

One of the features that is sorely missed here is Chaptain Dickson's moving-picture outfit and the Y. M. C. A. tent, two popular features of Camp Perry. There is no place here for team members to congregate and get acquainted at night. The camp grounds are not lighted except by a few lights along the entrance. The men have acquired the habit of remaining in quarters or running up to Jacksonville.

Tuesday, October 5.

Today was one of the most oppressive days we have had since the matches started, the temperature in the shade being 90° and the humidity 98°. It was thought that the program could be gotten through without interference by rain, but the usual cloudburst made its appearance in the afternoon, but too late to interfere with the program. The shooting began at 7 a. m. with free practice at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards. The first match to be fired was the pistol match, which began at 8 o'clock. This called for two scores of seven shots each, slow fire, at 50 and 75 yards; two scores of seven shots each at 25 and 50 yards, rapid fire, and two scores of seven shots each at 15 and 25 yards, rapid fire, using Target L. All the competitors used the .45-caliber automatic pistol. There being no pistol butts, the match was shot on the 200-yard targets. The ground in front of the 200-yard butt is low and, owing to the frequent rains, was in a flooded condition and most of the competitors shot standing in water to their shoe tops. Because of the height of the targets at the three ranges, the competitors were firing at a very high angle of elevation. The match was easily won by the world's champion, A. P. Lane, of the New York Athletic Club, with a total score of 736. The nearest competitor was Sergeant Stadie, U. S. Army, with 702. The list of competitors, with their scores, follows:

PISTOL MATCH.

	Slow Fire 50	75	30 25	30 50	15 15	15 25	*Tl.*	*Prize*
1. Lane, A. P., N. Y. A. C.	127	101	130	113	130	129	736	Medal and $6.47
2. Stadie, H. L., 1st Sgt., Co. L, 30th U. S. Inf.	120	100	133	117	126	106	702	Medal and $2.77
3. Miller, C., Sgt., Tr. M. 2d U. S. Cav.	114	108	133	122	128	97	702	
4. Thomas, J. M., Sgt., 3d U. S. Cav.	105	106	131	107	131	117	697	
5. Coppedge, J. F., Cpl., U. S. M. C.	112	108	131	105	129	107	692	
6. Johnson, H. S., 2d Lt., 3d Inf. Tenn.	108	82	117	115	126	109	656	
7. Cather, G. T., Sgt., Co. K, 5th Inf., Neb.	102	96	116	95	115	113	637	
8. McKone, S. A., Reg. Sgt., Maj. 1st Kas.	92	82	124	96	121	120	634	
9. Boring, W. W., 1st Lt. 3rd Inf. Tenn.	90	89	110	97	110	101	597	
10. Parmely, F., Capt., 1st Kans.	102	92	102	63	114	121	592	

There were no entries in the police revolver match, which was scheduled for 11 a. m., and it was called off. After lunch the schoolboy team match started at 200 yards. This was open to teams of five students from any public or private preparatory school not conferring degrees. The conditions called for ten shots slow fire at 200 and 300 yards, position prone at both ranges. There were only two entries in this match, which was won by the team representing the Florida Military Academy. The other team represented the Massey Business College. The scores made in this match follow:

SCHOOLBOY CLUB MATCH.

	200	300	*Total*	*Agg.*
Florida Military Academy.				
Peterson, Gardan, Pvt.	43	40	83	
Peterson, Russel, Pvt.	48	39	87	
Hammatt, E. R., Pvt.	41	30	71	
Shine, Hunter, Pvt.	45	41	86	
Woodbury, Pvt.	34	31	65	392
Massey Business College				
Gregory, William, Stu.	46	40	86	
Sherman, J. W., Stu.	33	32	65	
Thompson, James, Stu.	27	22	49	
Fletcher, S. P., Stu.	34	38	72	
Hammott, S. P., Stu.	36	41	77	350

The Members' Medal Match for competition within the membership of the 1st and 2d Infantries, Florida National Guard, was concluded today. Sergt. E. F. Lowman, Company A, 1st Inf., Jacksonville, won the National Rifle Association medal for that regiment with the following score: 300 yards, 43; 600 yards, 48; rapid fire, 97; total, 188. First Sergt. R. F. Houston, Company H, 2d Inf., carried off the honors for that organization with a score of 43 at 300 yards; 46 at 600 yards and 95 rapid fire, total, 184.

BEHIND THE SKIRMISH TARGETS.

The 1,000-yard tyro match, which was postponed from the day before, was shot, there being 144 entries. This match has the same conditions as the Wimbledon cup and the winner proved to be Color Sergt. J. T. Lawless, 9th Mass. Inf., who made the fine score of 97, only two points less than the Wimbledon record. Only one point behind him was Lieut. H. L. Smith, of the Marines. The prize winners and their scores follow:

1,000 YARD MATCH.

	Score	*Prize*
1. Lawless, J. T., Color Sgt., 9th Inf., Mass.	97	Medal and $50.40
2. Smith, H. L., 2d Lieut., U. S. M. C.	96	Medal and $21.60
3. Mack, T. G., Sgt., Co. B, 6th Inf., Mass.	96	
4. Kean, F. H., Sgt., Co. G, 5th Inf., Mass.	96	
5. Stewart, J. S., Sgt., Co. C., 1st C. C., Mass.	95	
6. Henshaw, R. N., Corp., U. S. M. C.	95	
7. Austin, H., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	95	
8. Thomas, J. M., Q. M. Sgt., Troop G, 3d U. S. Cav.	95	
9. Hodges, C. H., 2d Lieut., 6th U. S. Inf.	95	
10. Loughlin, J. F., Corp., Co. H, 6th Inf., Mass.	95	
11. Farquharson, A., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	94	
12. Rupertus, W. H., 2d Lieut., U. S. M. C.	94	
13. Ford, W. H., Corp., U. S. M. C.	94	
14. Schofield, P. S., 1st Sgt., Co. E, 5th Inf., Mass.	93	
15. Spraker, J. C., Art., Co. L, 5th Inf., Mass.	93	
16. Jackson, J., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	93	
17. Reeves, N. C., Corp., U. S. M. C.	92	
18. Keyser, R. S., 1st Lieut., U. S. M. C.	92	
19. Parsons, H. L., 1st Lieut., U. S. M. C.	92	
20. Stadie, H. E., 1st Sgt., Co. L., 30th U. S. Inf.	92	
21. Vereer, T. E., Sgt., Co. G, 14th U. S. Inf.	92	
22. Schulenberg, H. L., 1st Sgt., Co. A, 1st Inf. Fla.	92	
23. Arnett, R., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	92	
24. Schriver, O. M., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	92	
25. Mullahy, E. L., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	92	
26. LaMotte, C. K., Capt., 19th U. S. Inf.	92	
27. Tate, R. F., 1st Lieut., 8th U. S. Cav.	92	

(144 Entries.)

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The 1,000-yard match, which has the same conditions and which is open only to members of the Florida National Guard, was won by Pvt. L. E. Cooksey, of Company I, 1st Fla. Inf., with a score of 78. There were eighteen entries in the competition and the prize winners and their scores follow:

TYRO MATCH.

1. Cooksey, L. E., Pvt., Co. I, 1st Inf., Fla	78	Medal and $15.00
2. Hyer, R. W., 1st Sgt., Co. C, 1st Inf., Fla	75	Medal and $7.50
3. Kendrick, G. F., 1st Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf., Fla	68	
4. Houston, R. F., 1st Sgt., Co. F, 2d Inf., Fla	68	
5. McLain, W. J., Corp., Co. D., 2d Inf., Fla	64	
6. Sparkman, T. B., Sgt., Co. H, 2d Inf., Fla	63	

(18 Entries.)

The Members' Regimental Match, which is awarded to the member of the Florida State Rifle Association making the highest aggregate in. the rapid-fire match and the 1,000-yard match, for which a trophy is given by the National Rifle Association of America, was won by Capt. J. J. Kennedy, of the 1st Fla. Inf., whose aggregate score was 84 at 1,000 yards and 92 at rapid fire, total, 176.

A fine exhibition of shooting was given by Captain Hyde, of Tennessee, in the 600-yard match. This called for ten shots slow fire. Captain Hyde made the possible 50 with 11 bulls over, making a run of 21 bulls. Sergt. C. C. Porter, of the North Carolina team, also made the possible and six bulls over. Color Sergeant Lawless, of Massachusetts, likewise made the same total. There were 141 entries in this match and it took a 48 to get in the prize list. The prize winners and their scores follow:

	Score	*Prize*
1. Hyde, W. H., Capt., 3d Inf., Tenn	50	Medal and $24.67
2. Porter, C. C., Sgt., Co. D, 1st Inf., N. C	50	Medal and $10.57
2. Lawless, J. T., Color Sgt., 9th Inf., Mass	50	Medal and $10.57
4. Jackson, J., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C	49	
4. Loughlin, J. F., Corp., Co. H, 6th Inf. Mass	49	
6. Smith, S., Sgt., Co. E, 22d U. S. Inf	49	
7. Austin, H., Sgt., U. S. M. C	49	
7. Evans, H., Sgt., 4th Inf., Ala	49	
9. Feiss, A., 1st Sgt., Troop M, 3d U. S. Cav	49	
10. Stadie, H. E., 1st Sgt., Co. L, 30th U. S. Inf	49	
10. Clyde, C. H., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C	49	
12. Borrow, W. W., Sgt., Co. D, 3d Inf., Tenn	48	
12. Ford, W. H., Corp., U. S. M. C	48	
12. Dowling, P., Corp., U. S. M. C	48	
15. Randle, W. M., Pvt., U. S. M. C	48	
16. Hodges, C. H., 2d Lieut., 6th U. S. Inf	48	
17. Schriver, O. M., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C	48	
18. Stewart, J. S., Sgt., 1st C. C., Mass	48	
18. Anderson, C. J., Sgt., Co. A, 21st U. S. Inf	48	
18. Potter, E., Pvt., Co. M, 9th U. S. Inf	48	
21. Baptist, H., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C	48	
22. Harding, E. F., 2d Lieut., 14th U. S. Inf	48	
23. Burt, F. T., 1st Lieut., 23d Inf., U. S	48	
23. Hoffman, F. L., Sgt., U. S. M. C	48	
24. Snow, H. H., Major, Q. M. C., Fla	48	

The rapid-fire tyro match confined to members of the National Guard was won by Sergt. E. F. Lowman, of the 1st Inf., Fla., score, 48. Sergt. F. B. Sparkman, Company H, 2d Fla. Inf., was second with 47.

Today wound up the matches of the Florida State Association and tomorrow begin the matches of the Southern Rifle Association. Entries in the National Rifle Association matches are coming in rapidly and the indications are for a large entry list in all the prominent matches.

Advices have been received that the team from Ohio will leave the home station on the ninth. There are only two old men on the team, Captains Emerson and Eddy. Both of these men are of international team fame.

Word has been received from New Jersey that the Mosquito State team will arrive here on October 10. Almost all of the members of the team are new to the National Matches.

Teams from Montana and Wisconsin arrived today. Adjt. Gen. Phil Grenan accompanied the Montana team and Captain Snell is team captain. The Wisconsin team was led by Colonel McCoy, who is so well known to all frequenters of the National Matches and who came near leading the Wisconsin team to victory in the National Matches of 1908, outshooting all National Guard teams that year at Perry.

Colonel McCoy is still a strong advocate of the Sparta range for the National Matches. The Wisconsin men were carrying their overcoats and tell stories of having difficulty to keep warm while practicing before leaving the State. The Montana team members also tell of cold weather and a flurry of snow before they left the State. We are all praying that that flurry may extend as far as Florida.

Lieutenant Colonel Winder, of Ohio, and of international team fame, arrived today. Colonel Winder has his eye on the Wimbledon cup, which he has just missed capturing three times, tieing for first place with 99, 98 and 99. Colonel Winder has had no practice since 1913; in fact, has not fired a shot since then.

Two other international riflemen who are on the grounds are Captain Burdett, of West Virginia, who was on the Olympic team, and Corpl. A. L. Adams, of the U. S. Cavalry, who is here on the Cavalry team. He was also a member of the Olympic team in 1912.

Many old and familiar faces are missing from this shoot, among which may be mentioned Capt. K. K. V. Casey, George W. Chesley, and Capt. W. H. Richards.

The District of Columbia team is expected to arrive tomorrow, as well as the Hawaiians. It is hoped that the Hawaiians will have the usual aggregation of musical talent, as the camp needs something to stir it up at night. At the present time the camp at night has a very close resemblance to a village churchyard. Visiting back and forth among the teams had hardly yet begun but as the teams begin to get acquainted impromptu entertainments of different kinds will probably liven things up a little.

SOUTHERN RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

Wednesday, October 6.

Today was the opening day of the two days' shoot of the Southern Rifle Association. When the morning broke bright and clear with the sun shining there was renewed hope in the breasts of all the assembled riflemen that the bad weather had come to an end and everyone went out to the targets much elated in spirit; but, as is the daily custom, all such hopes were to be practically drowned later, for about 2.30 the heavens opened and the deluge descended. This came in the midst of the 600-yard match and the range was closed down for half an hour. For the remainder of the day the rain came in frequent cloudbursts, interfering with the matches, resulting in the 1,000-yard match being extended over until tomorrow.

The first match on the program was the rapid-fire match at 200 yards, which began at 8 a. m. The matches of the association having been thrown open to visiting riflemen from States other than those in the Southern Association, there were 271 entries in the competition. The match proved to be the sensation of the meeting so far and some wonderful rapid-fire work was done. Sergt. F. K. Christie, Company K, 8th Mass. Inf., established a record when he was forced to shoot seven perfect scores to establish his right as victor. Twenty-two men made the possible at both 200 and 300 yards in the match. In the shoot-off at 300 yards to decide the tie, eleven men tied again with possibles. On the second shoot-off nine men tied with possibles. On the third shoot-off six men tied with possibles. On the fourth shoot-off Sergt. A. Feiss, 3d U. S. Cavalry, and Sergt. J. W. McCormick, U. S. Infantry, again tied with Christie with possibles. On the fifth shoot-off McCormick fell down with a 49, leaving Christie and Feiss to fight it out for first place. On the sixth shoot-off Feiss went out with a 49, leaving Christie the winner of one of the hardest-fought shooting races ever seen on a rifle range, his nine possibles score an aggregate of 450 out of a possible 450. The list of prize winners and their scores follow:

RAPID FIRE MATCH.

	200	300	*Total*	*Prize*
1. Christie, F. K., Sgt., Co. C, 8th Inf., Mass.	50	50	100	Medal and $12.50
Shootoff—50—50—50—50—50—50—50—48.				
2. Feiss, A., 1st Sgt., Troop M, 3d U. S. Cav.	50	50	100	$10.00
Shootoff—50—50—50—50—50—50—49.				
3. McCormick, J. W., Sgt., Co. K, 6th U. S. Inf. (Tyro)	50	50	100	Medal and $7.50
Shootoff—50—50—50—50—49.				
4. Kight, C., Sgt., Co. G, U. S. Engrs. (Tyro)	50	50	100	Medal and $5.83
Shootoff—50—50—50—49.				
4. Clyde, C. H., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C	50	50	100	5.83
Shootoff—50—50—50—49.				
4. Lawless, J. T., Color Sgt., 9th Inf., Mass.	50	50	100	5.83
Shootoff—50—50—50—49.				
7. Hodges, C. H., 2d Lieut., 6th U. S. Inf.	50	50	100	5.00
Shootoff—50—50—49.				
7. Vereer, T., Sgt., Co. G, 14th U. S. Inf.	50	50	100	5.00
Shootoff—50—50—49.				
9. Miller, C., Sgt., Troop M, 2d U. S. Cav.	50	50	100	4.50
Shootoff—50—50—48.				
10. Randle, W. M., Pvt., U. S. M. C	50	50	100	4.16
Shootoff—50—49.				

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10. Funk, Fred, Sgt., Troop A, 3d U. S. Cav. Shootoff—50—49.	50	50		100	4.16
10. Dyer, O., Corp., Co. B, 7th U. S. Inf. Shootoff—50—49.	50	50		100	4.16
13. Lienhard, J., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	50	50	(49)	100	
13. Mack, T. G., Sgt., Co. B, 8th Inf., Mass.	50	50	(49)	100	
13. Taylor, H. D., 2d Lieut., 21st U. S. Inf.	50	50	(49)	100	
13. Browne, W. R., Sgt., Co. C, 5th Inf., Ga.	50	50	(49)	100	
17. Clark, A. A., Co. I, 20th U. S. Inf.	50	50	(48)	100	
17. Coppedge, James, F., Corp., U. S. M. C.	50	50	(48)	100	
17. Gettys, C. M., 1st Lieut., 3d Inf., Wyo.	50	50	(48)	100	
17. Spratt, W. F., Major, Ord. Dept., Ga.	50	50	(48)	100	
21. Cotton, R. E., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf., Minn.	50	50	(47)	100	
22. Wells, W. W., Sgt., Co. B, 3d Inf., Tenn.	50	50	(24)	100	
23. Johnson, H. S., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., Tenn.	49	50		99	
23. Schriver, O. M., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	49	50		99	
23. Jones, G., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	49	50		99	
23. Spraker, J. C., Art., Co. L, 5th Inf., Mass.	49	50		99	
23. Henshaw, R. N., Corp., U. S. M. C.	49	50		99	
23. Piper, E. D., Corp., U. S. M. C.	49	50		99	
23. Albright, T. A., Pvt., U. S. M. C.	49	50		99	
23. Kase, G. S., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	49	50		99	
23. Ford, W. H., Corp., U. S. M. C.	49	50		99	
23. Smith, Stanley, Sgt., Co. E, 22d U. S. Inf.	49	50		99	
23. Schneller, J. B., Maj., 1st Inf., Wis.	49	50		99	
23. Scheffer, R. E., Sgt., Troop H, 2d U. S. Cav.	49	50		99	
23. Crawley, T. B., Pvt., U. S. M. C.	49	50		99	
36. Stewart, Claude A., 1st Sgt., Co. H, 1st Inf. W. Va.	49	50		99	
37. Wenger, Joseph S., Col. Sgt., 1st Inf., Kans.	49	50		99	
38. Pearson, Steve, Sgt., 4th Co. Cav., Ore.	49	50		99	
39. Spooner, L. H., Corp., Troop A, 1st Cav. Ore.	50	49		99	
39. Powell, Harry D., Sgt. Co. C., 1st Inf. Minn.	50	49		99	
39. Koziol, Joseph, Cpl., Co. D, 28th U. S. Inf.	50	49		99	
39. Kean, Frank H., Sgt., Co. C, 5th Inf., Mass.	50	49		99	
39. Evans, Hugh, Sgt., 4th Inf., Ala.	50	49		99	
39. Harding, Edwin F., 2d Lt., 14th U. S. Inf.	50	49		99	
39. Johnson, James L., Sgt., Co. M, 3d Inf., Tenn.	50	49		99	
39. Stadie, Herman E., 1st Sgt., Co. L, 30th U. S. Inf.	50	49		99	
39. Pardee, Austin M., 1st Lt., 20th U. S. Inf.	50	49		99	
39. Boring, Wiley W., 1st Lt., 3d Inf., Tenn.	50	49		99	
39. Bordeleau, Frank W., Cpl., Co. E, 3d Inf., Minn.	50	49		99	
39. Wise, Stewart W., 1st Lt., 1st Sq. Cav., Mass.	50	49		99	
39. Foust, Chas. C., Cpl., Co. F., Troop 11th U. S. Cav.	50	49		99	

TYROS.

51. LePage, C. T., 2d Lt., 1st Inf., Vermont.	50	49		99	
51. Dowling, Peter, Cpl., U. S. M. C.	50	49		99	
53. Firth, Allan W., Sgt., Co. L, 8th Inf., Mass.	48	50		98	
53. Kling, John F., Cook, Co. G, 1st Inf., Minn.	48	50		98	
53. Peterson, Thomas H., Co. G, 1st Inf., N. D.	48	50		98	
53. Grundeman, Irwin, 1st Sgt., Co. G., 2d Inf., Wis.	48	50		98	
53. Nicholson, William C., 1st Lt., 9th U. S. Cav.	48	50		98	
53. Kraft, George M., Sgt., Tr. C, 13th U. S. Cav.	48	50		98	
53. Postlewait, Carl J., Sgt., Co. T, 1st Inf., W. Va.	48	50		98	
53. Haislip, W., 2d Lt., 19th U. S. Inf.	48	50		98	
53. Wakfield, H. F., 1st Lt., 1st Inf., Vt.	49	49		98	
53. Hartley, Clarence H., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	49	49		98	
53. Gay, John B., Col. Sgt., 3d Inf., Wis.	49	49		98	
53. Russel, Jos, H., Sgt., Co. K, 2d Inf., Wis.	49	49		98	
53. Erwin, G. L., Cpl., 1st Co. C. A. C., Ore.	49	49		98	
53. Wilson, Mark J., Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf., Minn.	49	49		98	
53. Robar, Arnold I., Cook, Co. K, 2d Inf., Mass.	49	49		98	
53. Wade, J. A., 1st Lt., 3d Inf., Wyo.	49	49		98	
53. Hoffman, Frank L., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	49	49		98	
53. Matthews, Calvin B., 1st Lt., U. S. M. C.	49	49		98	
53. Sawyers, Flem, Sgt., Co. C, 1st Inf., W. Va.	49	49		98	
53. Ellitt, George R., 2d Lt., 8th Inf., Mass.	50	48		98	
53. Brown, Clifton M., 1st Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf., Wis.	50	48		98	
53. Potter, Elvis, Pvt., Co. M, 9th U. S. Inf.	50	48		98	
53. Thurman, H. G., Cpl. 3d Inf., Wyo.	50	48		98	
53. Schwandt, Gustave C., 1st Lt., 2d Inf., Wis.	50	48		98	
53. Arnett, Roscoe, Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	50	48		98	
53. Gorman, Harry B. L., Cpl., Co. G, 1st Inf., Wis.	50	48		98	
53. Nolan, D. J., Sgt., 3d Inf., Wyo.	50	48		98	
53. Mittelsteadt, Wm. Sgt., Co. A, 2d Inf., Wis.	50	48		98	

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE SOUTHERN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

	R.F.	*Skr.*	300	600	1000	*Agg.*
Johnson, H. S., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., Tenn., (Prize, Medal and $21.50)	99	96	48	45	61	349

At 10.30 the 300-yard match was started. This was a ten-shot match at slow fire, position prone. The fact that no one made the possible in this match shows that 300-yard shooting is probably the hardest in the game. There were six competitors who tied with 49, but the score of Corpl. W. H. Ford, Marines, was the best. The list of prize winners and their scores follow:

(*Continued on page* 51.)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN RIFLE.

By Gen. George W. Wingate.

THE RIFLE

PART V.

IN THE National Guard of that day a man usually served his entire enlistment without ever firing a rifle. Upton's tactics, adopted in 1867, devoted less than five pages to target practice.

The change came from small things, as most changes do. The public then supposed, as foreigners did and as still is the case now with the mass of our people, that the American people were a nation of riflemen. The Civil War, however, showed very clearly the contrary. The Southerners, who had been accustomed to the use of arms, were as a rule good shots. This was also the case with a few Northern regiments who came from States like Maine, northern New York, Michigan and Minnesota and other places where the men had learned to hunt with a rifle.

But the vast mass of our volunteers, particularly those who came from the cities, had no such experiences and were no shots at all. The writer was once asked by an intelligent medical student, now a prominent physician in New York, who had joined his company in the field in 1863, and whom he was drilling, "which end of the bullet should be put in the rifle first, the flat or the point!"

Although, as General Sherman says in his "Memoirs," service at Vicksburg and other sieges, where there was a good deal of sharpshooting, had taught many of our soldiers how to shoot, the fire of the Southern troops was much more deadly than that of those of the North. Yet England had established a National Rifle Association in 1860 and shortly after had constructed a large rifle range at Wimbledon, which Queen Victoria herself dignified by firing the first shot upon it and that country had a regular system of instruction in shooting which was used in her army and volunteers.

The writer, who was accustomed to firearms, was greatly surprised during the Civil War to see the wretched shooting which was done by our Army. About 1866, being in command of a company of the 22d Regiment, N. G. N. Y., he obtained from England some of the books used in its school of musketry and used them to instruct his company. This being a success, it was taken up by the regiment, which in 1870 printed his method as a manual for the use of its officers.

The principle upon which this was based was that accurate shooting consisted of holding the sights on the mark when pulling the trigger and that this could be taught by explaining how it should be done and drilling the men in the motions of aiming and particularly in snapping an empty rifle and watching that the sights were not deflected, an important drill which is too often ignored by company officers at the present time.

This manual was subsequently expanded in a series of articles for the Army and Navy Journal, which led to the formation of the National Rifle Association in 1870 and to the acquisition and construction in 1871 of the Creedmoor range, the first military rifle range in this country.

When this range was opened in 1872, a department of rifle practice was organized in the New York National Guard, of which the writer was made general inspector, and the system of instruction in shooting which is now universal was officially introduced under the manual which he had rewritten for the purpose. The older officers in the Guard knew nothing on the subject and were opposed to it. In fact, one of the senior company commanders of a well-known regiment formally objected to "the system of this man Wingate because it consumed time that could be more profitably devoted to the Manual of Arms," a remark which indicates the feeling which had so long existed in regard to the importance of formal drill over efficiency.

It was, therefore, at first hard work to introduce the new idea. But it was received with approval by the younger officers and by the rank and file and rapidly worked its way into popularity, which led to its being introduced in the Guard of most of the States and in the Regular forces.

(*Continued on page* 50.)

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NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION.

THE following resolution has been approved and published in Orders, issued by the Oklahoma National Guard Headquarters, for the information of all who believe in an adequate national defense:

"Believing in the traditions and policy of the republic as set forth by President Wilson, that 'in the future as in the past the reliance of our country must be upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to the use of arms,' as representatives of the National Guard Association of Oklahoma we plead for the strengthening of the National Guard of the United States as the surest, best and most thoroughly American means of providing for an adequate national defense, and to this end we urge the immediate passage by Congress of the measure having already received the approval of the National Guard Association of America and of the War Department and of the Regular Army, for the nationalizing of the Organized Militia. Under the operations of this measure a great force of citizen soldiery can at a minimum cost be organized, equipped, trained and made available for the first line of defense and ready for any national emergency."

The resolution is signed by these officers of the Oklahoma National Guard: Roy V. Hoffman, colonel, 1st Infantry; John Alley, major, 1st Infantry; Wm. A. Green, major, I. G. D.; Victor M. Locke, Jr., major, 1st Infantry.

1915 GAME LAWS.

ASUMMING up of legislative action for the year of 1915 to date shows that 240 new laws dealing with game were enacted. These laws are distributed unequally over forty-three States. As a rule the new laws are more restrictive in character, both in the matter of increasing protection on species not heretofore protected, and also in shortening seasons. In a very few instances laws were relaxed, as, for instance, in Wyoming, which for the first time in twelve years permits moose hunting; and in Indiana, where protection on prairie chickens, enforced since 1907, has been removed. Michigan has prohibited the use of automobiles in hunting partridges and Indiana has abolished the use of searchlights or other artificial lights attached to autos for hunting game on or near highways.

THE BRITISH BLUEJACKET.

AN ARTICLE published in a London paper recently has reminded us again of the fact that there are British bluejackets in Serbia. Of what they are doing there and what they have done we are only permitted to know the barest details, but whatever their task may be we feel quite confident that it is being done cheerfully and well.

The bluejacket, we all know, is a handy man; he thinks as he works, and he understands the true meaning of rules better than most of us.

The whole secret of success in anything is to know what rules you may break and when to break them. There are some rules you may never break, but most of them depend upon the circumstances.

Now, the bluejacket is a young man born and bred to the sea. He is caught young and he never has any time afterward to think about what ought to have been; he has, because of his calling, to think about the present and the future—chiefly the present. The sea is one of those things in life that never follow precedent.

If the sailorman went about his business believing, for instance, that a calm always follows a storm, he would never grow up; he would be drowned early in life. He knows that a calm ought to follow a storm, but he learns very soon that it very often doesn't, and since he likes life more than most of us he prepares accordingly. Your real sailorman has no illusions about "certainties."

According to rules, all our bluejackets ought at the moment to be, as it were, "stripped to the waist" and standing by their guns ready to fight the Germans on the North Sea or some other sea. As it is, we find some of them some hundreds of miles inland, standing by their guns, it is true, but with the Danube as the nearest deep water within many a long mile. Yet we do not imagine that any one of Admiral Troubridge's gallant men on the Serbian border is in the least perturbed.

A less competent man than the bluejacket would have made difficulties over a task to which he was so new; he would have talked about "his job" and worked out a thousand reasons in his own mind to show how ill-used he was and why he couldn't be expected to do a thing to which he had never been brought up.

But the handyman has been used to doing unexpected things all his life. He has one motto which must always be respected: "Carry on." The navy "carries on" in all circumstances.

And further, the navy has learned in a hard school to laugh in adverse circumstances. You never yet found a sailor growling at an unexpected difficulty. He grumbles as much as anybody, but always at grievances he expects; routine, for instance.

Now war is a most unexpected condition to most of us civilians. It brings in its train all sorts of new circumstances to which we were never brought up. It brings hardships, taxes, inconvenience, sacrifice, Zeppelin raids. All these things are quite contrary to our civilian rules; we are annoyed sometimes that they are not altered.

Most of us might contemplate with advantage the bluejacket in Serbia. He was brought up to fight from a ship's gundeck; instead, he finds himself fighting from a swampy river bank in central Europe.

He adapts himself to the circumstances and does not expect the circumstances to adapt themselves to him. He "carries on" with a smile. Let us civilians do the same. There is no finer example of cheerful endurance in the world than a British bluejacket.

AERIAL TRAINING FOR THE MILITIA

SECRETARY OF WAR GARRISON has advised the Aero Club of America that officers of the National Guard can be trained in military aeronautics at the United States Army Aviation School at San Diego, Cal., at the expense of the War Department.

This was in reply to a letter written to Secretary Garrison by the Aero Club recently when the club received a contribution of $10,000 from a prominent woman to start an aviation corps for the National Guard of New York, and $5,000 from another anonymous donor for training officers of the Militia of New York and Massachusetts in aviation. Uniformity in training of military aviators is a necessary element of efficiency; therefore, training of Militia officers under the War Department's supervision is highly desirable. Whereas there is an enormous amount of work to be done in order to develop aviation corps for the forty-eight States, and as the sums collected through the National Aeroplane Fund could be used for the general expenses of developing aviation corps in the Militia, this proposal on the part of Secretary Garrison is of particular importance.

Sixteen States have become interested through the Aero Club's efforts, and are now ready to take up the work of developing aviation corps for the Militia as soon as they can get funds for aeroplanes and for the upkeep of the corps. The States are: Arizona, California, Illinois, Iowa, Florida, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin.

It is doubtful whether any officers of the Militia can be trained at present at the U. S. Army Aviation School at San Diego, the school being already so short of aeroplanes that, instead of having two or three aeroplanes for each officer-pilot, as they have in European countries, a number of U. S. Army officers have, together, only one machine in which to train. Consequently a number of officers, because of lack of equipment, cannot get sufficient practice.

ANOTHER GOOD SHOT GONE.

THE rifle shooting world has learned with deep regret of the death of Lieut. H. Ommundsen in Flanders. This sterling sportsman was one of the best-known and most highly skilled riflemen in the world. His death came while he was serving with the British Army against the enemies of his country and was therefore a worthy one, nevertheless riflemen everywhere will miss him and be sorry that he is gone.

Ommundsen was a member of some of the most celebrated British teams which competed in international matches. He was one of the high men on the team which shot against the Americans in 1908 during the Olympic games. He was not only an exceptionally good long-range shot, but his skill at rapid fire was marvelous. He had a record with the British service rifle of thirty-eight shots in one minute, during which he scored thirty bulls and eight fours at 300 yards.

He won a multitude of prizes in individual contests and he was a participant as a team member in practically every important international military rifle event which has been shot during the last ten years.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

RECENT letters received in London from the trenches report that the famous "Tipperary" song has been completely displaced by the old, but still popular hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers." A son of the writer of that hymn, the Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould, is now on duty with the British Army in Flanders with the rank of lieutenant.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

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EVERY THURSDAY

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ASHMUN BROWN

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That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

Anyone who thinks that it is to be an easy task to secure the enactment of a preparedness program by Congress at the coming session may abandon that thought right now. There are too many people in this country who hold that it is not necessary to shingle the roof when the sun is shining, and impossible to put on the shingles when rain prevails. And also there are too many who, from the basest of motives, are intensely anxious that this country shall remain in a condition which invites aggression from abroad—this at a time when every nation on earth is less secure from aggression than ever.

It was recently reported in the daily press that Congressman William Worth Bailey, of Johnstown, Pa., who is nominally of the same political faith as the administration but who in reality is more nearly a Socialist, has received pledges from thirty of his fellow Congressmen to stand with him in opposing legislation for "militarism," as he expresses it.

This week the International Peace Congress is meeting at San Francisco, where on the first day of its session, one Eva Marshall Shontz, of Chicago, shrieked the question, "Shall American be turned into a great armed camp?" and other orators have been echoing it daily since.

"Among those who are to make addresses at the convention," we read, "are Dr. John Mez, of Frieburg University, Germany, now in the employ of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace," etc.

Clyde H. Tavenner, Congressman from Cordova, Ill., for a number of months past has been sending out, under his congressional frank, thousands of pieces of mail matter weekly, made up of mimeographed sheets quoting extracts from his purported "speeches" in Congress, speeches which never were delivered but were inserted under the leave to print rule. These extracts are wild attacks on what Tavenner calls the "war trust." He deals heavily in the old, stock, falsified statistics of what "war and the results of war" have cost this country. By counting in pensions, river and harbor appropriations (all expended under the direction of Army engineers) the figures show that "militarism" has cost this country more money than it has cost Germany.

Hovering just now somewhere in the background is William Jennings Bryan, preparing for the personal fight he is to direct in Washington during the winter against the administration and against any legislation which seeks to build up the Army and Navy Establishments, or to extend military knowledge among the people.

Little men, piffling arguments, disloyal motives, one may say of all this. True, but it all has its effect on the shallow mind. And many shallow minds have votes.

ARMS AND THE MAN firmly believes that the great majority of the people of this land realize conditions as they are and favor adequate preparedness. But the majority voice, to be heard in Congress and to have its due influence on legislation, must be raised. This is a time when the phrase "Tell your Congressman about it" is particularly apt. By all means tell your Congressman what you think of preparedness, and hearten him to the task of standing for the nation and its protection.

GERMANY'S DISAVOWAL.

"The Imperial Government regrets and disavows this act and has notified Commander Schneider accordingly. Under these circumstances my Government is prepared to pay an indemnity for American lives, which, to its deep regret, have been lost on the *Arabic*. I am authorized to negotiate with you about the amount of this indemnity."

This paragraph from the note which Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, delivered to Secretary Lansing on October 5, furnished the American people the first real satisfaction they have extracted from the controversy, long drawn out, between the United States and Germany over the German submarine atrocities. On the face of it, it would appear to be a complete compliance with the American demands, at least so far as the case of the *Arabic* is concerned. The matter of the *Lusitania* stands as it has stood.

It is unfortunate, however, that Germany has not been entirely frank in the matter. First, these German assurances are conveyed in an informal note, not professing to be anything but a paraphrase of instructions given to the Ambassador by his home government. In other words, it does not profess to be the official utterance of the German Government, though earlier diplomatic exchanges have been just that. The informality of the note is emphasized in the concluding phrase, "I remain, my dear Lansing"—not "my dear Mr. Secretary"—"yours very sincerely." Room is left for a disavowal of the Ambassador's interpretation.

Secondly, it is manifest from the tone of the German press, as reflected in its editorial columns, that the German Government, in order to save its face at home, has given out quite a different version there of the closing of the *Arabic* case. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, for one, plainly doubts the truth of the American version, and shows itself quite perplexed.

But Bernstorff's note has not been disavowed by the German foreign office, though many days have passed, which means that the Government has managed to keep down adverse criticism and has maintained its attitude of not "surrendering to the Yankees," and no more submarine atrocities have been perpetrated. For all of which let us be thankful. Still the *Lusitania* is not to be forgotten.

RECOGNIZING CARRANZA.

This Government's determination—reached on the advice of the Pan-American conference—to recognize the Carranza faction as the Government of Mexico is, perhaps, the best way out of a bad business. Specifications laid down last year and the year before as to what sort of government must be erected in Mexico before recognition could be granted have been quietly abandoned. Attempts to impose our own standards on Mexico have been, in a degree, dropped. The plan of refusing to hold any body responsible for atrocities committed on Americans and other aliens in Mexico has not worked out as expected. Never has it made for peace; rather has it promoted a continuance of anarchy and bloodshed.

To assert that Carranza proposes to give Mexico anything but a government by dictator is, of course, idle. Carranza himself describes the period that must ensue as "pre-constitutional," which is as good a phrase as any. It means that there is to be no civil liberty, as we known civil liberty, until the Carranza faction, by force of arms, dominates the entire republic, just as Diaz dominated it. And, judging by their very recent performances, the Mexican people are not worthy of any greater degree of civil liberty for a considerable time.

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It was unfortunate for Carranza that, at the very moment the Pan-American conference was engaged in preparing for his recognition, he was engaged in having a former Huerta Cabinet officer executed by edict of a drum-head court-martial, for "treason." Still, the act was not uncharacteristic of Carranza.

Stubborn, self-willed, narrow-minded, possessed of prejudices and even ruthlessness, Carranza in point of education and intelligence is nevertheless the superior of other Mexican factional leaders. The outrages he has committed against the Spanish and other alien residents of Mexico must be compared not by the standards of the idealist but by prevailing Mexican standards.

It is always a waste of time to discuss the "might have beens," but in this instance it is impossible to restrain the thought that we would have been much better off had the American Government appreciated this fact sooner. For two and a half years there have been just two possible courses for the United States to take: Intervention or the recognition of one of several bloody-handed leaders. Debate as to whether one had more blood spots on his hands than another has been quite fruitless. The prolongation of that debate served to encourage anarchy.

Now we have picked Carranza as the strongest and best to bring order out of chaos. He should be given every opportunity to make good. The task is his. We must not be too particular as to how he goes about it, so far as Mexico and the Mexicans only are concerned.

For the first time since the Madero Government was overthrown we have some responsible power which we can hold responsible for overt acts committed in Mexico against the lives and property of Americans and the nationals of European nations dwelling in the country. And it is the duty of our Government in this regard to hold Carranza to strict accountability.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN RIFLE.

(Continued from page 47.)

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES.

This was largely owing to the great advertisement which resulted from the first international long-range rifle match, which took place in New York in 1873 between the Irish Riflemen (who, by winning the Elcho shield at Wimbledon, England, by the highest score ever made, had raised themselves to be the champions of the world), and a team selected from the Amateur Rifle Club, a body affiliated with our National Rifle Association.

By the terms of the match, the teams were required to shoot with rifles made in their respective countries. The Irish team had been shooting for many years at long range (800 to 1,000 yards) and had a special muzzle-loader, which had been developed in Great Britain for this purpose that was far superior to any gun made in the United States. None of the Americans had had any experience in firing at over 500 yards and they were without rifles accurate over that distance.

Through the generosity and business capacity of the Sharpe and the Remington Rifle Cos., the American team, of which the writer had the honor to be made captain, was provided, after the challenge had been accepted, with long-range breech-loading rifles of each make, which the match proved shot better than the muzzle-loading rifles of their opponents. In consequence of this and through the "team system" which the writer invented, the American team won by a score higher than any previously made.

The rifles which were used by the contestants in this match were almost identical, with the exception that the Irish team used either the Rigby or Medford muzzle-loaders and the Americans breech-loaders, the American rifles and bullets being patterned after those which were used in England in long-range matches and which were very different from anything that had previously existed in this country. They weighed 10 pounds and had a 30-inch barrel and shotgun butts, as the recoil was heavy.

The sights were what was generally known as "peep" and "globe" sights, and were as fine as those used by a surveyor. The rear sight was placed upon the small of the stock and had a Vernier scale which was operated by a screw which enabled the elevations to be fixed to a hundredth of an inch. The front sight was a tube about an inch long, containing disks of various descriptions, the most popular being an open-headed pin which permitted the bull's-eye to be seen through it as a black spot with an even circle of white around it, to enable the firer to know that he was aiming at the exact center.

The sight could be moved from right to left by a screw so as to allow for the effect of the wind in moving the bullet sideways, being what is called a wind gauge. Behind this was a spirit level so arranged that when the bubble was directly under the center of the pin in the front sight the firer knew that his rear sight was perpendicular. The weapon was rifled with a sharp continual spiral and very shallow grooves, and the projectile was hardened so as to keep in the latter without stripping.

A slow-burning powder was used which fouled the barrel a good deal. This, however, was immaterial, as the guns were wiped out after each shot. They could be shot without cleaning, but clean fire was more certain. The bullet was smooth, with a small cup at the base so as to admit of a slight expansion. The bullets weighed about 400 grains and the usual charge of the Americans was 100 grains of black powder, which was not as strong as the powder the English used.

The velocity was probably about 1,200 feet a second, which made it necessary in shooting at long range for the rear sight to be elevated so high that if it was not held perpendicular there would not only be a loss of elevation but the bullet would go to the side that the sight was inclined.

Half of the Americans shot with the Remington; the others used the Sharpe. The former had a peculiar breech mechanism consisting of two crescents revolving over each other, each supported by strong pins. The latter had a falling block operated by a lever. Each of the men who had one of these guns thought that the model he used was the best.

The Americans wiped their guns out from the breech, with an oiled rag, after firing each shot, and were able to tell by looking through the barrel that the gun was clean. The British rammed a tight-fitting, stiff, greased wad down the barrel after they poured the powder in, thereby cleaning the barrel before they put in the bullet. All of the bullets had a "patch" of thin but tough paper wrapped around the part of them which came in contact with the bore.

Some of the Americans, including Col. John Bodine and Col. (since, Judge) Henry A. Gildersleeve, shot in a prone position, head toward the target. Most of the others shot on their backs, supporting the muzzle of the rifle between their crossed legs, and in some cases held the butt by passing the left arm around the neck so as to support the head. One of their opponents said, with some justice, that in this position they looked like the children's toy of "a monkey on a stick." There is no doubt that the "back" position was steadier than the prone. While it is therefore valuable where a long shot is to be made which requires the most careful holding, it has, however, many drawbacks.

The head of the firer is so near the ground that unless the grass is short his vision is obscured, and under all circumstances his vision is limited. The position is also awkward to get into, but still more so to get out of. While after the match it was introduced in military shooting, it has with a few years been abolished and everybody now shoots in a head-on prone position. The longer experience which the Irish team had had over the American in shooting at the long ranges required in this match undoubtedly made them better individual long-range shots at the time of the match than the latter. They, however, shot entirely as individuals, each man shooting for himself and paying little or no attention to what his companions were doing.

The Americans, however, were thoroughly drilled to shoot as a team—that is to say, each of them fired a number of shots at each of the prescribed distances on a day when there was as little atmospheric disturbance as possible, and their captain tabulated the results of the different guns so as to ascertain the difference between them, as each rifle had its own peculiarities.

In firing the team shot on adjoining targets, four on each, and fired alternately. The two best shots among the Americans were selected to fire first, and before doing this set their rifles for elevation and wind as directed by their captain after a consultation with the coach as to what was required. The two men to follow them stood behind their leaders with their rifles adjusted to correspond to theirs.

When the first man fired, if he made a bull's-eye, each man in sequence fired with the corresponding sighting and as quickly as possible to avoid atmospheric changes, unless a change took place before he could do so. If, however, the first to fire shot too high or to one side, the man who was next adjusted either the elevation on his rear sight or his wind gauge to make up for the discrepancy, and fired. In this way the firing was made as nearly as possible to resemble that of a single man shooting all the time.

(To be continued.)

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THE MATCHES AT JACKSONVILLE.

(*Continued from page 47.*)

	Score	Prize
1. Ford, W. H., Corp., U. S. M. C.	49	Medal and $12.50
1. Stryker, W. L., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Kan.	49	Medal and $12.50
3. Stegner, D. O., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Minn.	49	6.00
3. Thomas, J. M., Q. M. Sgt., Co. G., 3d U. S. Cav.	49	6.00
5. Shiells, W. J., Sgt., Co. E, 1st Inf., Wis.	49	5.00
6. Mullahy, E. L., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	49	4.50
7. Nicholson, W. C. F., 1st Lieut., 9th U. S. Cav.	48	4.50
8. Schmitt, C. V., Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf., Minn.	48	4.00
9. Tennis, Lee, Sgt., 6th C. A. C., Ore.	48	4.00
10. Johnson, H. S., 2nd Lieut., 3rd Inf., Tenn.	48	4.00
11. Fiess, Albert, 1st Sgt., M, 3rd U. S. Cav.	48	3.50
11. McKane, S. A., Sgt. Major, 1st Inf., Kan.	48	3.50
12. Baptist, Henry, Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	47	3.50
13. Hagan, Andrew, Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	47	3.50
14. Wilson, M. J., Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf., Minn.	47	3.25
14. Gorman, H. B., Corp., Co. G, 1st Inf., Wis.	47	3.25
16. Cauthon, W. C., 1st Sgt., Co. K, 1st Inf., Fla.	47	3.00
17. Coppedge, J. F., Corp., U. S. M. C.	47	3.00
18. Rossman, F. A., 1st Sgt., Co. F, 3d Inf., Wis.	47	3.00
19. Adams, A. A., Corpl., Co. C, 3d Inf., Minn.	47	3.00
20. Randle, W. M., Pvt., U. S. M. C.	47	3.00
21. Russell, J. H., Sgt., Co. L, 2nd Inf., Wis.	47	2.50
22. Sorrels, W. D., Sgt., G, 6th U. S. Cav.	47	2.50
23. Porter, C. C., Sgt., Co. D, 1st Inf., N. C.	47	2.50
24. Johnson, J. B., 2nd Lieut., 3d U. S. Cav.	47	2.50
25. Metcalf, O. G., 2nd Lieut., C. A. C., Ga.	47	2.50

The 600-yard match, ten shots, shooting prone with a sandbag rest, called forth an entry of 231 men. The winner of this match had to "go some" to win. He had not only to make the possible, but also to make four bulls over besides. The winner was Artificer J. L. Nash, Company F, 1st Inf., Minn. The next man was First Lieut. H. L. Parsons, Marines, who also made the possible. First Sergt. I. Grunderman, Company G, 2d Wis. Inf., was third, also with a possible. Minnesota had several men in the prize list and Adjutant General Wood was greatly pleased with the shooting of the members of his team. Massachusetts, Oregon and Kansas also showed up well. The list of prize winners and their scores follows:

600 YARD MATCH.

	Score	Prize
1. Nash, J. L., Art., Co. F, 1st Inf., Minn. Shootoff—5—5—5—5—4.	50	Medal and $12.50
2. Parson, H. L., 1st Lieut., U. S. M. C. Shootoff—4.	50	Medal and $9.50
3. Grundeman, I., 1st Sgt., Co. G, 2nd Inf., Wis.	50	7.50
4. Lienhard, J., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	49	5.75
4. Farquharson, A., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	49	5.75
6. Reeves, M. C., Corp., U. S. M. C.	49	5.00
6. Koziol, J., Corp., Co. B, 28th U. S. Inf.	49	5.00
8. Vereer, T., Sgt., Co. G, 14th U. S. Inf.	49	4.25
8. Jackson, J., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	49	4.25
10. Wilson, M. J., Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf., Minn.	49	4.00
11. Browne, W. R., Sgt., 5th Inf., Ga.	49	
12. Romeyn, C. A., Capt., 2nd U. S. Cav.	48	
13. Wirgman, H. F., Capt., U. S. M. C.	48	
14. Stewart, J. S., Co. C, 1st C. C., Mass.	48	
15. Ford, W. H., Corp., U. S. M. C.	48	
15. Schofield, C. S., 1st Sgt., Co. E, 5th Inf., Mass.	48	
17. Hagen, A., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	48	
18. Hale, W. C., Sgt., 2nd Inf., Ga.	48	
19. Spooner, L. S., Ensign, U. S. S. Oregon.	48	
19. Burt, F. T., 1st Lieut., 23rd U. S. Inf.	48	
21. Kennedy, J. J., Capt., 1st Inf., Fla.	48	
22. Stryker, W. L., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Kan.	48	
23. Mack, T. C., Sgt., Co. B, 6th Inf., Mass.	48	
24. Piper, E. B., Corp., U. S. M. C.	48	
25. Arnett, R., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	48	
26. Henshaw, R. N., Corp., U. S. M. C.	48	
27. Fields, L., Q. M. Sgt., 8th Inf., Mass.	48	
28. Kitchen, J. B., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Fla.	48	
29. Randle, W. M., Pvt., U. S. M. C.	48	
30. Beatty, J. C., Sgt., 2nd Inf., Ala.	48	
31. Wolford, J. H., 1st Sgt., 4th Co., C. A. C., Ore.	48	
31. Robar, A. L., Cook, Co. K, 2nd Inf., Mass.	48	
33. Bryant, N. E., Corp., Troop C, 1st Sq., Cav., Mass.	48	
33. Crook, J. E., Pvt., Co. G, 2nd Inf., Fla.	48	
35. Eastham, K. G., 2nd Lieut., 2nd U. S. Cav.	48	
36. Crawley, T. B., Pvt., U. S. M. C.	48	
37. Nicholson, Wm. C. F., 1st Lieut., 9th U. S. Cav.	48	
38. Franklin, Edward R., Pvt., Co. C, 3rd Inf., Minn.	48	
39. Koon, J. E., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., N. C.	48	
40. Taylor, Herbert L., 2nd Lieut., 21st U. S. Inf.	47	
40. Scheffer, Rene, Sgt., Co. H, 2d U. S. Cav.	47	
42. Klinge, John, Cook, Co. C, 1st Inf., Minn.	47	
43. Dow, A. N., Q. M. Reg. Sgt., 2nd Inf., Fla.	47	
Tyros.		
44. Vaughn, Fred H., Capt., 2nd Inf., Kans.	47	
45. Stadie, Herman E., 1st Sgt., Co. L, 30th U. S. Inf.	47	
46. Gorman, H. B. L., Cpl., Co. G, 1st Inf., Wis.	47	
47. Houston, R. F., 1st Sgt., Co. F, 2d Inf., Fla.	47	
48. Hartley, C. H., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	47	
49. Miller, Charley, Sgt., Tr. M, 2d Cav., U. S.	47	
50. Cotton, R. E., 2nd Lieut., 1st Inf., Minn.	47	
51. Johnson, J. B., 2nd Lieut., 2nd U. S. Cav.	47	
52. LaMotte, C. K., Capt., 19th U. S., Inf.	47	
53. Rossman, S. A., 1st Sgt., Co. F, 3rd Inf., Wis.	47	
54. Anderson, Charles J., Sgt., Co. A, 21st U. S. Inf.	47	
55. Kraft, George W., Sgt., 13th U. S. Cav.	47	
56. Dowling, Peter, Cpl., U. S. M. C.	47	
57. Dickinson, T. A., 1st Lieut., 2nd Inf., Ga.	47	

The long-range match, fifteen shots at 1,000 yards, was scheduled to begin at 2.30, but owing to the large entry list, there being 141 entered, it was decided to begin at 2 o'clock. Owing to the heavy rains, this match was not finished and it was decided to divide the match into two classes, the first section being men who shot today. Those who did not shoot will do so in the second section tomorrow, at 3.30, and the two high men of each section will fire at a later date a separate string of fifteen shots to decide the award of the two medals. The conditions under which the first section was shot today were very trying, the rain coming down in torrents during most of the shooting. Under the circumstances, the score of Pvt. T. B. Crawley, Marines, 69, was very creditable. Lieut. O. G. Metcalf, Georgia, was second with the same score, and Sergt. J. Martins, Massachusetts, third, and Sergt. J. H. Russell, of Wisconsin, fourth, both with the same score but with a lower order. The prize winners for the section which shot today and their scores follow:

	Score	Prize
1. Crawley, T. B., Pvt., U. S. M. C.	69	$10.00
2. Metcalf, O. G., 2nd Lieut., C. A. C., Ga.	69	7.50
3 Martens, J., Sgt., 1st Co., C. A. C., Mass.	69	6.00
4. Russel, J. H., Sgt., 2nd Inf., Wis.	69	5.00
5. Craft, G. M., Sgt., Troop C, 13th U. S. Cav.	68	4.50
6. Hodges, C. M., 2nd Lieut., 6th U. S. Inf.	68	4.00
7. Klinge, J., Cook, Co. C, 3rd Inf., Minn.	67	4.00
8. Wooten, E. V., Q. M. Sgt., Co. B, 3rd Inf., Ore.	67	3.50
9. Cole, E. A., Capt., 1st Inf., Kans.	67	3.50
10. Dow, A. N., Regt. Q. M. Sgt., 1st Inf., Fla.	67	3.50
11. Miller, C., Sgt., Troop M, 2nd U. S. Cav.	67	3.50
12. Cawthon, W. C., 1st Sgt., Co. K, 1st Inf., Fla.	67	3.00
13. Hartley, C. H., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	67	3.00
14. Scheneller , J. B.,Major, 1st Inf., Wis.	66	3.00
15. Schofield, P. S., 1st Sgt., Co. E, 5th Inf., Mass.	66	3.00
16. Jackson, J., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	66	2.50
17. Wayble, T. M., Pvt., U. S. M. C.	66	2.50
18. Lienhard, J., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	66	2.50
19. Funk, F. H., Sgt., Troop A, 3rd U. S. Cav.	66	2.50
20. Bruce, E. L., Sgt., Co. D, 1st Inf., Minn.	66	2.50
21. Mack, C. T., Sgt., Co. B, 6th Inf., Mass.	65	2.00
22. Phillips, F. H., Major, Q. M. C., Tenn.	65	2.00
23. Kean, F. H., Sgt., Co. G, 5th Inf., Mass.	65	2.00
24. Bard, C. I., Capt., 1st Inf., N. C.	65	2.00
25. Shiells, W. J., Sgt., Co. E, 1st Inf., Wis.	65	2.00
26. Romeyn, C. A., Capt., 2nd U. S., Cav.	64	2.00
Tyros.		
27. Johnson, H. C., Sgt., Co. K, 2nd Inf., Minn.	64	1.50
28. Gettys, C. M., 1st Lieut., 3rd Inf., Wyo.	64	1.50
29. Nolan, D. T., Sgt., 3rd Inf., Wyo.	63	1.50
30. Martin, F., Corp., 3rd Inf., Wyo	63	1.50
31. Francis, F., Sgt., C. A. C., Mass.	63	1.50
32. Kight, C. H., Sgt., Co. G, U. S. Engrs.	63	1.50
33. Verner, J. P., Mus., Co. G., 1st Inf., Wis.	63	1.50
34. Tate, R. F., 1st Lieut., 8th U. S. Cav.	62	1.50
35. Stryker, W. L., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Kans.	62	1.50

(141 Entries.)

The following information was bulletined today by Adjutant Clopton:

"When the range is open for free practice no firer will be allowed to go on the firing line after 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Those on the line at these hours may complete their strings, provided they do so at 11.30 or 4.30. The chief range officers and Classes A and B range officers will report at the statistical office at 6.45 a. m. and 1.15 p. m.

Assignments to Targets.

"When ranges are open for practice chief range officers will have firers assigned to firing points in the order of their arrival; first come first served. The targets assigned will be reassigned as soon as vacated. The ricochet flag will designate the officer who assigns the targets. Apply at the flag and not to the chief range officer. Those team captains and range officers who wish to discuss match matters are invited to assemble at Captain Harllee's tent each day at 6.30 p. m."

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1. Spotters 1 inch in diameter are used in short ranges; spotters 5 inches in diameter are used at mid and long ranges.

2. There is no objection to a competitor being coached by his shooting partner in any team match. This permits a shooting partner to give the time to the man firing in rapid fire.

3. Team captains will please instruct the members of their teams not to dig holes on the firing line. Cooperation of all in this respect is desired.

4. Attention is invited to the following extract from paragraph 70, Bulletin No. 10, W. D., 1915:

"No two competitors shall in any match or competition use the same rifle, nor shall a competitor change his rifle during any match unless it has become unserviceable, which fact must be verified by a range officer."

5. Attention is also invited to paragraph 7, page 41, Official Program, Rules Governing Matches of the Southern Rifle Association, providing that the ammunition must be as issued by the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army.

This does not mean that the ordnance officer will distribute ammunition, but that ammunition other than ordnance manufacture is prohibited in the Southern Rifle Association matches.

In the National Rifle Association matches any ammunition is allowed.

6. The Infantry, Cavalry, and Marine Corps teams have been invited to enter the State team match and the long-range team match with the teams other than those of the Southern Rifle Association.

7. Two targets per team will be assigned at all stages in the State team match and the long-range team match.

8. The ranges for firing in the pistol team match (National Rifle Association, page 54, Official Program) are not known at present. They will be announced as soon as decided by the National Rifle Association."

The District of Columbia team arrived today, with Captain Fullam in charge. The Captain was accompanied by Mrs. Fullam, who has taken up headquarters in Jacksonville. The Hawaiian team has been delayed by a washout somewhere between here and New Orleans but is expected tomorrow. Capt. H. H. Bailey, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, also arrived today.

The Associated Press news services is represented by Lieut. Col. C. Fred Cook, an officer of the District of Columbia National Guard and news editor of the Washington Star, who arrived today. Colonel Cook has had many years' experience in reporting shooting affairs and the Associated Press is to be congratulated on having such an efficient representative on the ground, assuring accurate reports, which, unfortunately for the game, have often been sent out from these big shoots by inexperienced men. So far no representative of the United or other national press associations has shown up. The telegraph service is confined to the Western Union. The Postal Company started to hold up the men by charging a delivery fee of $1 for messages out to camp from Jacksonville, but such a protest arose that this has been reduced to 50 cents.

The National Rifle Association is considering the advisability of running a ferry line from its tent to the main road, also the installation of a fumigating plant to kill off the mosquitoes and bugs and a filtration plant to distill the sulphur from the water. Visiting riflemen have found it very difficult to accustom themselves to the odor and taste of the water, which is strongly impregnated with sulphur. They say, however, that the water is very healthful and so far there have been no bad results reported from it.

There has only been one case of sickness in camp, that of Adjutant General Tharalson, of North Dakota, who was indisposed the first night in camp, but he was careful of his diet and is now all right again.

Tomorrow will wind up the matches of Southern Rifle Association and Friday will see the beginning of the National Rifle Association matches, in which the entries are expected to be very heavy.

All the local clubs have extended privileges to their rooms and golf and tennis grounds to the visiting riflemen and, beginning Thursday night of this week, when there will be a smoker by the 23d U. S. Infantry, a series of entertainments both in and out of camp will begin. Mayor Bowden, of Jacksonville, paid an official call on Colonel Blatchford, Executive Officer, this afternoon.

Colonel William Libbey, president of the National Rifle Association, is expected to arrive tomorrow.

STATE CAMP, FLORIDA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7.

The second and final day of the Southern Association Matches broke clear with the sun shining, although still hot and sultry. The State Team Match was scheduled and as this match had been thrown open to visiting teams there were sixteen teams entered in addition to the Southern teams. The match was practically divided into two classes, the scores of the Southern teams to count for the Southern Rifle Association Championship, the other teams being classed as supplemental. The first stage was the 200 and 300 yard rapid fire stage and the U. S. Infantry team started off with their first two pairs making possibles at both ranges, the team totaling 792 or only 8 points down for the entire team. When the teams went to the slow fire ranges the Infantry had a comfortable lead. At the 300 range the highest score was made by the U. S. Infantry second team, 373, with the Massachusetts team close behind with 371. At the 600 yard range the Infantry second team again led all competitors, making a total of 377, closely followed by Wisconsin's first team with 375. At the 1,000 yard range the boys from the Bay State performed brilliantly and cracked out a total of 349 points, which was very good shooting under the conditions. This score with the consistent work which the Massachusetts team had done throughout the match brought them victory with a total score of 1878. The U. S. Infantry first team was second with 1857 and the Marines third with 1851. This was the first match in which a line could really be drawn as to the relative ability of the teams on the ground and shows that the Massachusetts boys are going to give the regular service teams a hustle for the National Trophy. The teams entered in this match and their scores follow:

STATE TEAM MATCH (SUPPLEMENTAL).

1. *Massachusetts Team* (Prize $54.00).

	R.F. 200	*R.F.* 300	*S.F.* 300	*S.F.* 600	*S.F.* 1000	*Agg.*
Parker, J. E., Capt., 8th Inf.	45	50	48	47	42	
Wise, W. S., 1st Lieut., 1st Sq., Cav.	49	50	44	49	42	
Kean, F. H., Sergt., 5th Inf.	48	49	47	46	44	
Lawless, J. T., Color Sergt., 9th Inf.	50	50	47	44	46	
Schofield, P. S., 1st Sergt., 5th Inf.	44	49	46	46	45	
Stewart, J. S., Sergt., 1st C. C.	50	50	48	47	40	
Loughlin, J. F., Corpl., 6th Inf.	48	49	49	47	47	
Mack, T. G., Sergt., 6th Inf.	50	49	42	47	43	
Total	384	396	371	373	349	1878

WHARF AT CAMP GROUNDS

Stopping point for all St. John's River Steamers

2. *U. S. Infantry, 1st Team* (Prize $45.00).

LaMotte, C. K., Capt., 19th Inf.	50	50	48	47	36	
Burt, E. T., 1st Lieut., 23d Inf.	50	50	49	49	42	
Hodges, C. H., 2d Lieut., 6th Inf.	50	50	48	45	43	
Stadie, H. E., 1st Sergt., Co. L, 30th Inf.	50	50	44	47	43	
McCormick, J. W., 1st Sergt., Co. K, 6th Inf.	49	50	42	46	47	
Clark, A. A., Sergt., Co. I, 20th Inf.	50	50	47	47	37	
Smith, S., Sergt., Co. E, 22d Inf.	48	49	41	47	42	
Koziol, J., Corpl., Co. D, 28th Inf.	49	47	45	43	40	
Total	396	396	364	371	330	1857

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3. *U. S. Marine Corps* (Prize $36.00).

Arnett, R., Gunn. Sergt.	48	48	45	48	38	
Clyde, C. H., Gunn. Sgt.	48	50	42	50	44	
Farquharson, A., Sergt.	50	49	45	46	45	
Piper, E. B., Corpl.	50	50	44	47	41	
Lienhar, J., Sergt.	48	49	48	47	45	
Schriever, Q. M., Gunn. Sergt.	50	45	46	45	44	
Henshaw, R. N., Corpl.	46	50	46	46	33	
Randle, Pvt.	49	50	48	45	43	
Total	389	391	364	374	333	1851
4. U. S. Infantry, 2d Team ($27.00)	392	393	373	377	303	1838
5. Minnesota, 2d Infantry ($18.00)	381	388	361	371	308	1809
6. Wisconsin, 2d Team	383	370	364	360	331	1808
7. Vermont, 1st Team	374	391	359	364	291	1779
8. Kansas	362	379	357	372	308	1778
9. Wisconsin, 1st Team	369	384	366	375	260	1754
10. Wyoming	370	379	348	339	309	1745
11. Vermont, 2d Team	366	375	337	342	287	1707
12. 23d U. S. Infantry	376	380	340	345	241	1682
13. North Dakota, 1st Team	364	369	285	342	298	1658
14. North Dakota, 2d Team	347	337	334	343	248	1609
15. Montana	336	355	333	324	260	1608
16. Minnesota, 1st Team	374	366	357	369	305	1402

Florida led all the teams in the Southern division and won the Southern Championship. In addition the Florida team was the second highest National Guard team in the match. The scores of the five Southern teams in the match follow:

STATE TEAM MATCH (SOUTHERN).

1. *Florida State Team* (Prize, Trophy and $33.75).

	R.F. 200	*R.F.* 300	*S.F.* 300	*S.F.* 600	*S.F.* 1000	*Agg.*
Cawthon, W. C., 1st Sergt., 1st Inf.	43	50	42	47	37	
Kennedy, J. J., Capt., 1st Inf.	50	48	45	44	38	
Dow, N., Regt. Q. M. Sergt., 1st Inf.	48	49	47	47	43	
Coachman, R. A., 1st Sergt., 1st Inf.	49	46	42	47	33	
Kitchen, F. B., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf.	49	50	48	46	44	
Atlas, M., Q. M. Sergt., 1st Inf.	49	50	47	48	38	
Schulenberg, H. L., 1st Sergt., 1st Inf.	48	50	45	45	38	
Crook, J. E., Pvt., Co. G, 2d Inf.	45	46	49	45	39	
Total	381	389	365	369	310	1814

2. *West Virginia Team* (Prize $20.25).

Cole, B. F., Capt., 1st Inf.	45	49	47	47	37	
Watson, J., Sergt., Co. I, 1st Inf.	48	49	46	45	42	
Stewart, C. A., Sergt., Co. C, 1st Inf.	43	46	46	46	37	
Sawyers, F., Sergt., Co. C, 1st Inf.	49	50	43	43	39	
Braden, C. E., 1st Lieut., 2d Inf.	50	50	46	45	46	
Skidmore, E. H., Sergt., Co. I, 1st Inf.	49	50	45	45	40	
Thomas, L. G., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf.	50	40	46	50	45	
Chandler, S. D., Sergt., Co. G, 2d Inf.	49	43	41	47	36	
Total	383	377	360	368	322	1810

3. *Tennessee State Team* (Prize $13.50).

Hyde, W. H., Capt., 3d Inf.	48	49	45	48	36	
Simerly, R., Sergt., 3d Inf.	46	49	44	47	43	
Johnson, H. S., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf.	46	50	47	44	43	
Johnson, J. L., Sergt., 3d Inf.	50	48	44	45	41	
Hartley, E. G., Capt., Q. M. C.	50	49	46	48	37	
Wattenberger, W., Sergt., 3d Inf.	46	49	44	43	36	
Boring, W. W., 1st Lieut., 3d Inf.	47	43	45	47	42	
Willis, W. W., Sergt., 3d Inf.	49	50	45	40	37	
Total	382	387	360	362	315	1806
4. Georgia State Team	377	378	357	352	312	1776
5. Alabama State Team	364	368	350	345	287	1714
6. South Carolina State Team	360	364	351	332	273	1680

There was also scheduled today the Long-Range Team Match. This was a match of eight men to a team, each firing 20 shots at 1,000 yards. Once again the Massachusetts team made a clean-up, making a total score of 727. The Marine team was eleven points behind with 716 and the Kansas team third with 665. There were eight teams entered in the competition and their scores follow:

LONG RANGE TEAM MATCH.

1. *Massachusetts Team* (Prize, $33.75).

	Score
Parker, J., Capt., 8th Inf.	91
Wise, S., 1st Lieut., 1st Cav.	91
Kean, F., Sergt., 5th Inf.	86
Lawless, J., Color Sergt., 9th Inf.	91
Schofield, R., 1st Sergt., 5th Inf.	91
Stewart, J. S., Sergt., C. C. 1st.	94
Loughlin, J. F., Corpl., 6th Inf.	95
Mack, T., Sergt., 6th Inf.	88
Total	727

2. *U. S. Marine Corps Team* (Prize, $20.25).

Arnett, R., Gunn. Sergt.	88
Clyde, C. H., Gunn. Sergt.	89
Farquharson, A., Sergt.	92
Piper, E. B., Corpl.	97
Randle, Sergt.	88
Lienhard, J., Sergt.	81
Schriver, O. M., Gunn. Sergt.	89
Henshaw, R. N., Corpl.	92
Total	716

3. *Kansas Team* (Prize, $13.50).

Cole, E. A., Capt., 2d Inf.	84
Walling, C. N., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf.	91
Broberg, O., Sergt., 1st Inf.	84
McKone, S., Sergt. Maj., 1st Inf.	86
Wegner, J., Color Sergt., 2d Inf.	82
Thornton, C. H., Sergt., 2d Inf.	73
Seamons, R., 1st Sergt., 1st Inf.	80
Kendall, W., Q. M. Sergt., 1st Inf.	85
Total	665

4. *Georgia Team* (Prize, The Florida Trophy).

Hale, W. C., Sergt., Co. H.	72
Edmondson, C. H., 1st Sergt., Co. E.	83
Wudson, J. W., Sergt., Co. L.	86
Starnes, T. L., 1st Sergt., Cav.	87
Brown, W. N., 1st Sergt., Co. C.	90
Alexander, E. D., 1st Sergt., Co. H.	84
Metcalf, O. G., 2d Lieut., C. A. C.	77
Dickinson, P. A., 1st Lieut.	81
Total	660
5. Tennessee Team	658
6. Wyoming	624

The hope that we would get through the day without a storm was to be dashed to the ground as about 2.30 p. m. the usual shower made its appearance and it rained intermittently for the balance of the day. It was during these showers that the 1000 yard individual match was shot. This match called for fifteen shots, but the conditions were very difficult. The best score made, which under the circumstances was excellent shooting, was a 73 by Q. M. Sergt. W. G. Mueller, 2d Wis. Infantry. One point behind him came Sergt. J. S. Stuart, Mass., whose score was tied with that of Capt. Thos. Campbell, of Kansas. The prize winners and their scores follow:

SECOND SECTION, 1000 YARD MATCH.

	Score	*Prize*
1. Mueller, W. G., Q. M. Sergt. 2d Inf., Wis.	73	$10.00
2. Stewart, J. S., Sergt. 1st C. C., Mass.	72	7.50
3. Campbell, Thomas R., Capt. 2d Inf., Kans.	72	5.00
4. Luedtke, W. O., 1st Sergt., Co. B, 1st Inf., Wis.	71	4.00
5. Thomas, J. M., Q. M. Sergt., Tr. D, 3d U. S. Cav.	71	3.50
6. Roan, E. H., Sergt., Co. B, 23d U. S. Inf.	70	3.50
7. Keyser, R. S., 1st Lieut., U. S. M. C.	70	3.00
8. Eastham, Kenna G., 2d Lieut., 2d U. S. Cav.	69	3.00
9. Krembs, F. E., Capt., 1st Inf., Minn.	69	2.50
10. Lawless, Jos T., Col. Sgt., 9th Inf., Mass.	69	2.50
11. Coppedge, J. F. Corpl., U. S. M. C.	69	2.50
12. Atlas, Mack, Q.' M. Sergt., Co. E, 1st Inf., Fla.	69	2.50
13. Dikinson, P. A., 1st Lieut., 2d Inf., Ga.	69	2.50
14. Loughlin, James F., Corpl. Tr. H, 6th Cav., Mass.	69	2.25
15. Schnerring, J. G., P. R. A.	68	2.00
16. Hagen, Andrew, Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	68	2.00
17. Henshaw, R. N., Corpl., U. S. M. C.	68	2.00
18. Boring, W. W., 1st Lieut., 3d Inf., Tenn.	68	2.00
(97 Entries.)		
Tyros.		
19. Potter, Elvis, Co. M, 9th U. S. Inf., Pvt.	67	1.50
20. Bailey, L. L., Q. M., Sergt., Co. C, 3d Inf., Wis.	67	1.50
21. Rossman, F. A., 1st Sergt., Co. F, 3d Inf., Wis.	67	1.50
22. Ford, W. H., Corpl., U. S. M. C.	67	1.50
23. Sawyer, G. P., Capt., 2d Inf., Kans.	67	1.50
24. Nash, J. L., Art., Co. F, 1st Inf., Minn.	67	1.50

Upon invitation of Colonel Blatchford, Colonel Wright and Chaplain Chouinard, the Y. M. C. A. of Jacksonville will place a tent on the grounds which will meet a long felt want, as it will provide a place for the men to meet at nights. Music will be furnished by a Victrola.

Today was a happy day in camp for the soldiers as it was pay day. Capt. L. E. Hanson, quartermaster, gladdened their hearts by passing around pay checks amounting in all to $19,300.

After a delay en route by a wash-out on the road between New Orleans and Jacksonville, the Hawaiian rifle team reached camp on the first train this morning. The men spent the previous night at Jacksonville. Lieut. Col. W. R. Riley and Capt. L. W. Redington are in charge of the Hawaiians. Other team arrivals today were the Illinois, Maj. John V. Clinnin in charge; Connecticut, Capt. P. H. Morgan;

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Pennsylvania, Maj. Blaine Aiken; Maine, Captain and coach, Capt. W. C. Goodwin; Arizona, in charge of Capt. Arthur C. Taylor, and Iowa, captained by Colonel Brookhardt.

Lieut. Col. Wm. Libbey, president of the N. R. A., arrived in camp about 8.30 tonight in a driving rain. The storm was so severe that the headquarters tent of the Association came near collapsing and part of the front fly did so. The storm lasted all night with a 40 to 50 mile gale.

The Graves Skirmish Match, which was scheduled for today, was postponed and will be shot tomorrow morning.

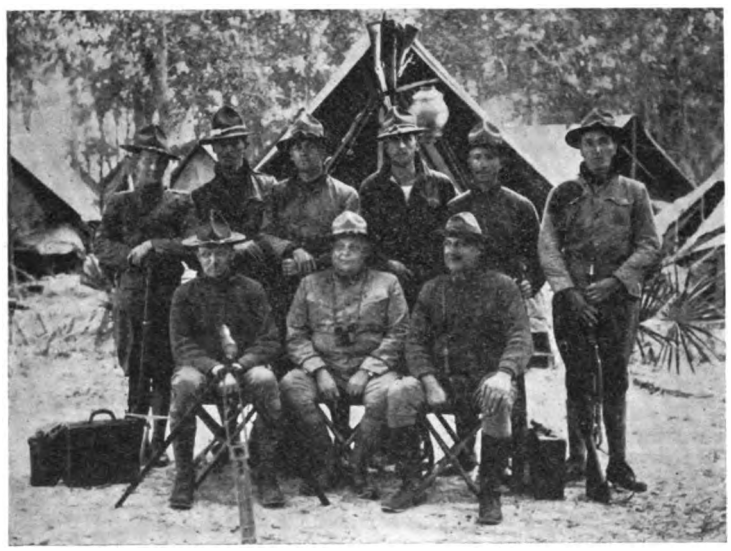
The first signs of real hilarity appeared tonight when the clubhouse was thrown open for the first time to the visitors and a smoker was held in the 23d U. S. Infantry camp.

If there is anything you want to know from where there are good fishing grounds to the number of cartridges expended on the range during the preceding day, see Lieutenant Withee, of the Florida National Guard, in charge of the Information Bureau, a walking encyclopedia of dope, shooting and otherwise. He is the Poobah of Commercial Row and also the assistant postmaster. Without Lieutenant Withee, whose duties extend not only during the day but on into the night, the matches would be a failure. In passing we cannot help but say a word of commendation about Mr. Ray Gilder Wood, the efficient quartermaster's clerk, who also acted in this capacity at Camp Perry in 1913 and whose courtesy and affability are well known to the old-time riflemen.

Frank Kahrs, of the Remington-UMC Co., shook off the cares of office today long enough to emulate Izaak Walton and spent the day fishing, being rewarded by exhibiting on his return to his admiring friends a magnificent string of black bass and other varieties, the names of which remain a mystery to the northern visitors.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8.

"The dull gray dawn of the morning after?" accurately describes the opening day of the N. R. A. Matches. The drop in temperature of about 10 to 15 degrees compensated somewhat for the lack of



1ST REGIMENT MINNESOTA N. G.
Winner of the Regimental Team Match.

sunshine. After the all-night deluge the grounds were almost like a swamp and it was anything but reassuring to those men who were to take part in the Graves Skirmish Match which had been postponed from Thursday. In this match which was started the first thing in the morning the men floundered in the water like aquatic creatures and the competitors on the completion of the match appeared as though they had been for a morning dip in the St. Johns with their clothes on. The target used, for some reason or other not explained, was a bull's-eye target instead of the silhouette target and the fact that the winner, First Sergt. A. S. Schwartz, of the 3d Oregon Infantry, made a score of 98 on this target, showed wonderful skill. The next nearest man was Capt. W. T. Wingo, of Alabama, with a score of 96. This score was also obtained by Lieut. H. S. Johnson of Tennessee. Lieutenant Griggs of Alabama made a 95. The prize winners and their scores follow, there being 91 entries:

GRAVES SKIRMISH MATCH.

	Score	*Prize*
1. Schwarz, A. A., 1st Sergt., Co. B, 3d Inf., Ore.....	98	Trophy and $10.00
2. Wingo, W. T., Capt., 2d Inf., Ala.....	96	6.25
2. Johnson, H. S., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., Tenn.....	96	6.25
4. Griggs, H. L., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf., Ala.....	95	4.00
5. Dow, A. N., Regt. Q. M. Sergt., 1st Inf., Fla.....	94	3.50
6. Hodges, C. H., 2d Lieut., 6th U. S. Inf.....	94	3.50
7. Kight, C. H., Sergt., Co. G, U. S. Engrs.....	93	3.00
7. Peal, J. F., Corpl., Co. C, 20th U. S. Inf.....	93	3.00
9. Thomas, J. M., Q. M. Sergt., Tr. G, 3d U. S. Cav..	92	2.50
10. Johnson, J. B., 2d Lieut., 3d U. S. Cav.....	89	2.50
10. Poworois, E. J., Sergt., 5th Inf., Ga.....	89	2.50
12. Vereer, T., Sergt., Co. G, 14th U. S. Inf.....	89	2.50
13. Anderson, C. J., Sergt., Co. A, 21st U. S. Inf.....	88	2.50
14. Stadie, H.E., 1st Sergt., Co. L, 30th U. S. Inf.....	87	2.00
15. Koon, J. H., Lieut., 1st Inf., N. C.....	86	2.00
15. Simerly, R. B., Sergt., Co. E, 1st Inf., Tenn.....	86	2.00
17. LaMotte, C. K., Capt., 19th U. S. Inf.....	86	2.00
Tyros.		
18. Miller, C., Sergt., Tr. M, 2d U. S. Cav.....	84	1.50
18. Dyer, O., Corpl., Co. B, 7th U. S. Inf.....	84	1.50
18. Clark, A. A., Sgt., Co. I, 20th U. S. Inf.....	84	1.50
21. Wooten, E. V., Q. M. Sergt., Co. B, 3d Inf., Ore...	83	1.50
22. Metcalf, O. G., 2d Lieut., C. A. C., Ga.....	83	1.50

The first match of the N. R. A. program scheduled was the Leech Cup Match which began on the 800-yard range at 7 o'clock. There were 336 entries. Telescopes were allowed in this match for the first time but there were only a few using them. It was predicted that there would be a great many possibles at 800 yards and so it turned out, there being 49 men who made the possible 35 at this range but one of these men was disqualified for using two slings on his rifle. When the 900-yard stage began in the afternoon a drizzle which might be described as a good old-fashioned Scotch mist had begun and continued to grow thicker until finally a steady rain settled down. At this range 19 men made the possible but only four combined with the possible at 800 yards. These four men who finished the day's shooting with the possible 70 at the first two ranges were Corp. R. W. Henshaw and Sergt. A. Hagan, Marines; First Sergt. Durchdenwald, of Iowa, and Sergt. M. F. Wilson, of Minnesota. If any one of these four men succeed in making the possible at 1,000 yards tomorrow it will be a record for the match.

The National Rifle Association shoot opened with thirty teams on the ground, probably the largest number that has even been present at the opening of the N. R. A. matches. Louisiana arrived today.

The executive committee of the N. R. A. held a meeting today at headquarters and it was decided that the committee would meet each day at 1.15 p. m. while the matches were in progress.

The 200-yard range targets were kept busy all day with teams practicing rapid fire.

Because the ground is soft the tent pegs do not hold and Captain Hanson, quartermaster, has been frequently called on to tighten up the tents to keep them from falling down in the high winds that have struck camp lately. The work has been supervised by Sergt. Frank M. Sutowicz, 9th U. S. Infantry, the storekeeper.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9.

After the competitors had finished gathering up their tent floors and flies which had blown away in the night, the 40 to 60 mile wind having blown steadily since last evening, those shooting for the Leech Cup hied themselves to the 1,000-yard range. Their teammates practiced rapid fire on the 200-yard range, and at 9.30 the Regimental Team Match began its rapid fire stage at 200 yards. At the 1,000-yard range many of the competitors met their nemesis in the tricky, fishtail wind, which swung from 11 to 12 o'clock with a velocity of 16 to 20 miles an hour. Interest was centered upon the four men who had come up from the lower ranges with the possible. The first of these to fall by the wayside was Sergeant Wilson, of Minnesota, who could not do better than a 22. This put him out of the running. Interest then centered in Sergeant Durchdenwald, of Iowa, and when his score of 32 was shown on the board, making a total of 102 for the match, it was thought he was the winner. Sergeant Hagan, of the Marine Corps, succeeded only in making a 29, which put him out of the race. Corporal Henshaw was nearly the last man to shoot, and it was thought that he would save the day for the Marine Corps, but he was soon put out of it, making a total of only 23. In the meantime, no one had taken any particular interest in Sergt. J. M. Thomas, of the Cavalry, as he had made only 32 at 900 yards, but the sergeant cracked out one of the only two possibles that were made at the range, the other one being made by Sergeant Gustaffson, of Indiana. Thomas had made a possible at 800 yards and his total of 102 points gave him the victory. This total was tied by Sergeant Durchdenwald, but his score at 1,000 yards being only 32, it ranked him in second place.

Corp. J. F. Coppedge, U. S. Marine Corps, was third with 33, 35 and 33 for a total of 101. Four other men tied this same total score, but had lower scores on the 1,000-yard range. The list of prize winners and scores follow:

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Winners of the Sea Girt Matches

in many notable instances, chose

Peters AMMUNITION

as a stepping-stone to success. During this tournament, continuing from September 9 to 18, 1915, the following places were won by users of the Ⓟ brand

Columbia Trophy
1st, 2d Reg. N. J. Infantry
2d, 3d Reg. N. J. Infantry
3d, 4th Reg. N. J. Infantry

Officers' and Inspectors' Trophy
1st, Major W. B. Martin
2d, Capt. C. F. Silvester
3d, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes

Nevada Trophy
5th, Capt. C. F. Silvester

Dryden Trophy
3d, N. J. State Team

Sadler Match
2d, N. J. State Team

Interstate Regimental
2d, 2d Reg. N. J.
3d, 3d Reg. N. J.

Company Team
3d, Co. L, 2d Reg. N. J.

Company Team (Tyro)
3d, Co. L, 4th Reg. N. J.

Spencer Silhouette
2d, N. J. State Team

Cavalry Team
1st, Troop C, 1st Squadron N. J.

Veteran Organization
1st, Old Guard N. Y.

Sea Girt Championship
3d, Lieut. A. F. Ruch, 3d Reg. N. J.

Spencer Match
3d, Major W. T. Price

Libby Match
2d, Major W. T. Price

Hayes
3d, Major W. T. Price
4th, Col. W. A. Tewes

Meany
4th, Major W. T. Price

All Comers' Expert
3d, Private O. Smith

Keller All Round
3d, Col. W. A. Tewes
4th, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

Members
1st, Capt. C. F. Silvester
2d, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

Reading
2d, Corp. R. E. Gilman

Boyle Trophy
2d, Corp. R. E. Gilman

Individual Rapid Fire
1st, Capt. C. F. Silvester
2d, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

McAlpine Trophy
3d, N. J. State Team

Cruikshank Trophy
4th, 4th N. J. Infantry

71st Regiment Trophy
3d, 2d N. J. Infantry

Old Guard Match
1st, Zettler Rifle Club

N. Y. State Rifle Association Match
2d, Col. A. A. Tewes

Wingate
3d, Col. W. A. Tewes

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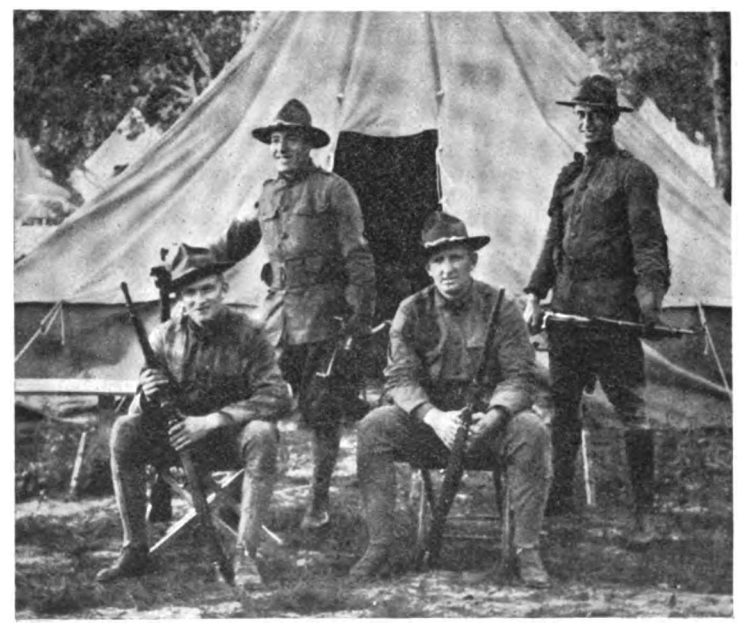
LEECH CUP MATCH.

		800	900	1000	Tl.	Prize
1.	Thomas, J. M., Q. M. Sgt., Troop G, 3d U. S. Cav	35	32	35	102	Trophy and $25.00
2.	Durchdenwald, W. H., 1st Sgt., Co. L, 1st Inf., Iowa	35	35	32	102	20.00
3.	Coppedge, J. F., Corp., U.S.M.C.	33	35	33	101	17.00
4.	Elliott, G. R., 2d Lt., 8th Inf., Mass.	35	33	33	101	13.00
5.	Hird, F. S., Capt., 3d Inf., Iowa	34	35	32	101	13.00
6.	Pearson, S. W., Pvt., 4th Co. C.A.C., Ore.	34	33	34	101	12.00
7.	Milam, F. E., 1st Sgt., Co. A, 2d Inf., Ind	33	33	34	100	10.00
8.	Hoffman, F. L., Sgt., U.S.M.C.	34	34	31	99	10.00
9.	Soules, M., Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf., Iowa.	35	34	30	99	9.00
10.	Verner, J. P., Mus., 2d Inf., Wis.	35	34	30	99	9.00
11.	Crawley, T. B., Pvt., U.S.M.C.	35	34	30	99	9.00
12.	Gustafsson, A., Sgt., Co. D, 1st Sep. Bn., Ind	33	31	35	99	9.00
13.	Loughlin, J. F., Corp., Co. H, 6th Inf., Mass	35	34	30	99	8.00
14.	Hagen, A., Gunn. Sgt., U.S.M.C.	35	35	29	99	8.00
15.	Rupertus, W. H., 2d Lt., U.S.M.C.	34	35	30	99	8.00
16.	Stewart, J. S., Sgt., Co. C, 1st Inf., Mass	33	31	34	98	8.00
17.	Hagen, T. C., Pvt., 3d Inf., Penna.	34	34	30	98	7.00
18.	Dow, A. N., Regt. Q. M. Sgt., 1st Inf., Fla	34	33	31	98	7.00
19.	Funk, F. H., Sgt., Tr. A, 3d U. S. Cav.	35	33	30	98	7.00
20.	Vereer, T. E., Sgt., Co. G, 14th U. S. Inf.	34	35	29	98	7.00
21.	Winder, C. B., Lt. Col., Retired, Ohio.	35	32	31	98	7.00
22.	Crowell, H. L., Sgt., Co. L, 1st Inf., Iowa	34	35	29	98	7.00
23.	Noble, J. E., Capt., 1st Ariz.	35	34	31	98	7.00
24.	Turner, T. C., Capt., U.S.M.C.	34	31	32	97	7.00
25.	Mack, T. G., Sgt., Co. B, 6th Inf., Mass.	34	33	30	97	7.00
26.	Lienhard, J., Sgt., U.S.M.C.	33	33	31	97	6.00
27.	Jackson, J. E., Sgt., 1st Inf., Iowa.	34	32	31	97	6.00
28.	Utley, H. G., Maj., 1st Inf., Iowa.	35	33	29	97	6.00
29.	Richardson, H. F., 1st Sgt., 3d Inf., D. C.	35	33	29	97	6.00
30.	Gay, J. B., Color Sgt., 3d Inf., Wis.	33	33	31	97	6.00
31.	Miller, C., Sgt., Tr. M, 2d U. S. Cav.	32	35	30	97	6.00
32.	Robertson, C. O., Bat. C, F.A., Iowa.	34	31	31	96	6.00
33.	Back, M. T., Capt., 2d Inf., Ky.	35	32	29	96	6.00
34.	Hesse, H. A., Sgt., Co. C, 1st Inf., Minn.	35	32	29	96	6.00
35.	Blade, E. J., Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf., Minn.	33	33	30	96	6.00
36.	Tennis, I. C., Sgt., 6th Co. C.A.C., Ore.	35	33	28	96	6.00
37.	Paurron, E. J., Sgt., Co. I, 5th Inf., Ga.	33	27	33	96	5.00
38.	Farquharson, A., Sgt., U.S.M.C.	35	31	30	96	5.00
39.	Wade, J. A., 1st Lt., 3d Wyo.	34	34	28	96	5.00
40.	Earnshaw, H. C., Capt., 3d Inf., D. C.	35	33	28	96	5.00

While the shooting was going on at the 1,000-yard range in the Leech Cup Match, the Regimental Team Match was started at the 200-yard rapid-fire range, thirty-two teams competing, one of the best entries that the N. R. A. has ever had in the Regimental Match. At the close of the 600-yard, slow-fire stage the 3d Indiana was leading



COMPANY D, 3D INFANTRY N. G. D. C.
Winners of the Company Team Match.

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with the 1st Minnesota only one point behind. The 2d Indiana and the 1st Iowa were good runners up. When the final stage began at 1,000 yards the same weather conditions were encountered as were wrestled with by the Leech Cup competitors and many misses, twos and threes were checked up after bull's-eyes, showing that the shooters had not caught the difficult fishtail changes. The first pair of the Minnesota team started off with 44 and 46. This must have frightened the others, for the best the 3d Indiana could do was 36 and 36; 2d Indiana, 30 and 40; and 1st Iowa, 43 and 41. The Minnesota boys jumped into first place with a lead of 17 points on their first pair. The good work they kept up with their second pair, who made 43 and 47. The 1st Iowa were the only ones who could stand the pace, their pair putting up a 47 and 44. It was seen by this time that Minnesota was almost a certain winner, but their last pair met very difficult conditions and could not do better than 38 and 36. When the total of 815 was shown on the board it was seen at once that they could not be caught and it was only a question of by how many points they would be winners. The 1st Iowa finished second with a total of 802, thirteen points behind Minnesota.

REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH.

1. *1st Regiment, Minnesota* (Prize, Trophy, Medals and $123.30).

	R.F. 200	S.F. 600	S.F. 1000	Agg.
Cotton, R. E., 2d Lieut	45	49	43	
Hesse, H. A., Sergt., Co. C	48	42	47	
Bruce, E. L., Sergt., Co. C	47	47	46	
Blade, E. J., Sergt., Co. D	44	49	44	
Schmitt, C. Z., Sergt., Co. F	50	46	36	
Nash, G. L., Art., Co. F	48	46	38	
	282	279	254	815

2. *1st Infantry, Iowa* (Prize, Medals and $102.75).

Jackson, J. E., Color Sergt	45	44	41	
Eaton, G., 1st Lieut	47	47	43	
Durchdenwald, W. H., 1st Sergt	50	44	47	
Crowell, H. L., Sergt	47	45	44	
Utley, H. G., Maj	49	46	38	
Meyer, W. A., 1st Lieut	47	47	35	
	285	269	248	802

3. *3d Infantry, Indiana* (Prize, Medals and $82.20).

Black, A., Capt	47	42	36	
O'Cowell, J., 1st Lieut	49	47	39	
Garland, J. D., 1st Lieut	48	48	36	
Snyder, N., 2d Lieut	47	47	37	
Houck, F., Sergt	48	43	36	
Leatherman, D., Pvt	49	47	35	
	288	274	219	781

No one on the grounds was more pleased with the Minnesota victory than Adj. Gen. Fred Wood, of Minnesota, who all along had expressed his great confidence in the ability of his boys to make good. His only concern was the loss of the Company Match in which Co. F came third and in which they led all competitors at the 200-yard, rapid-fire stage with a score of 192. Co. D, 3d Inf., D. C. N. G., was 2 points behind, followed by the Machine Gun Co., of the 1st Illinois, 2 points behind the District boys. At the 600-yard, slow-fire stage the best score was made by the Illinois Machine Gun Co., who put up a 182. The District Company was only one point behind, but at this range one of the Minnesota teams made only 38, reducing their range score to 176. Co. D, 3d Inf., D. C. N. G., and Machine Gun Co., of Illinois, tied for first place with a total of 371, but as the District of Columbia team had made the best score at rapid fire they were declared the victors. The entries in this match and their scores follow:

COMPANY TEAM MATCH.

1. *Company D, 3d Infantry, D. C.* (Prize, Medals and $38.87).

	R.F. 200	S.F. 600	Agg.
Schmitt, A. G., 2d Lieut	50	47	
Schriver, J. B., Sergt	46	43	
Joynes, G. A., Sergt	47	46	
Jensen, J. C., Sergt	47	45	
	190	181	371

2. *M. G. Co., 1st Infantry, Ill.* (Prize, Medals and $37.05).

Melville, J. D., 1st Lieut	44	46	
Myers, H. E., Sergt	49	46	
Jones, S. E., Corpl	48	45	
Peterson, S.	48	45	
	189	182	371

3. *Co. F, 1st Infantry, Minnesota* (Prize, Medals and $24.70).

Parkhill, T. E., Capt	48	48	
Schmitt, C. B., Sergt	49	45	
Nash, J. L., Art	46	45	
Wilson, M. J., Sergt	49	38	
	192	176	368
4. Co. C, 1st Inf., Minn. (Prize $18.53)	180	180	360
5. Co. F, 1st Inf., Vt. (Prize, $12.35)	190	166	356
6. Co. F., 3d Inf., Wyo	180	174	354
7. Co. C., 1st Inf., N. D.	169	179	348
8. Co. D, 1st Inf., Ariz	172	171	343
9. Co. H, 23d U. S. Inf	178	164	342
10. Co. F, 2d Inf., Mont	182	154	336
11. 10th Co., U. S. M. C	163	167	330
12. Co. G, 23d U. S. Inf	174	149	323
13. Co. H, 2d Inf., Mont	171	149	320

The team pistol match was fired the last thing this afternoon, too late to get the results in this day's report. Most of the visiting teams are planning to leave camp this evening for week-end sightseeing trips. A great many will go to St. Augustine and others to Pablo and Atlantic Beaches, while a great many others will spend the day in Jacksonville. A dance will be held at the Seminole Hotel in Jacksonville and there will be a house-warming at the officers' club on the grounds.

At last it looks as though the bad weather was broken. This is the first day in several weeks that the sun has shone all day and Colonel Libbey says that his observation of the meteorological map assures him that we are now in for a spell of fine weather. If the colonel is right he will be a prophet not without honor in this camp.

RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL

U. S. R. A. Outdoor Championship Scores (Unofficial) Made at St. Louis, Mo.

Match.	Name.		Arm.	Ammunition.	Score.
A	1. E. A. Krondl	38	S. & W. Specl	Hand Load	420
A	2. M. B. Peterson	38	S. & W. Specl	U. S. C. Co	400
A	3. R. A. K. Traber	38	S. & W. Specl	U. S. C. Co	378
A	4. L. M. Rumsey, Jr.	38	Colts O. M	U. S. C. Co	377
A	5. J. W. Beeler	38	Colts O. M	U. S. C. Co	335
A	6. A. G. Busch	38	Colts O. M	U. S. C. Co	324
B	1. M. B. Peterson	22	S. & W	U. S. C. Co	438
B	2. E. A. Krondl	22	S. & W	Winchester	413
B	3. T. E. Bunding	22	S. & W	Winchester	410
B	4. L. M. Rumsey, Jr.	22	Colts Automatic	U. S. C. Co	409
B	5. R. A. K. Traber	22	S. & W	Winchester	405
F	1. L. M. Rumsey, Jr.	32	S. & W	U. S. C. Co	185
F	2. R. J. Russell	32	S. & W	U. S. C. Co	183
F	3. M. B. Peterson	38	S. & W. Hammerless	R. U. M. C	178
F	4. A. G. Busch	32	S. & W	U. S. C. Co	167
F	5. E. A. Krondl	32	S. & W	U. S. C. Co	167
H	1. M. B. Peterson	38	S. & W. Specl	U. S. C. Co	206
H	2. A. G. Busch	38	Colts O. M	U. S. C. Co	188

C. C. CROSSMAN,
Local Governor.

Nemours Trapshooting Club.

The annual meeting of the Nemours Trapshooting Club was held at the home of the President, Mrs. Harry White, 509 West Street, Monday evening of this week.

The following officers were elected to serve for one year: Mrs. Harry White, president; Dr. Florence Seward, vice-president; Miss Harriet D. Hammond, corresponding secretary; Miss Marie V. Lannan, recording secretary; Miss Celeste D. Gentieu, treasurer.

The club decided to hold regular meetings the second Monday in every month at the homes of the members and combine business and pleasure by having a little social evening each month after the business meeting.

The following handicap committee was appointed, consisting of Miss H. D. Hammond, chairman; Miss Amy Schofield, Miss Marie V. Lannan.

The next regular meeting will be held Monday evening, November 8, at the home of the secretary, Miss H. D. Hammond, 2801 West Sixth Street.

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3-in-One oils perfectly lock, trigger, ejector, break joints. Cleans and polishes barrels inside and out; also wooden stock. *Absolutely prevents rust.*

FREE—Write today for a generous sample. 3-in-One is sold by all hardware, sporting goods and general stores, in 3 size bottles: 1 oz., 10c.; 3 oz., 25c.; 8 oz., (½ pint) 50c. Handy Oil Can, 3½ oz., 25c. If your dealer can't supply you we will send a Handy Oil Can, full, by Parcels Post for 30c.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO.
104 New Street, New York

New General Electric Co. Range Opened.

The Lynn Rifle and Revolver Club of the General Electric Co., opened its new range in the basement of the old office building at 42 Center Street with appropriate ceremonies last week. The attendance included practically every member of the club as well as a number of invited guests.

The new range, the gift of the General Electric Co., is the last word in up-to-date range construction, and is the first to be equipped with target carriers electrically operated. The motive power is supplied by eight 1-15 horsepower induction motors and the targets can be sent down to the butts in 8½ seconds.

The capacity of the range is eight targets and both rifle and revolver shooting can be enjoyed, two banks of lights at 20 and 25 yards having been installed. Each bank carries sixteen 25-candlepower Mazda lamps, which provide ideal illumination. The shooting house is equipped with an indirect lighting system, doing away with the glare which is so objectionable. Ventilation is provided for by a 24-inch exhaust fan. The quarters for use for meetings and social purposes will accommodate the full membership, and tables have been provided for whist, checkers and chess. Nothing is lacking which could add to the convenience or utility of the new range, and the members are loud in their praise of the exceptional opportunities offered.

The interest shown by Manager Fish of the Lynn works is thoroughly appreciated by the members who realize that without this active interest the present splendid quarters would have been impossible.

Francis H. Bowman was given credit for many of the new features inaugurated in the equipment of the range, and for his untiring zeal in getting everything in readiness for the formal opening last night. A. J. R. Fiego, who designed and made the pattern for the target carriers, had been invited to send down the first target, but was unable to be present on account of illness.

Messrs. Fish, Hall and Burbank took a shot each, and the shooting then began for the box of cigars presented by Mr. Fish for a team match between two picked teams captained by F. H. Bowman and W. N. Gambrill The match was closely contested and was not decided until the last score had been turned in, Mr. Bowman's team winning by 518 to 512. The members of the winning team were Messrs. Bowman, Fisk, Whitten, McLean, Chipman, Burbank, Dalzell, Pennell, Vogel, Warner, Peterson, J. Beckwith and Rhodes.

After the match the entertainment committee, Messrs. Fisk, Peterson, Spencer and Villa, attended to the serving of refreshments and those who did not care to continue shooting took part in various whist, chess and checker games. Altogether the occasion was most auspicious and the future of the shooting game in this city looks particularly bright, especially as the club has recently affiliated with the National Rifle Association, which gives it the privilege of obtaining arms and ammunition from the Government.

Boise Military Rifle Club.

At the regular practice shoot of the Boise Military Rifle Club held last Sunday the following scores were hung up:

	300	500	*Total*
Hamilton	40	42	82
Koelsch	41-39	46	87
Keeffe	44	43	87
Pederson	42	47	89
Martin	43	42	85
Lyda	37	35	72
Butler	..	41	..
Johnson	44	43-49	93
Herrick	45	48	93
Bennett	45	45	90
Green	31	..	..
Zutavern	23	..	..

Johnson tied for first place on total score and was high individual with 49 out of 50 at 500 yards.

The Boise Club has received notice that they have qualified more men over the Militia course than any other club in the United States excepting one, and they have tied this one, so far this season, and when one considers that there are about 500 such clubs in the United States, it means there is some competition to the game.

Much of the credit of this record is due Sergt. C. F. Bennett, who was formerly sergeant-instructor of the National Guard of Idaho and who recently was assigned to New York. Sergeant Bennett was always on the range with good advice whenever his regular duties would permit, and it is needless to state the club as well as the National Guard will miss him greatly.

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Weekly Shoot of Jefferson Club.

The weekly shoot of the Jefferson Rifle Club was held Thursday afternoon under fine weather conditions, with fourteen members and two visitors present.

There was a pretty strong fishtail wind blowing which made it harder than this range usually is.

The members were classed at this shoot and there were four A class shooters on hand shooting as follows:

				Pct.
M. H. Jordan	43	47		90
W. R. Lawson	39	44		83
A. F. deFuniak	38	45		83
R. M. Silliman	32	36	44	75
B CLASS.				
R. C. Moorefield	43	43		86
H. H. Knight	41	45	41	85
M. F. Jones	38	46		84
Percy Reid	37	45	38	80
F. Tchudy	36	39		75
F. M. Hardman	39	42	30	73
C CLASS.				
D. S. Moore	40	36	38	76
P. F. Rathplitz	29	39		68

C. F. Pappazoni and J. L. Almon shot, but failed to turn in their scores.

J. F. Womesdorf shot with the club, making 8 per cent.

Two strings at 500 yards were shot, possible 100.

The weekly gold medal went to M. H. Jordan, high man in A class.

The silver medal went to R. C. Morefield, high man in B class, and the bronze medal to D. S. Moore, high in C class.

Surprises in Trap Shooting at Youghiogheny Country Club.

The shoot-off for the 1915 series held at the Youghiogheny Country Club Saturday afternoon proved a surprise all the way around. A strong, puffy find was blowing across the traps, making the targets jump and duck as if they were alive. With the exception of Hickman, the old veteran shooters in Class "A" seemed to be at a loss to find the birds and the newer shooters even in as low as Class "C" forged toward the head of the list. Ad Hickman, with a score of 42 out of 50, stood at the head of the list; Stallings and Cornelius, with a 40 and 39 in Class "C" following, second and third; Wilson in Class "B" tying Cornelius, with a 39; Simpson, Class "B," with a 36; Calhoun, Heisey and Cochran, all of Class "A," following with 36, 33 and 30, respectively; Sword, Class "B," finishing the list with 25. The most remarkable feature in this list is Cochran's position next to the bottom, when it is realized that he holds second place as the best average shooter for the season in the League of Western Pennsylvania.

Hickman had qualified in Class "B." Not having his own gun with him, he borrowed a gun, qualifying in Class "A" and carrying off first prize in that class. Calhoun received second prize in Class "A," J. W. Wilson first prize in Class "B," and James Simpson second prize in Class "B;" Stallings first prize in Class "C" and Cornelius second prize in Class "C."

The 50-target shoot preceding the shoot-off resulted as follows:

Hickman	41
Stallings	39
Calhoun	36
Heisey	36
Simpson	36
J. W. Wilson	35
Cornelius	33
Cochran	33

The next shoot at the Country Club will likely be on Saturday, November 6, and will continue every other Saturday through the winter months.

The prizes were solid silver articles and will be engraved with the name of the club, event and the name of the winner, and were much appreciated by all.

Remington Arms-UMC News Items.

Fifty-four shooters faced the traps of the Indianapolis (Ind.) Gun Club at a recent shoot. Benjamin Ehrlich, shooting a Remington pump gun, won high amateur average with 290 out of 300, while Charles Peck, of Remington, Ind., and his Remington Combination pump gun and shells was a close second, scoring 288 out of 300. The feature of the shoot, however, was the performance of Dr. O. F. Britton, who is 77 years old. Shooting Nitro Club shells he finished in third place with 286 out of 300, making a run of 101 straight.

C. C. Tappan won a two-day shoot held recently by the Stapleton (Neb.) Gun Club. Shooting Nitro Club shells he scored 387 out of 400 on the entire program and made a straight run of 146.

The Elkton (Md.) Gun Club held an interesting shoot October 7. W. M. Foord carried off first honors with a score of 152 out of 155. He shot Nitro Club shells, as did J. B. McHugh, who came in a close second, with 151 out of 155.

Sam Huntley, of Omaha, Neb., took a trip to the Galesburg (Ill.) Gun Club recently and won the shoot with Nitro Club shells, scoring 198 out of 200. J. L. Nash, shooting the same brand of shells, took second honors and also made a straight run of 133.

Peters Paragraphs.

High professional average at Indianapolis, Ind., September 29-30, was won by Mr. W. R. Chamberlain, using Peters shells; score, 287 out of 300.

High professional and high general averages at the Charleston, W. Va., tournament, October 1, were won by Mr. C. O. LeCompte, 146 out of 150. Mr. A. N. Davis, of Charleston, was second amateur, 141 out of 150, both gentlemen using Peters factory-loaded shells.

Mr. W. R. Crosby, shooting Peters factory-loaded shells, scored 146 out of 150 at Robinson, Ill., October 1, winning second general average.

Mr. Rollo Heikes, shooting at Marion, Ohio, October 1, won high general average, 96 out of 100, using Peters factory-loaded shells.

High professional average at Stapleton, Neb., September 28-29, was won by Mr. D. D. Gross, 369 out of 400, with Peters factory-loaded shells.

At Medford, Okla., October 5, Mr. K. L. Eagan, shooting Peters "steel-where-steel-belongs" shells, won high general average, 146 out of 150. Mr. E. V. Fisher, of Oklahoma City, was second amateur, 143, shooting Peters shells.

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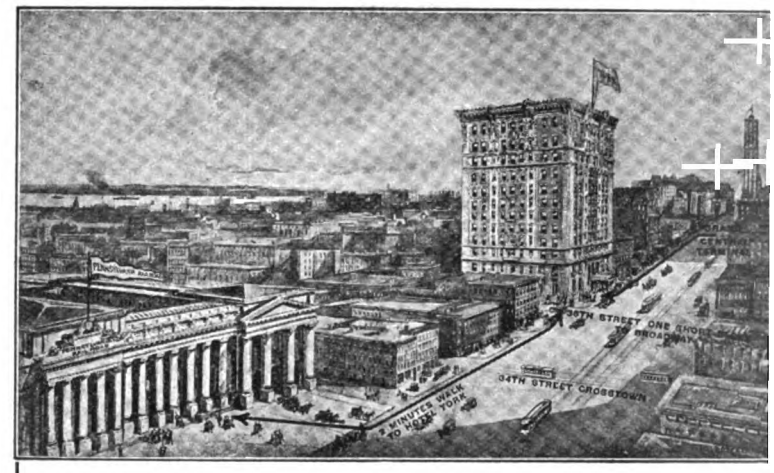

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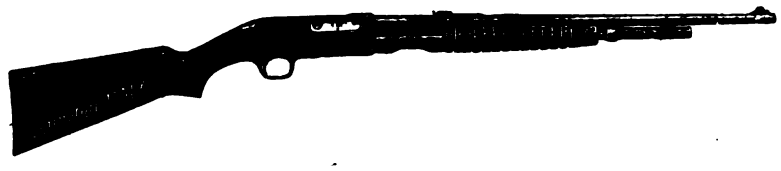

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Vol. LIX, No. 4 OCTOBER 21, 1915

THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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The Administration's Program.

Mr. Garrison's Defense Plans.

The Development of the Modern Rifle.

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N. R. A. Matches at Florida Result in Clean Sweep for (US) AMMUNITION

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U S Ammunition was used more by prize winners than all other commercial makes combined.

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U S Ammunition was used by the winners of first, second and third prizes in the President's Match. This match, which is the premier individual event of the United States, had 525 entries and was shot at 200 and 300 yards rapid fire, and 600 and 1,000 yards slow fire.

U S Ammunition was used by the winners of first and third prizes in the Leech Cup Match, which was shot at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

U S Ammunition tied for first place in the Wimbledon Cup Match with 423 entries and shot at 1,000 yards.

U S Ammunition was used by the winners of the first three prizes in the Enlisted Men's Team Match which resulted in a world's record at 600 and 1,000 yards.

U S Ammunition was used by the winners of second and third prizes in the Marine Corps Match, shot at 600 and 1,000 yards, with 502 entries.

U S Ammunition was used by winners of first and second prizes in the Members' Match, shot at 600 yards with 433 entries. Both first and second prize winners in this event made possibles, with plus scores of four bull's-eyes.

U S Ammunition was used by the winners of first prize in the Regimental Team Match, shot at 200 yards rapid fire and 600 yards and 1,000 yards slow fire.

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SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LIX. No. 4. WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 21, 1915. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

The Matches at Jacksonville.

By Our Special Correspondent.

THIRD INSTALLMENT.

State Camp, Fla., October 11.

TWO very important matches were scheduled for today, the Wimbledon Cup and the Marine Corps Matches. The former called for twenty shots at 1,000 yards and began at 8 o'clock on that range and the latter at 7 a. m. on the 600-yard range. Weather conditions were not so bad, considering what the weather has been lately. There was a tricky, fishtail wind from 11 to 1 o'clock and the velocity was from 16 to 20 miles an hour, changing rapidly. The prospect seemed very good for a bright, sunny day, but along about 10 o'clock light showers made their appearance, but later on it cleared and during the afternoon it was fine.

It was seen at once that the fluky wind would keep down high scores and the prospects for possibles seemed slight. Several of the competitors in the Wimbledon Cup Match used telescopes and, as it eventually turned out, the match was won by the aid of a 'scope.

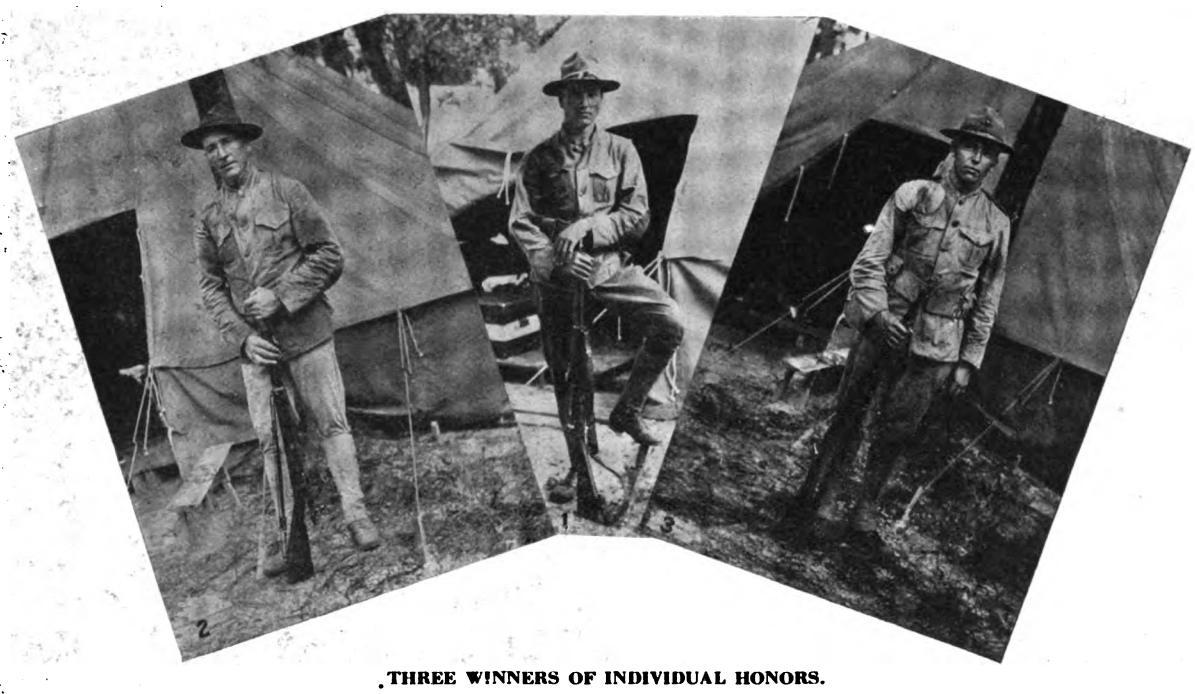
The Wimbledon Cup and the honor of being the champion long-range rifle shot will go to Sergt. J. E. Jackson, of Iowa, who scored a total of 98, the same score that won the match in 1913. Sergeant Jackson is no novice at this game, having been a member of the American team which went to Stockholm in 1912 and a member of the team which won the World's Championship with the military rifle. In addition to the cup Jackson will get a handsome medal and $30 in cash. It appeared that Iowa was out for blood in this match and, not being satisfied with winning the day, a teammate of Jackson, First Sergt. W. H. Durchenwald, took second place with the same score, 98, but was outranked. Only one other competitor made this score, Sergt. Lienhard, of the Marines. Maj. Stuart W. Wise, of Massachusetts, another international team man, well known to all shooters throughout the country, was fourth with a rank of 97. There were 423 entries in the match and 105 prize winners.

For the information of the newcomers in the game we should explain that the Wimbledon Cup is one of the oldest shooting trophies in this country. When the American rifle team went to the great British range at Wimbledon, England, for an international match in 1878 to compete for what is known as the Palma Trophy, the British National Rifle Association put up a trophy which was named the Wimbledon Cup, to be presented to the individual making the highest individual score in the international team competition, and the cup was won by a member of the American team by the name of Fulton, and Princess Louise, of England, the daughter of Queen Victoria, presented the cup to the winner. Later it was decided that the cup would be kept in competition in this country to represent the long-range championship and it has been competed for ever since with the exception of a few years when the National Rifle Association lay dormant. In the old days the cup was shot for by match rifles and the conditions have never been changed as to allowing any rifle, any sights and any ammunition to be used. It just so happens that at these matches nearly all competitors are military men and consequently use the military arm. In addition to this reason it might be stated that the said military arm having acquired an accuracy equal, if not superior, to the old match rifles, they have practically driven the match rifle off the range.

The prize winners and their scores follow:

WIMBLEDON CUP MATCH.

	Score	Prize
1 Jackson, J. E., Col. Sgt., 1st Inf., Iowa.....	98	Cup, Medal and $30
2 Durchdenwald, W. H., 1st Sgt., Co. E, 1st Inf., Iowa.....	98	Medal and $25
3 Lienhard, J., Sgt., U. S. M. C.....	98	Medal and $20



THREE WINNERS OF INDIVIDUAL HONORS.
1. Sergt. E. J. Blade, Co. G, 1st Minn. Infantry, Winner Marine Corps Match.
2. Gunney Sergt. A. Hogan, U. S. M. C., Winner President's Match.
3 Sergt. J. Lienhard, U. S. M. C., Winner Rapid Fire Match.

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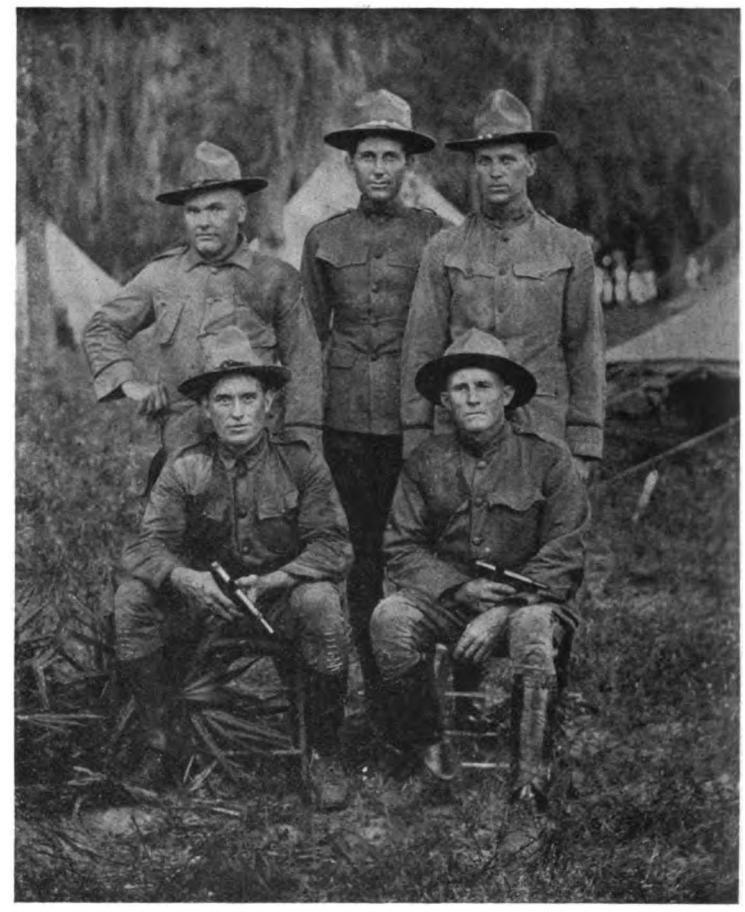
4	Wise, S. W., 1st Lieut., 1st Sq. Cav., Mass	97	$18
5	Price, W. S., Maj., 3d Inf., N. J	97	16
6	Mack, J. G., Sgt., 6th Inf., Mass	97	14
7	Gemmill, F., Sgt., 4th Inf., Md	96	12
8	Lane, A. P., N. Y. A. C	96	10
9	Hird, F. S., Capt., 3d Inf., Iowa	96	10
10	Winder, T. B., Lt. Col., Retired, Ohio	96	10
11	Coppedge, J. F., Corp., U. S. M. C	96	9
12	Wright, G. W., 1st Sgt., 4th Inf., N. J	95	9
13	Hudson, J. W., Sgt., Tr. L, 2d Cav., Ga	95	9
14	Eaton, G., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Iowa	95	9
15	Eddy, Capt., Ohio	95	8
16	Kase, G. S., Sgt., U. S. M. C	95	8
17	Franklin, R. E., Pvt., 3d Inf., Minn	94	8
18	Jones, S. E., Corp., 1st Inf., Ill	94	8
19	Stewart, J. S., Sgt., 1st C. C., Mass	94	8
20	Nelson, O. B., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., Iowa	94	8
21	Funk, F. H., Sgt., Tr. A, 3d U. S. Cav	94	7
22	Dow, A. N., Reg. Q. M. Sgt., 1st Inf., Fla	94	7
23	Hale, W. F., Sgt., Co. H, 3d Inf., Ga	94	7
24	Klinge, J. S., Cook, Co. C, 1st Inf., Minn	93	7
25	Thomas, J. M., Q. M. Sgt., Tr. G, 3d U. S. Cav.	93	7
26	Ford, W. H., Corp., U. S. M. C	93	7
27	Smith, H. L., 2d Lieut., U. S. M. C	93	7
28	Matthews, C. B., 1st Lieut., U. S. M. C	93	7
29	Blade, E. J., Sgt., Co. B, 1st Inf., Minn	93	7
30	Nicholson, W. C. K., 1st Lieut., 9th U. S. Cav.	93	7
31	Spratt, W. P., Jr., Maj., Ord. Dept., Ga	93	6
32	Henshaw, E. N., Corp., U. S. M. C	92	6
33	May, L., Sgt., 1st Inf., W. Va	92	6
34	Starnes, T. L., 1st Sgt., Tr. I, 2d Cav., Ga	92	6
35	Nash, J. L., Art., Co. F, 1st Inf., Minn	92	6
36	Freel, J. H., Corp., Co. A, 3d Inf., Wyo	92	6
37	Briggs, C. O., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., Iowa	92	6
38	Soules, M., Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf., Iowa	92	6
39	Wolford, J. H., 1st Sgt., 4th Co. C. A. C., Ore.	92	6
40	Browne, C. M., 1st Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf., Wis.	91	6
41	Lund, P. S., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C	91	6
42	Turner, T. C., Capt. U. S. M. C	91	5
43	Tilton, E. M., Sgt., 1st Inf., Pa	91	5
44	Hoffman, F. L., Sgt., U. S. M. C	91	5
45	Grandy, J., Corp., Tr. B, 2d U. S. Cav	91	5
46	Bruce, E. L., Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf., Minn	91	5
47	Kean, F. H., Sgt., 5th Inf., Mass	91	5
48	Avans, J., Sgt., Co. A, 5th Inf., Ga	91	5
49	Snyder, O. F., Capt., U. S. A	91	5
50	Emerson, D. H., Capt., Ohio	91	5
51	Richardson, H. F., 1st Sgt., 3d Inf., D. C	91	5
52	Spencer, E. T., 2d Lieut., 1st Cav., Mo	90	5
53	Hefferman, H. C., Col. Sgt., 3d Inf., Ore	90	5
54	Randall, W. M., Pvt., U. S. M. C	90	5
55	Albright, T. A., Pvt., U. S. M. C	90	5
56	Burdette, C. L., Capt. 2d Inf., W. Va	90	5
57	Wooten, E. V., Q. M. Sgt., Co. B, 3d Inf., Ore.	90	4
58	Bever, George, Jr., Sgt., Tr. C., 1st U. S. Cav.	90	4
59	Garner, C. S., Cpl., 5th Inf., Md	90	4
60	Fields, L., Q. M. Sgt., 8th Inf., Mass	90	4
61	Taylor, H. L., 2d Lieut., 21st U. S. Inf	90	4
62	McCormick, J. W., Sgt., Co. K., 6th U. S. Inf.	90	4
63	Wable, T. M., Pvt., U. S. M. C	90	4
64	Kemper, C. G., Sgt., 1st Inf., Ohio	90	4
65	Abshear, J. D., Sgt., 2d Inf., Ky	90	4
66	Bomer, H. A., Cpl., 10th Inf., Pa	90	4
67	Krembs, F. E., Capt., 1st Inf., Minn	90	4
68	Fish, C. G., Pvt., 6th Inf., Mass	90	4
69	Hylton, 1st Lieut., 3d Inf., Wyo	90	4
70	Chase, D. R. R., Cpl., 7th Co. C. A. C., Ore.	90	4
71	Tate, R. F., 1st Lieut., 8th U. S. Cav	90	4
72	Guy, C. E., Sgt., 5th Inf., Pa	90	4
73	Search, W. W., Lieut., 5th Inf., Md	90	4
74	Feis, Albert, 1st Sgt., Tr. M, 3d U. S. Cav	90	4
75	Felt, L. M., Sgt., 2d Inf., Ill	89	4
76	Conner, H. P., Sgt., 6th Co. C. A. C., Ore	89	4
77	Hawthorn, W. C., 1st Sgt., 1st Inf., Fla	89	4
78	Luedtke, W., 1st Sgt., Co. B, 1st Inf., Wis	89	4
79	Stegner, B. O., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Minn	89	4
	Tyros.		
80	Springstead, J. C., Maj. Q. M. C., Kans	89	3
81	Bishop, Spencer, Pvt., Co. F., 3d Inf., Wyo.	89	3
82	Adams, A. A., Cpl., 3d Inf., Minn	89	3
83	Cotton, R. E., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf., Minn	89	3
84	Shields, C. S., Sgt., 3d Inf., D. C	89	3
85	Pardee, A. M., 1st Lieut., 20th U. S. Inf	88	3
86	Hall, E. S., Jr., Capt., 11th Co. C. A. C., Conn.	88	3
87	Miller, C., Sgt., Tr. M, 2d U. S. Cav	88	3
88	Ruch, A. L., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., N. J	88	3
89	Schnersing, J. C., Civ., Pa	88	3
90	Russell, J. H., Sgt., Co. L, 2d Inf., Wis	88	3
91	Johnson, H. S., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., Tenn	88	3
92	Simerly, R. B., Sgt., Co. E, 3d Inf., Tenn	88	3
93	Ertel, Chas., Sgt., Co. 1st Inf., Ohio	88	3
94	Phillips, F. H., Jr., Maj. Q. M. C., Tenn	88	3
95	Rossman, F., 1st Sgt., Co. A, 3d Inf., Wis	88	3
96	Felsted, J. E., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., Conn	88	3
97	Arnett, Roscoe, Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C	88	3
98	Evans, Hugh, Sgt., Co. A, 4th Inf., Ala	88	3
99	Haagen, T. C., Pvt., 3d Inf., Pa	88	3
100	Yingst, C. F., Cpl., Co. E, 3d Inf., Wyo	88	3
101	Jackson, Jos., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. C	88	3
102	Porter, C. C., Sgt., 1st Inf., N. C	88	3
103	Burnett, C. W., Sgt. Maj., 1st Inf., Ohio	87	$3
104	Boring, W. W., 1st Lieut., 3d Inf., Tenn	87	3
105	West, O. D., Sgt., Co. K, 2d Inf	87	3

(423 Entries.)

While the Wimbledon Match was being shot on the 1,000-yard range the 600-yard stage of the Marine Corps Match was in progress. In this the competitors fired twenty shots at 600 yards and twenty at 1,000 yards, so that the total would be 200. Only one man succeeded in accomplishing this feat at 600 yards and he was Sergt. R. A. Hazenbacher, of the Ohio team, a newcomer in the game. Closely following him, just one point behind, came that well-known shot, Stuart W. Wise, of Massachusetts, with 99. Four others made this same total and four succeeded in scoring 98. The 97's and 96's were too numerous to mention. The second or 1,000-yard stage of this match will be finished tomorrow and it is expected that a very interesting finish will result as it is anybody's race as yet.

On Saturday afternoon the Pistol Team Match was shot on the 200-yard range. There were only four competitors in the competition, which called for a team of five, each man firing seven shots at 25, 50 and 75 yards, slow fire. The 1st Infantry of Kansas had no great difficulty in winning the match, their score of 718 being thirty-seven points ahead of the second team, the 1st Infantry, Vt. N. G. A team from Connecticut and the U. S. Cavalry brought up the rear. The Cavalry team was unfortunate in that one of their members shot on the wrong target. The entries and their scores follow:



THE KANSAS PISTOL TEAM.
1st Kansas Infantry Won the Pistol Match.

PISTOL TEAM MATCH.

1. 1*st Infantry, Kans.* (Prize, Trophy and $15).

	S.F. 25	*S.F.* 50	*S.F.* 75	*Agg.*
Cole, F. A., Capt	62	35	31	
Stricker, W. L., Lieut	62	54	39	
Parmely, F., Capt	63	38	41	
Knock, F. W., 2d Lieut	50	35	39	
McKane, S. A., Sgt. Maj	66	59	44	
Total	303	221	194	718

2. 1*st Infantry, Vt.* (Prize, $9).

Cady, H. H., Capt	65	28	27	
Howe, H. M., Capt	65	36	42	
Sheldon, H. P., 2d Lieut	50	40	37	
Springer, W. P., 1st Lieut	61	48	29	
Barnes, C. M., Capt	63	51	49	
Total	304	203	184	691
3. Connecticut (Prize, $6)	274	197	183	654
4. U. S. Cavalry	297	197	145	639

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The trophy known as the "Silver Target" and presented by Robert S. Hale, of Boston, is now held by the 1st Colorado Infantry, who won it at Camp Perry in 1913. This organization and Squadron A of the N. Y. N. G., along with this year's winner, each have one leg on this trophy. When it is won three times by one organization a permanent trophy is awarded to the victors. The only organization which has succeeded in winning it three times is the 1st Squadron, N. G. of Colorado.

Sunday was a quiet day in camp, but was in point of view of the weather one of the best days we have had in many weeks. Many visitors from Jacksonville arrived at the camp by bus, railroad and boat lines, and there was a continual stream of automobiles going and coming. One of the teams played a game of baseball with a nine from Jacksonville. In the afternoon the 23d Infantry gave a concert on the drill grounds near the southern end of the camp close to General Foster's headquarters. The shooters themselves practically deserted the camp, many going to St. Augustine and others on trips by auto and bus as well as by rail and steamer. Adjutant General Wood, of Minnesota, took his entire team to St. Augustine for a day's sightseeing. In fact, this ancient city seems to be the objective point for most of the men from camp and as nearly all of them had a drink at the fountain of youth it is expected that there will be a lot of young old boys on the range from now on.

The Utah team was one of a number of teams to arrive Sunday in charge of Lieut. W. B. Wallace, U. S. A. They brought the "Soldier of Marathon" with them and say they have only exchanged it for the National Trophy.

Capt. Louis E. Duvall, coach of the Louisiana team, had charge of the Louisiana State team on its arrival. He is adjutant of the 1st Infantry. Col. Louis A. Toombs, the regular captain of the team, will reach camp later, having been delayed on account of the storms which have swept the Gulf cities.

Several teams arrived Sunday, among them the Maryland team, in charge of Maj. John de P. Douw, with Capt. Thornton Rogers, Capt. C. K. Duce, Capt. Elmer Munshower, Lieut. W. W. Search, who won the State Championship, a strenuous competition, and Adjutant General and Mrs. Charles F. Macklin. Mrs. Macklin is stopping in Jacksonville. On the Maryland team are seven men who have shot in former competitions, and nine new men. Among the Marylanders is Sergeant Given, the team coach, who was third in the Leech Cup in 1913 and who has won several Jersey matches. The team was selected at two competitions, one lasting for three days, open to all guardsmen, and the twenty highest men competed in a week's contest, from which the sixteen men on the team were selected. The Marylanders are running their own mess in charge of an ex-regular. Members brought their musical instruments along, and there will be some entertainment in camp this week as a result.

New Jersey's shooters came in on the same train with the Marylanders, headed by Major Martin and Major Price, the team captain. They were met by Colonel Libbey, of New Jersey, president of the N. R. A.

The Hawaiians have some musicians and plan a serenade party for every night this week, visiting each State team street and serenading the members.

The last three nights have been windy and very chilly and many campers have suffered with cold feet. This was due to their lack of knowledge how to make up a bed which would not permit the covers to fall off in turning over in sleep. Colonel Libbey, president of the N. R. A., an Arctic explorer, and who has camped out for 45 years, came to the rescue of some and showed them how to "pin" down their bedding so that they would not get cold. It is a scientific trick, pinning the covers in, leaving an opening at the top to slide in as through a chute, but the sleeping is fine and warm.

Tuesday, October 12.

When the competitors in the Marine Corps Match assembled at the 1,000-yard range for the final stage, the weather conditions were as near perfect as had been seen since the tournament started. The wind was still in the northern quarter, slightly fishtaily and blowing from 8 to 12 miles an hour. The light was alternating and many a competitor was thrown out for a high or low shot by the frequent changes. Interest, of course, centered around Sergeant Hazenbacher, of Ohio, the only man who came up with the possible 100; Wise, Scofield and Lawless, of Massachusetts, and Randall, of the Marines, who had each scored 99. None of these men, however, succeeded in capturing the honor, the match going to Sergt. E. J. Blade, 1st Minnesota Infantry, who had come up with a 98. Hazenbacher was unable to stand the pace set by the other shooters and fell down with an 85, landing in fifty-seventh place. Blade made the top score for the 1,000-yard stage, or 99, which gave him a total of 197, a record for this match. The best previous score was a 195, made by Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio National Guard, at Camp Perry in 1911. This score was also tied by John W. Hessian in 1913. First Sergt. P. S. Scofield, of the 5th Massachusetts Infantry, was only one point behind Blade and made a score of 97, or a total of 196. The third man was Sergt. F. H. Keane, 5th Massachusetts Infantry, who also made the top score of 99 for a total of 194. Massachusetts made a fine showing in this match, getting nine men in the prize list. Minnesota kept up their fine work, getting nine men in the prize column. The U. S. Cavalry also made a good showing with seven men in the prize list. There were 502 entries in the match, the prize winners and their scores being:

MARINE CORPS MATCH.

	600	1000	Tl.	Prize
1 Blade, E. J., Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf., Minn	98	99	197	Cup, Medal and $30
2 Schofield, P. S., 1st Sgt., 5th Inf., Mass	99	97	196	Medal and $25
3 Kean, F. H., Sgt., 5th Inf., Mass	95	99	194	Medal and $20
4 Lawless, J. T. Col. Sgt., 9th Inf., Mass	99	94	193	18
5 Stewart, J. S., Sgt., 1st C. C. Mass	96	96	192	16
6 Grandy, J., Corp., Tr. D, 2d U. S. Cav	97	95	192	14
7 Kase, G. S., Sgt., U. S. M. C	96	96	192	12
8 Eddy, Capt., Ohio	97	94	191	12
9 Wise, S. W., 1st Lieut., 1st Sq. Cav., Mass	99	92	191	11
10 Mack, T. G., Sgt., 6th Inf., Mass	95	96	191	10
11 Randle, W. M., Pvt., U. S. M. C	99	92	191	10
12 Loughlin, J. F., Corp., 6th Inf., Mass.	94	96	190	10
13 Krembs, F. E., Capt., 1st Inf., Minn.	94	96	190	9
14 Adams, H. L., Sgt., Tr. B, 15th U. S. Cav	96	94	190	9
15 Henshaw, R. N., Corp., U. S. M. C	95	95	190	9
16 Dowling, P., Corp., U. S. M. C	94	96	190	9
17 Winder, C. E., Lieut.-Col., Retired, Ohio	95	95	190	9
18 Thomas, J. M., Q. M. Sgt., Tr. G, 3d U. S. Cav	96	94	190	9
19 Hagen, A., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C	93	96	189	8
20 Arnett, R., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C	95	94	189	8
21 Palmer, R. H., Sgt., Tr. M, 3d U. S. Cav	98	91	189	8
22 Noble, J. E., Capt., 1st Inf., Ariz	99	90	189	8
23 Hodges, C. H., 2d Lieut., 6th U. S. Inf.	97	92	189	8
24 Lienhard, J., Sgt., U. S. M. C	96	93	189	8
25 Farquharson, A., Sgt., U. S. M. C	94	95	189	8
26 Romeyn, C. A., Capt., 2d U. S. Cav.	97	92	189	8
27 McKone, S. A., Sgt. Maj., 1st Inf., Kans	95	93	188	7
28 Clyde, C. H., Sgt., U. S. M. C	96	92	188	7
29 Price, W. S., Maj., 3d Inf., N. J	92	96	188	7
30 Snow, H. M., Maj. Q. M. C., Fla	94	93	187	7
31 Luedcke, W., 1st Sgt., Co. B, 1st Inf., Wis	94	93	187	7

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
National Rifle Association of America.

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32 Jackson, J., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	94	93	187	$7
33 Utler, H. G., Maj., 1st Inf., Iowa	96	91	187	7
34 Spooner, L. H., Corp., Tr. A, 1st Cav., Ore	95	92	187	7
35 Parker, J. E., Capt., 8th Inf., Mass.	96	91	187	7
36 Howe, H. M., Capt., 1st Inf., Vt	95	92	187	7
37 Smith, H. L., 2d Lieut., U. S. M. C.	98	89	187	7
38 Coppedge, J. F., Corp., U. S. M. C.	97	90	187	7
39 Richardson, H. F., 1st Sgt., 3d Inf., D. C	95	92	187	6
40 Geist, E. S., Capt., 1st Inf., Iowa	96	91	187	6
41 Baptist, Henry, Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C	94	92	186	6
42 Bruce, E. L., Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf., Minn	94	92	186	6
43 Schmidt, A. G., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., D. C	94	92	186	6
44 Schriver, J. D., Sgt., 3d Inf., D. C	95	91	186	6
45 Rogers, T., Capt., 4th Inf., Md	89	97	186	6
46 Roach, V. T., 2d Lieut., 2d Inf., Ala.	95	91	186	6
47 Martin, W. B., Maj., 2d Inf., N. J	95	91	186	6
48 Emerson, G. H., Capt., Ohio	96	90	186	6
49 Stegner, DeW. O., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Minn	92	93	185	6
50 Ford, W. H., Cpl., U. S. M. C	94	91	185	6
51 Wooten, E. V., Q. M. Sgt., Co. B, 3d Inf., Ore	90	95	185	6
52 Beal, M. F., Sgt., Cav., Ohio	97	88	185	5
53 Pullman, Edgar, Sgt., Tr. D, 1st Cav., U. S	89	96	185	5
54 Wolford, J. H., 1st Sgt., 4th Co., C. A. C., Ore	93	92	185	5
55 Yingst, C. F., Cpl., Co. E, 3d Wyo.	94	91	185	5
56 Feiss, Albert, 1st Sgt., Tr. M., 3d Cav.	94	91	185	5
57 Hazenbaker, R. W., Sgt., 1st Inf., Ohio	100	85	185	5
58 Stone, John, Sgt., Co. E, 1st Inf., T. H	90	94	184	5
59 Cushingham, J. L. K., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf., T. H	93	91	184	5
60 Bruce, C. K., Capt., 4th Inf., Md	90	94	184	5
61 Kelly, R. B., Jr., 1st Lieut., 2d Inf., Ala	93	91	184	5
62 Wayble, T. M., Pvt., U. S. M. C	95	89	184	5
63 Garner, C. S., Cpl., 5th Inf., Md	93	91	184	5
64 Clinnin, J. V., Maj., 1st Inf., Ill	95	89	184	5
65 Cooley, Cleon, Sgt., Co. K., 1st Inf., Ariz	95	89	184	5
66 King, B. J., Sgt., 1st Bn., Tenn	95	89	184	5
67 Sawyer, G. P., Capt., 2d Inf., Kans.	94	90	184	5
68 Ho, James, 1st Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf., T. H	95	89	184	5
69 Burnett, C. W., Sgt., Maj., 1st Inf., Ohio	94	90	184	4
70 Slayton, P. L., Sgt., Co. C, 1st Inf., Vt	93	91	184	4
71 Evans, E. J. K., 1st Sgt., Co. A, 1st Inf., T. H	95	89	184	4
72 Singleton, Eugene, 1st Sgt., Co. C, 2d Inf., Ind	92	91	183	4
73 Martin, F. C., 1st Lieut., 3d Inf., D. C	93	90	183	4
74 Gerber, E. H., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., D. C.	95	88	183	4
75 Gemmill, T. Sgt., 4th Inf., Md	92	91	183	4
76 Black, Albert, Capt., 3d Inf., Ind.	93	90	183	4
77 Simmons, H. E., Capt., Ohio	91	92	183	4
78 Spraker, J. C., Art., 5th Inf., Mass.	97	86	183	4
79 Dow, A. N., Reg. Q. M., Sgt., 1st Inf., Fla	97	86	183	4
80 Sanders, Q. L., Pvt., 1st Inf., Md	96	88	183	4
81 Barber, C. N., Capt., 1st Inf., I. S. A. P	92	90	182	4
82 Crawley, T. B., Pvt., U. S. M. C	93	89	182	4
83 Middleton, Basil, 1st Lieut., 2d Inf., Ind	95	87	182	4
84 Campbell, T. R., Capt., 2d Inf	90	92	182	4
85 Grahe, J. P., Sgt., 1st Inf., Md	93	89	182	4
86 Shields, C. S., Sgt., 3d Inf., D. C	88	94	182	4
87 Mueller, Walter, Q. M. Sgt., C. A. 3d Inf., Wis	93	89	182	4
88 Spratt, W. T., Jr., Maj., Ord. Dept., Ga	91	91	182	4
89 Hale, W. S., Sgt., Co. A, 3d Bn. Inf., Ga	92	90	182	4
90 Grundeman, Irwin, 1st Sgt., Co. G., 2d Inf., Wis	98	84	182	4
91 Thornton, C. H., Q. M. Sgt., 1st Inf., Kans	91	91	182	4
92 Gregory, C. E., Cpl., Co. F. 1st Inf., Vt	97	85	182	4
93 Donnington, J. A., Pvt., 2d Inf., N. J.	93	88	181	4
94 Hudson, J. W., Sgt., Tr. L, 2d Cav., Ga	90	91	181	4
Tyros.				
95 Jenson, J. C., Sgt., 3d Inf., D. C	91	90	181	3
96 Alexander, E. D., 1st Sgt., Co. H, 1st Inf., Ga	87	94	181	3
97 Sinerly, R. B., Sgt., 3d Inf., Tenn	95	86	181	3
98 Volz, E. A., Sgt., 11th Inf., Pa	88	93	181	3
99 Schmitt, C. V., Sgt., Co. F., 1st Inf., Minn	91	90	181	$3
100 Smith, Stanley, Sgt., Co. E, 22d Inf.	94	87	181	3
101 Kraft, G. W., Sgt., Co. C, 13th U. S. Cav	95	86	181	3
102 Gilman, R. E., Cpl., 2d Inf., N. J	97	84	181	3
103 Carpenter, G. E., Maj. Ord. Dept., Vt.	91	89	180	3
104 Hesse, H. A., Sgt., Co. I, 1st Inf., Minn	90	90	180	3
105 Cotton, R. E., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf., Minn.	93	87	180	3
106 Bryan, M. G., Cpl., 1st Cav., Mass.	96	84	180	3
107 Miller, Chas., Sgt., Tr. M, 2d Cav	94	86	180	3
108 Eaton, Guy, 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Iowa.	88	92	180	3
109 Adams, A. A., Cpl., Co. C, 3d Inf., Minn	96	84	180	3
110 Garland, J. B., 1st Lieut., 3d Inf., Ind.	93	87	180	3
111 Dyer, O. L., Cpl., Co. B, 7th Inf., U. S.	95	85	180	3
112 Atlas, Max, Q. M. Sgt., Co. E, 1st Inf., Fla	94	86	180	3
113 Hood, J. D., Sgt. Maj., 3d Inf., D. C.	95	85	180	3
114 Kight, C. H., Sgt., Co. G, Eng	95	85	180	3
115 Jones, Geo., Sgt., U. S. M. C	90	89	179	3
116 Greene, M. H., Sgt., Tr. D, 1st Cav., Vt	92	87	179	3
117 Powell, H. D., Sgt., Co. I, 1st Inf., Minn	93	86	179	3
118 Gay, J. B., Col. Sgt., 3d Inf., Wis	93	86	179	3
119 Freel, J. H., Cpl., Co. A, 3d Inf., Wyo.	87	92	179	3
120 Wenger, J. S., Col. Sgt., 1st Inf., Kans	92	87	179	3
121 Thomas, L. G., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf., W. Va	94	85	179	3
122 Stryker, W. L., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Kans	95	84	179	3
123 Stringstead, J. C., Maj., Kans. Q. M. C	93	86	179	3
124 Kemper, C. G., Sgt., 1st Inf., Ohio	89	90	179	3
125 Chase, D. R. R., 7th Co. C. A.C., Ore.	94	85	179	3

(502 Entries).

The winner of the trophy, Sergeant Blade, is an ex-Marine and acquired his shooting knowledge in one of the best schools of the land. The match was finished about noon and the men shooting in the last relays had slightly the advantage on conditions.

The Members' Match, which was shot on the 600-yard range, was fought to the finish between the Marine Corps and Massachusetts, the former being represented by Corporal Coppedge, who has been doing exceptionally fine shooting during the entire season, and Sergt. J. S. Stuart, representing Massachusetts. Both of these men made the possible, as did Lieutenant Schmidt, of the District of Columbia; Sergeant Hagen, of the Marines, and Captain Bishop, of Wyoming, and all continued their shooting to break the tie. Coppedge continued making bulls until his fifteenth shot, when he went out for a 4. Stuart, who had been getting bull after bull with Coppedge, also went out for a 4 on his fifteenth shot. Schmidt fell down on his fourteenth shot and Hagen on his thirteenth shot. Captain Bishop made a 4 on his eleventh shot. It was necessary for Coppedge and Stuart to continue shooting and on the sixteenth shot Coppedge won the match with another bull and Stuart went out for a 3.

This score can hardly be compared with last year's, as the 16-inch inner ring was not used in the match this year. There were 433 entries in the match. Twenty-two men made 49's, a good indication of the fast company participating in these matches.

The list of prize winners and their scores follow:

MEMBERS' MATCH.

	Score	*Prize*
1 Coppedge J. F., Corp., U. S. M. C. Shootoff—5—5—5—5—4.	50	Medal and $30.00
2 Stewart, J. S., Sgt., 1st C. C., Mass. Shootoff—5—5—5—5—4.	50	Medal and $30.00
3 Schmidt, A. G., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., D. C. Shootoff—5—5—5—4.	50	20.00
4 Hagen, A., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C. Shootoff—5—5—4.	50	18.00
5 Bishop, L., Capt., 3d Inf., Wyo. Shootoff—4.	50	16.00
6 Jackson, J. E., Col. Sgt., 1st Inf., Iowa	49	12.00
6 Wright, G. W., 1st Sgt., 4th Inf., N. J	49	12.00
6 Pardee, A. M., 1st Lieut., 20th U. S., Inf	49	12.00
6 Shields, C. S., Sgt., 3d Inf., D. C	49	12.00
10 Hodges, C. H., 2d Lieut., 6th U. S. Inf	49	9.66
10 Yingst, C. F., Corp., Co. B, 3d Inf., Wyo	49	9.66
10 Wolford, J. H., 1st Sgt., 4th Co. C. A. C., Ore	49	9.66
13 Kase, G. S., Sgt., U. S. M. C	49	9.00
13 Lawless, J. B., Col. Sgt., 6th Inf., Mass	49	9.00
13 Jenkins, H. E., Sgt., 9th Inf., Pa	49	9.00
16 Melville, J. D., Lieut., 1st Inf., Ill	49	8.00
16 Eaton, G., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Iowa	49	8.00
18 Hoffman, E. J., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf., Iowa	49	8.00
19 Farquharson, A., Sgt., U. S. M. C	49	7.75
19 Thomas, J. M., Q. M. Sgt., Tr. G, 3d U. S. Cav	49	7.75
19 Parker, J. E., Capt., 8th Inf., Mass	49	7.75

(*Continued on page* 71.)

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THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROGRAM.

AS MADE public in outline a few days ago, the program of defense which the administration is to present to Congress at the coming session follows closely the predictions heretofore made in ARMS AND THE MAN.

The approved plans for both land and sea defenses are progressive in character, the increases and additions to be spread over a period of years. For land defenses appropriations of about $184,000,000 will be required the first year, an increase of approximately $75,000,000 over appropriations for the current year. For the Navy, it is planned to expend $500,000,000 during the next five years in a building program, or about $100,000,000 a year, which is about double the annual appropriation of recent years for new construction in the Navy.

In both the land and sea plans particular emphasis is laid on the matter of preparedness in matériel. It is proposed to build up heavily active and reserve supplies of munitions and supplies.

Secretary Garrison's proposal for land defenses is calculated on the thought of producing in six years 1,000,000 men of military training in the country. Particular interest centers in that part of his plan which calls for enlisting and training what amounts to a Federal Volunteer Army who are to be called "Continentals."

This new force is to be created by enlisting 133,000 young men each year for terms of six years, during the first three years of which they are to spend two months out of every twelve in field service, receiving Regular Army pay for the period served. The last three years they are to be on furlough, engaged in no active service. Through the entire six years they are to be subject to a call to the colors in case of war.

The salient points in the scheme for land defense, as presented by Secretary Garrison and approved by the President, are as follows:

A first line of defense of more than 600,000 instructed men, including Regular Army, Organized Militia and Continentals, in three years, and more than 1,000,000 in six years.

Increase of the Regular Army to about 140,000 during the next two years, or an increase of about 50,000; 20,000 of the total being for auxiliary and non-combatant forces.

A 6-year term of enlistment in the Regular Army, two years of which is to be spent with the colors and four years on furlough, subject to a call to the colors in time of national peril.

Increased Federal support for the National Guard with a view to bringing that force up to 150,000 men.

Increases in the Regular Army, half to be effected in the first year and half in the second, are as follows: Ten new regiments of Infantry, seven to be at peace strength and three at war strength; four new regiments of Field Artillery; fifty-two new companies of Coast Artillery; fifteen new companies of Engineers; four new aeroplane squadrons.

For the purposes of comparison—aeroplane squadrons eliminated because there is no accurate basis of comparison now—the following table shows the Regular Army proposed increases:

	Present No. Reg'ts.	Proposed Additions	Total
Infantry	30	10	40
Coast Artillery	170*	52*	222*
Field Artillery	6	4	10
Engineer Cos.	12*	15*	27*

*Companies.

In the opinion of Secretary Garrison, there are three classes of men available for and willing to give military service to the nation. These are:

(1) Men to whom the Regular Army service appeals.

(2) Men who, like those who attended the Plattsburg camp, would be willing to give brief periods for intensive training during the summer months.

(3) Men who are so engaged in industry or business that they cannot give any protracted periods to military service without serious loss, but who have the desire to serve and can give a minimum amount of time.

For the first class, there is the Regular Army; for the second, the Continentals, and for the third, the National Guard.

Since West Point would be taxed to provide officers for the increased Regular Army, it is expected that officers for the Continental Army will be chosen from the National Guard, from military schools, and from civil life.

Eventually it is hoped that all military schools in the country can be standardized as to their courses in engineering and other military sciences. These courses would become a specialty, it is believed, if a given number of ranking graduates each year were assured of warrants in the Continental Army, the plan contemplating giving warrants instead of actual commissions to Continental officers.

The Continental Army is to be organized in units above the company on geographical lines, and with a view to obtaining a balanced and correctly proportioned—as to arms—force. Mobilization depots and supply depots will be maintained.

The Navy program obviously is a compromise between the recommendations of the Navy General Board and the ideas of the political officers. For example, while official reports show that there is now need of an increase of from 18,000 to 25,000 in enlisted personnel and legislation to cure the "hump" in the ranks of junior officers—the average junior lieutenant now has the prospect of getting no promotion until he is 45—the program as submitted provides only for an increase of 8,000 enlisted men in the Navy and 1,000 in the Marine Corps, with no provision for a material increase in officers, save a provision for increasing the number of students at Annapolis by 250.

The five-year building program calls for sixteen capital ships, probably four battle cruisers and twelve battleships; sixty-four destroyers, one hundred submarines, about one-fourth of which will be of the so-called fleet-keeping type, like the new Schley, and the remainder of the coast defense type; fifteen scout ships; fifteen ships of other types, such as fuel ships, gunboats, transports and the like.

For the first year of the five it is expected that the following will be called for: Two dreadnaught battleships, two battle cruisers, twenty-five submarines of the coast defense type, five sea-going or fleet-keeping submarines, twelve destroyers, and some auxiliary craft.

It is also probable that legislation and appropriations will be asked to equip navy yards for more extensive building operations to permit more building by Government work as opposed to contract work. At present the Brooklyn Navy Yard is the only one equipped to build capital ships, although a number of yards can build submarines, destroyers, fuel ships and smaller craft.

THE GOOD ANGLER AND HIS TACKLE.

THE season for the angler in the North is about over. The salt water fisherman will continue to go down to the sea in ships and will even swim if necessary to insure a continuance of his favorite sport, but the fresh water angler is ready to lay aside his tackle and do his fishing for the rest of the year through the columns of his favorite outdoor magazine. Anglers are all good fellows, be they men or women, but just a word to such of them as have not learned to appreciate the tools of their trade. The pliant rod, the vibrant reel, the marvelously resistant line, which have brought joy to the owner and sent thrills of keen excitement down the spine and through the nerves, deserve better and more careful treatment than they usually receive. Do not jam your rod into a case or unjoint it, to throw into some closet to remain all winter; do not toss your reel negligently to one side with the line wound on it.

Give the rod a thorough drying and revarnishing if necessary; see that all silk wrappings are carefully repaired and that everything is in apple-pie order. A rod is much better for being hung up on a hook than leaning in a corner against the wall. The reel should be carefully gone over, treated to an extra drop of oil or two and wrapped up so the dust cannot get at it. The line should be dried and given the same attention. Go over the old tackle-box, and even though you may be reluctant to throw away relics of past contests with more or less mighty monsters of the deep, that more or less got away from you, place such extra reminders where you can get at them if you want to look at them this winter—but keep the tackle-box in apple-pie order. While we hate to say it, the man who mistreats his fishing tackle outfit or neglects it, is not the good citizen that he ought to be. Perhaps he would not go to the length of abusing his family or horse; why, then, should he fail to treat with the loving care that it has earned, his angling paraphernalia?—Forest and Stream.

SMOKELESS POWDER PRODUCED IN LESS TIME.

THE Du Pont Powder Co. has found, it is said, a way to manufacture smokeless powder with a very great saving of the time necessary to produce this indispensable article.

Under a method just adopted, the drying process now takes only five days instead of sixty days, as heretofore. Only twenty-one days are now required to turn out the finished product. This is an outcome of experiments made by the company's chemists and is the cause of the tremendous production of explosives at the Carney's Point (N. J.) plant, where about 15,000 men are employed.

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PREFERS NATIONAL GUARD.

A PENNSYLVANIA daily has made the following comment on the subject of the Plattsburg camp as a missionary organization:

"The fourteen hundred business men, professional men and club men who have just begun a four weeks' period of military training at Plattsburg may be in earnest, but their experience is to be regarded more in the light of a summer diversion than in the light of something that has practical value.

In four weeks only a smattering knowledge of the barest rudiments in military science can be achieved. Will these fourteen hundred men follow up their beginning with a determination to perfect themselves as far as it is possible to do so, without abandoning their civil occupations? Will they enlist under the permanent instruction of military officers in their respective communities, willing to give two or three evenings a week for four or five years to armory drills and other indoor work and three or four weeks every year to hard field duty? If they are not willing to make such a sacrifice they cannot be of much use in any plan of real preparedness. The course of training necessary for genuine military efficiency is no child's play. It cannot be regarded as a fad.

Detached movements ought to be discouraged. They confuse more than they help. The organization of an effective force can be carried out only upon a uniform and comprehensive basis, and that must be planned by the Federal authorities."

Such foresight and practical grasp of the subject is not always noted in newspaper articles for general circulation.

INFREQUENCY OF ACTUAL BAYONET WOUNDS.

OF THE first 1,000 soldiers treated in the American Red Cross Hospital at Paignton only six had been wounded by bayonets, said a recent London dispatch. About 59 per cent of the shrapnell shell, grenade or gunshot wounds were found to be non-perforating. Not counting fractures, the wounds were located as follows: Head, 64; neck, 8; trunk, 122; upper extremity, 132; lower extremity, 241; central and peripheral nerve injuries, 11; circulatory, 1. Heart trouble and rheumatic fever were most frequently observed. The average time elapsing between the injury and the first field dressing of the wound was about six and a half hours. Thirty-five of the 1,000 wounded were unfit ever to return to duty, and those who did return were, on an average, about twenty-three days on sick leave. Only three of the thousand died.

As to this, Col. Jefferson R. Kean, U. S. Army, Member of Congress, president Association of Military Surgeons, says in a personal letter: "I have been trying to get some reliable information on the subject of bayonet wounds in the rather fragmentory reports from medical sources which come to us from the great war. All the authorities agree that the number of bayonet wounds in the hospitals is very small. I have seen the theory that the reason is that bayonet wounds are so deadly that few are left alive. This has never appealed to me as I cannot see why it is more so than a bullet which has far greater force and smashing effect. My belief is that it is because the bayonet, in fact, is rarely used. It is said that the Germans, knowing that a magazine rifle is far more deadly if fired at close range than if used as a thrusting weapon, teach their soldiers to keep firing as long as a cartridge is available instead of using the cold steel. So while bayonet charges are common bayonet wounds are rare."

We shall be glad of further information on this subject. There are frequent references in the last official report of Sir Ian Hamilton to the use of the bayonet in the contests with the Turks; he speaks of crossing bayonets, though this was rare during our Civil War. There is constant talk in the dispatches from abroad of bayonet charges, but we venture the prediction that when the statistics of this war are available they will accord with those in other wars, the war between Russian and Japan, for example, where, as the hospital records show, only some 4 per cent of the wounds were inflicted by the bayonet.

A NOVEL SPEEDWAY ENTRY.

ARMS AND THE MAN has recently received from Hazen J. Titus, superintendent of the dining car department of the Northern Pacific Ry., an interesting account of the entry into the Tacoma Speedway Races of the "Great Big Baked Potato Special."

This is the first time that a railroad, or in fact any transportation company, ever participated in promoting a racing car for an event of this kind. The car was a product of the Stutz factory and was entered in the intercity race on the Tacoma Speedway for a distance of 100 miles.

"The car started off," says Mr. Titus, "eighth in position in the race, and gained positions one at a time, until it was running second in the fortieth lap (80 miles); but, unfortunately, on the next lap, when traveling at the rate of 82 miles per hour, a bearing in the crank case broke, which necessitated a visit to the pit and retiring from the race.

"The car received rousing cheers from the monster crowd from the start till its retirement, and Harry O'Brien, a well-known driver from the East, drove a well-fought and pretty race which excited much favorable comment. There were some fourteen cars in the meet and some of the best in the country. In the preliminaries the Potato Special made its best lap in 91 4/5 miles per hour.

"Taking into consideration that it was our first experience in automobile racing and that we did so well, we feel highly elated with our adventure."

A PLEA FOR THE DOG.

THE season of the year is now here when the setter and the pointer possessed of any commendable working abilities in the field come into their own, says a New York writer. The indifference of the closed season gives place to the most lively interest of the open season. Nor is this new interest manifest on the main side only. The dog observing the significant unearthing of sporting toggery anticipates the pleasures of forthcoming field work and displays renewed affection toward the person who is his master. A time has come when in a way there is a certain community of interest between man and dog in the pleasures of shooting. However, few sportsmen consider that even if the pleasures of pursuit and capture be divided equally there is no equal division in the amount of fatigue of the work. Galloping up and down hill, through cover and open, over ground wet or dry, smooth or rough, with the interests of the gun to observe and ever keep in mind, the dog has a task which is laborious in its execution and varied in its requirements. He must skillfully beat out the ground as his master walks through it and when the birds are found he must take a subordinate yet earnest part in assisting his master to effect possession of them.

Yet, after a day of such fatiguing labor, the dog may be scantily fed or fed abundantly on food which he detests and then left to shift as best he can for his sleeping quarters. If he is ravenously hungry he may seem to enjoy a bad supper, but a good supper for a dog is easily provided if a little forethought is exercised concerning it, and the best-fed dog, all else being equal, will do by far the best work.

A thoroughly fatigued dog is liable to lie down anywhere, but the seeking for rest should not be construed as an expression of contentment. In the matter of comfort and healthfulness, the tired dog has no judgment. The immediate needs of the moment are all that he considers. If he curls up by the side of a haystack in the early evening it may be a good selection for the time being. Later in the night, however, if a frost or rain sets in no more uncomfortable place could be found. There is no more pathetic sight in the incidents of field shooting than that of a dog which, muscle sore and wearied when he begins his outdoor rest, wakes trembling, stiff and unfreshed in the damp chill of the morning and tries to wag his tail and look pleased in his effort to greet cheerfully his master, who has slept comfortably. It is not a difficult task to provide some kind of comfortable sleeping quarters for one's dog. There generally is an abundance of hay everywhere and with it a most comfortable bed can be quickly made.

THE BATTLE SIGHT AGAIN.

A RECENT paragraph in the Army and Navy Journal states much fault is found by the troops located in the Lower Rio Grande region with the battle sight. With the present Springfield rifle, the rear sight is so arranged that when the leaf lies flat the range at which the rifle is sighted is 530 yards. This is called the battle sight and, using this sight on an object at 200 yards, the trajectory carries the bullet 28 inches over the point aimed at.

The theory on which the battle sight was adopted seems to be that most of the fighting would take place at a range of about 500 yards, but this theory does not hold good in the chaparral country of Texas and Mexico, where the distance to the enemy is more liable to be between 50 and 300 yards.

It is evident that in using the battle sight at these ranges many bullets are wasted, for the reason that the soldiers instictively aim directly at the object instead of below it. The result is they shoot high. There is much expenditure of ammunition and very little killing. The best shots of the Army have long been of the opinion that the range which corresponds to the battle sight should be lowered from 530 yards, as at present, to not more than 300 yards.

It seems ridiculous that we should make our soldiers the best shots in the world, teach them the scientific use of the sights, wind gauge, etc., and then require them when in battle to discard the manipulation of the sights and to aim below or above the object in the same manner as is done with a shotgun.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY THURSDAY

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Associate Editor
ASHMUN BROWN

Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

Entered as second-class matter, April 4 1908, at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

MR. GARRISON'S DEFENSE PLANS.

The newspapers last week announced the approval by President Wilson of the program submitted by Secretary of War Garrison for the increase in strength of our land forces. So far there is available to us only the bare bones of these proposals, but enough is known to assure us that a step forward is about to be taken.

No Secretary of War has given so much or such careful consideration to these great questions as Secretary Garrison. Even Mr. Root, who did more than any man who preceded him in office, cannot be said to have gone as deeply into the merits of this case as has Secretary Garrison and his able second, Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge.

The best efforts of an able Secretary of War, of an exceptionally high-class Assistant Secretary of War, of a General Staff which is superior to any preceding it, and the most valuable thoughts of National Guardsmen and military students have been devoted for many months to the solution of this most difficult problem.

It is not a question of what military organization would be the strongest; everyone knows that a system under which every able-bodied man in the country were required to serve, namely, conscription, and the maintenance of a Regular Army of several million men, with reserves of arms, ammunition and equipment adequate for our 16,000,000 of able-bodied males, would be the best, but that cannot be done.

The question is: What system of land forces can be inaugurated which will come closest to giving us a reasonable protection and at the same time harmonize with the spirit of our people and be least detrimental to existing institutions?

In short, what is the very best we can get, realizing, as we must, that perfection here, as in all cases, is impossible?

At the outset, we may take it as an incontrovertible fact that the nearer we come to a completely armed (which means trained, as well) citizenship, the better our situation. We have a small Regular Army; that should be made as large as is consistent with the other purposes which must be accomplished. There is a National Guard; that must be benefited to the greatest extent without jeopardizing other essential interests. The patriotic spirit abroad in the land should be utilized, and what is more important than all, the organization which we would first expect to employ in war must go beyond the paper stage. The education of officers, which must travel concurrently with the other ends in view, must be accelerated and extended.

It appears to us that the principles most vital to an increase in the defensive strength of the United States on land have been conserved in Secretary Garrison's proposals. We doubt not upon a further and closer study of the whole scheme that details will be found which are repugnant to this, that or the other person, but with the principles all good Americans must agree.

If, after the time and effort which have been devoted to this subject, this plan is put forward by the administration as the best that is practicable at this time, then every man interested in the safety of the country ought to be prepared to lay aside his small personal inclinations or prejudices that he may lend a whole-hearted support to the new measures.

There will be, of course, an extended discussion of all the questions involved in the columns of ARMS AND THE MAN. It does not seem desirable to the Secretary of War, and we think him right, that all of the details of his program be discussed at this time.

We do not bind ourselves without reservation in advance to accept every detail, but we do express our unlimited confidence in the clear vision and intellectual and moral integrity of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of War, who vouch for this plan, and we shall expect to find ourselves able to aid in its adoption to the full limit of our strength.

TESTING THE BIRD LAW.

Every sportsman and lover of the wild in the United States is interested in the outcome of a case which was argued before the Supreme Court of the United States this week. It is the case appealed from the Arkansas courts involving, on its face, merely the killing of three coots out of the Federal season, but in reality it is the test case involving the constitutionality of the Federal migratory bird law.

This law, in the short span of years in which it has been on the statute books, has operated, according to Government statistics, to increase largely the supply of feathered game. That it may invade, theoretically, some of the rights of the individual States is possible. It is on this alleged invasion that the test case has been brought.

Argument for sustaining the law was presented to the court by E. Marvin Underwood, Assistant United States Attorney General. A salient feature of his argument was this statement: "This is a question of common law, and under present conditions the only way to protect wild life is to vest the title of the property in the Federal Government. It is a question of very valuable property rights and the Department of Agriculture has shown that the game birds are worth hundreds of millions annually to the country. . . . The department says the insectivorous birds annually destroy billions of harmful insects and that the estimated damage from these insects to crops is about $800,000,000 a year."

The need for the maintenance of the law is evident, but still there is a possibility that strict constitutional interpretation might overturn it, something which is greatly to be deplored. If it is held to be unconstitutional the Association of Audubon Societies stands ready to push the establishment of additional Federal bird reservations, which already number sixty-nine. It is to be hoped, however, that there will be no need to reach the subject in this way, for the course suggested is only a palliative. Federal closed seasons are the logical and sensible means to the desired end. May the Supreme Court view the subject in this manner.

THE NAVY PROGRAM.

It is gratifying to observe that the riper knowledge which has come with experience—and possibly a keen appreciation of political values—has wrought a change in the ideas of Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. We find him now standing for material and necessary increases in the Navy, where a year and two years ago he was numbered among the "small Navy" men.

While the program which he and the President have approved is not up to the informed student's definition of what is necessary it is more than might have been expected a few months ago. The

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thought of spreading the construction program over five years is a novel one, though basically sound, but how it will work out in practice remains to be seen. Congress, after all, has the last word, and Congress never has been bound by a program put forward by the executive.

Still the program proposes what amounts to a doubling of the first annual appropriation for construction, and that is something gained. The decision to build four battle cruisers, two the first year, is distinctly in line with the recommendations of the best qualified students of naval affairs. We have no battle cruisers now; the need for them is conceded.

There was a time not long ago when it was feared that the political powers of the Government would be stampeded by the demand of the amateur strategists for wholesale building of submarines and a cessation in building capital ships. That time, happily, has passed. The construction program is well balanced, sound and sensible.

In the matter of personnel the recommendations of the Secretary are not so happy. He proposes an increase of 8,000 in the enlisted personnel of the Navy and 1,000 in the Marine Corps. His own Assistant Secretary, Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, an earnest and well-informed student of the Navy, is on record as declaring that an increase of 18,000 in enlisted personnel is urgently necessary right now, and that 25,000 might very well be added to the present establishment.

But, facing a bitter campaign to be waged by William Jennings Bryan and other powerful pacifists against any increase whatever, the administration has been wise, no doubt—as viewed from the political angle—in tempering its program. It is regrettable, however, that the national needs must give way to political considerations.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN RIFLE.

By Gen. George W. Wingate.

PART VI

IN THE team system each man is expected, if he is not steady when he pulls his trigger, to say so, that his shot may be ignored. One of the troubles of a team captain is that sometimes one of his men is not frank in doing this, but the effect upon the team is so damaging that it is not often practiced. Immediately after the receipt of the new rifles the American team began steady practice, which they needed most woefully. In this they developed many new ideas which, in the American way, were eagerly embraced by all.

While their practice scores had been steadily improving, the general public believed that it was an impossibility for them to win. Consequently the attendance at the beginning of the match was not more than a thousand or so. The match lasted all day. At the first distance (800 yards) the American organization worked to perfection and they forged to the front. As the results were telegraphed to New York and posted on the bulletins, a great throng of people rushed out to see the conclusion of the contest.

As the distance became longer, it became more difficult for the Americans to contend with the skill of their adversaries, and the match grew closer. The Americans, therefore, became more deliberate, so that their opponents finished first. When it came to our team's firing the last shot, the score was such that a hit on the target, which would count two, would tie the match, while a center, or bull's-eye, would win it.

As Col. John Bodine, who had been selected for his steadiness to close the match, laid down to fire this last shot, the crowd, which had increased to over 7,000, pushed over the ropes and closed in on each side of him, making a long "V" so narrow as to make it just safe to shoot in. He stretched his long form down in a prone posision and calmly aimed. There was a silence like death.

A few seconds after the report of the gun there came back a rap indicating that the bullet had struck the iron target, which was followed by a roar from the crowd. Then, when the white disk came up and lingered lovingly on the center of the bull's-eye, indicating that he had made a dead center "bull" and that the match was won for the Americans—the most agreeable sight which the writer's eyes have ever beheld—the sky was blackened with the hats that the crowd threw up and the roar of cheers was deafening.

It is doubtful if any athletic or sporting contest was ever of as great national importance as this. The United States had for years previously been unfortunate in its international contests, and the defeat of its team in this match had been regarded as certain. When it was won great enthusiasm and interest were created all over the country. This was most valuable in directing the attention of the people, and particularly of the National Guard and the Army, to the importance of rifle shooting and to the fact that the National Rifle Association was in existence, of which most persons were not previously aware. It gave Creedmoor, at which it was shot, an international reputation and caused the formation of many rifle clubs in the different States and even of one in Peru.

Up to this time it had been generally conceded that no breech-loader could be made which was equal in accuracy to a muzzle-loader. In fact, there were some clubs and individuals in America that continued to use a long, heavy, muzzle-loading rifle with telescope sights and hair triggers for target shooting at short distances on the ground that it was superior to any other weapon. The result of this match, however, once and for all ended the days of the muzzle-loader.

This international match was followed by a number of other matches in this country and abroad, the Americans being successful in all of them which were shot with the "match rifle." The greatest was in 1876, the centennial year. This was shot at the old Creedmoor range, for the Palma trophy, the first contest of that name, the finest riflemen of the English-speaking countries participating. It lasted two days and the result was as follows:

United States	3,126	Australia	3,062
Ireland	3,104	Canada	2,923
Scotland	3,063		

The following year Great Britain challenged the United States for another match and was defeated with a score of 3,334 against 3,243.

In these matches the British had copied the American methods of team organization, but on the other hand, the Americans had improved not only these methods but their ammunition, and thus held their superiority. It was conceded that in this kind of rifle shooting they were invincible.

Moreover, Sir Henry Halford, who was the leading spirit of the British, took the position that competitions of this description while being, as Major Leech, the captain of the Irish team, one said, "the poetry of rifle shooting," were not worth the trouble and expense that was required to continue them as international contests; that the object of the National Rifle Associations of both countries was to promote rifle shooting with the military rifles, not merely as a sport but to strengthen the military forces of the country and to develop the best kind of military rifles, in which he was perfectly right. These matches were therefore discontinued.

After 1901 a new series of international matches was begun, in which the contestants were required to use the Army rifles of their respective countries, and since that time these matches have been held under these conditions. These have proved to be of great national importance in improving our military rifles and ammunition.

At first the want of experience in our skilled shots in using the Army rifle at long range, and their consequent inability to do good work with its coarse sight (the British debarring the wind gauge) and imperfect ammunition, led to American defeats. In 1901, the contest having been reduced to one day's shooting, thus making the number of shots at each distance fifteen instead of thirty, Canada defeated the United States team with a score of 1,522 against 1,494. In 1902, when the match was shot in Canada, the score was:

Great Britain	1,459	Canada	1,373
United States	1,447		

The experience of these matches, however, resulted in great improvements being made in the sights and ammunition of our Army rifle, so that in 1903, when the competition was held in England, the score was:

United States	1,570	Natal	1,399
Great Britain	1,555	Norway	1,241
Canada	1,518	France	1,230
Australia	1,501		

The match was not shot again until September 7, 1907, when a competition was held in Canada, the United States team winning with a score of 1,712, followed by Canada with 1,671, Australia with 1,653 and Great Britain with 1,580. At this match the American team used the Krag and the English teams the Lee-Enfield and Lee-Metford, respectively.

The Palma was again shot in subsequent years and the United States won as she did in other great team matches during the Olympic games of 1908 and 1912.

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THE IMPROVEMENT IN OUR GOVERNMENTAL METHODS.

The action of New York in instructing its National Guard in rifle shooting, as above stated, spread rapidly through the other States. The Regular Army, however, was several years behind in officially taking up the subject of shooting, the Engineers being the great exception.

Col. H. L. Abbott, who was in command at Willets Point, which is only a few miles from Creedmoor, was greatly interested in its establishment. He tendered the services of several of his officers to assist in its construction, and in the first year after it was opened his men acted as markers. The Engineers shortly afterward established a range of their own and became good marksmen as rapidly as did the National Guard.

It was not, however, until 1875 that a team of Regulars, other than the Engineers, made its appearance at Creedmoor, although that range had been in use since 1873. The progress which had been made in the Guard in the meantime is shown by the fact that the match in which they shot was participated in by fourteen National Guard teams representing New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The Regulars came from what is known as the "permanent detachment" at Governor's Island, and were a picked body of men, well disciplined and models of soldiers in appearance. But they did not know what the rear sights on their rifles were for nor how to use them, and had never shot in the prone position.

Col. (now Judge) Henry S. Gildersleeve and the writer, who were both officers of the National Rifle Association, having found this out and being anxious that the Army should make a creditable showing, so that it would continue to participate in our rifle matches, divided the team into two squads and each endeavored in the half hour or so that was available to teach one of them something as to the principles of aiming.

The match was seven shots per man at 500 yards, and our instruction was successful in so far that some of the men hit the target a few times, but the records show that the average score made by the team out of a possible 35 was 11 1/3 points per man, two making but a single hit. The winning team, the 2d Connecticut, N. G., averaged 25 1/2 points each, and the Regulars were the last team in the match.

The backwardness of the Regular Army in respect to rifle shooting at this time was largely owing to the bureaucratic inertness of the Ordnance Department at Washington and not to any fault of the line of the Army. Gen. E. O. C. Ord and Gen. Alfred H. Terry, who commanded the Department of Texas, and other generals, particularly in the West, took up the subject with great interest and did all they could to instruct their men in rifle shooting after the New York method.

General Ord, in September, 1877, issued an order directing rifle practice according to the Creedmoor system. But it was several years before the Ordnance Department finally "woke up" and began to assist the efforts of the commanding and line officers to make their soldiers good shots. At first they did this without consultation with the line officers who had become expert marksmen and knew what was required, and also calmly appropriated the Manual and other ideas that the National Guard had developed without the least acknowledgment. After a few years this course was changed, and with the additional time which professional soldiers have at their disposal as compared with the National Guardsmen, the Army became fully equal and often superior to the latter as riflemen, as is now the case.

There has been such a change in the last thirty-five years in the Army methods that it is difficult for the public to appreciate the "hide bound" conservatism and want of enterprise, particularly in regard to rifle shooting, which existed in the Ordnance Department prior to 1873. Although all sportsmen and expert riflemen recognized that the caliber of a rifle should not be larger than .45 inch, the Ordnance Department continued to adhere to .50 caliber of the service arm.

It was then the custom for the different States to purchase the rifles with which their National Guard was armed. About 1870 the State of New York was about to rearm its Guard with breechloaders. The board appointed for this purpose selected the Remington and were in favor of adopting a .45 caliber. On applying to the War Department they were, however, informed that there was no intention of changing the caliber of the Government arm, and therefore the board had these rifles made with a .50 caliber so as not to use a different cartridge from that used by the Army, and they were issued to the Guard of New York in 1872.

In that very year, however, a board, of which Gen. Alfred H. Terry (who was up to the times in rifle shooting matters) was president, after an elaborate investigation, reported on May 5, 1873, recommending a new breechloading rifle of .45 caliber, which was adopted and afterwards known as the "Springfield." New York was consequently saddled with the very thing it had taken great pains to avoid; that is, a gun of different caliber from the official arm of the country.

It is interesting to know that the Ordnance Memorandum No. 15, which publishes the Terry report, follows it by a report from the Frankford Arsenal giving tests of .45, .42 and .50 calibers, and asserting that "no superiority in accuracy over the service rifle (*i. e.*, .50 caliber) has been developed" (p. 502). It is noticeable that none of these tests were made at over 500 yards, which was the extreme range at which the "service rifle" was accurate, while the .45 was good for over 300 yards further.

(*To be continued.*)

THE MATCHES AT JACKSONVILLE.

(*Continued from page* 66.)

19	Brown, C. M., 1st Sgt., Co. G., 1st Inf., Wis	49	7.75
23	Back, Dean, Art., Co. E, 2d Inf., Ky	49	7.00
23	Peterson, S., Pvt., 1st Inf., Ill	49	7.00
23	Ford, W. H., Corp., U. S. M. C	49	7.00
23	Mack, T. G., Sgt., Co. B, 6th Inf., Mass	49	7.00
27	Walton, K., Q. M. Sgt., 1st Inf., Kans	49	7.00
27	Pearson, S. W., Pvt., 4th Co. C. A. C., Ore	49	7.00
27	Meyers, H., Sgt., 1st Inf., Ill	49	7.00
27	Wise, S. W., 1st Lieut., 1st Sq. Cav., Mass	49	7.00
31	Thurman, H. G., Corp., Co. G, 3d Inf., Wyo	49	6.50
31	Schriver, O. M., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C	49	6.50
33	Crawley, T. B., Pvt., U. S. M. C	48	6.00
34	Wereley, E. C. H., Q. M. Sgt., 1st Inf., W. Va	48	6.00
35	Fletcher, G., Capt., State Q. M., Wyo	48	6.00
35	Goffman, F. L., Pvt., U. S. M. C	48	6.00
35	Briggs, C. O., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., Iowa	48	6.00
38	Verner, J. B., Mus., Co. G, 2d Inf., Wis	48	6.00
39	Wayble, T. M., Pvt., U. S. M. C	48	6.00
40	Stryker, W. L., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Kans	48	6.00
41	Skidmore, E. K., Q. M. Sgt., 1st Inf., W. Va	48	6.00
42	Muller, A. W., Pvt., 3d Inf., N. J	48	6.00
43	Spooner, L. S., Ensign, N. M., Ore	48	5.00
43	F., Co. K, 1st Inf., N. D	48	5.00
43	Fife, H. A., Lieut., 1st Inf., Ill	48	5.00
45	Tennis, L. C., Sgt., 6th Co. C. A. C., Ore	48	5.00
45	Matthews, C. B., 1st Lieut., U. S. M. C	48	5.00
48	Christy, F. M., Sgt., Co. C, 8th Inf., Mass	48	5.00
48	Schofield, R. S., 1st Sgt., Co. E, 5th Inf., Mass	48	5.00
50	Thornton, C. H., Sgt., 2d Inf., Kan	48	5.00
51	Wattenberger, W., Sgt., Co. F, 3d Inf., Tenn	48	5.00
51	Evans, F. W., Sgt., Co. E, 1st Inf., N. D	48	5.00
53	Richardson, H. F., 1st Sgt., 3d Inf., D. C	48	5.00
54	Hesse, H. A., Sgt., Co. C., 1st Inf., Minn	48	5.00
54	Anderson, C. J., Sgt., Co. A, 21st U. S. Inf	48	5.00
54	Stewart, C. A., 1st Sgt., 1st Inf., W. Va	48	5.00
57	Earnshaw, H. C., Capt., 3d Inf., D. C	48	5.00
58	Dittel, E. E., Capt., 1st Inf., Ill	48	4.00
59	Henshaw, R. N., Cpl., U. S. M. C	48	4.00
60	Wade, J. A., 1st Lieut., 3d Inf., Wyo	48	4.00

All the shooting for the day was over by 4.30 o'clock.

Among the teams arriving today was North Carolina, and a team of cadets from the Citadel College, of Charleston, S. C., while individual arrivals included Capt. Thomas Holcomb, U. S. Marine Corps, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the N. R. A., and Adjutant General Ragan, of Tennessee. Two members of the U. S. Rifle Club, an affiliated civilian rifle club, of St. Albans, Vt., E. L. Bascom and Mr. Banister, also came to camp to shoot in the individual matches.

During the early evening the Hawaiian team gave a "sing-song" to Colonel Blatchford, executive officer, and an interested audience of riflemen listened to the strains of Hawaiian folk-songs played on stringed instruments. The lack of lights and the moonlight made the scene one of fantastic weirdness to carry one back to the tropics.

Later in the evening the new clubhouse was opened. Although the building is not complete, nevertheless the first floor had been gotten ready for the event and everything looked spick and span. The rooms themselves are very attractive and are trimmed in light Georgia pine with ecru paper board walls, which blend very artistically with the trim. The lighting fixtures were most artistic, being of dull-finished brass, which also harmonized well with the color scheme. Many members from town with their families attended the opening and hundreds of automobiles were parked in front of the clubhouse. The 23d U. S. Infantry Band rendered the music for the dancing.

Heading the receiving line were Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, the Adjutant General of Florida, and president of the club, and Mrs. Foster; Gen. C. P. Lovell, vice-president of the club, and Mrs Lovell; Maj. H. L. Covington, Jr., secretary, and Mrs. Covington; Capt. and Mrs. L. E. Hanson, U. S. A.; J. Dobbin Holmes, treasurer, and Mrs. Holmes; Captain Maish, U. S. A.; General and Mrs. Macklin, of Maryland; Capt. and Mrs. A. Y. Milam; Capt. and Mrs. A. Wright Ellis; Maj. and Mrs. J. Heber Weller. Col. R. M. Blatchford, U. S. A., executive officer of the matches, attended with his staff. Although the invitations called for service uniform, many officers were in dress uniform. This made quite a kaleidoscopic effect, which was very pleasing to the eye. Dancing kept up until after midnight, but even after that hour there were small parties on the veranda enjoying the breeze from the river.

The affair was voted a huge success and General Foster was congratulated on all hands, as it was due to his personal popularity, perseverance and energy that the club was made possible.

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With the arrival of the famous trophies which are being competed for, a tent has been erected for their display. In addition to the trophies there is an exhibit of the Ordnance Office of rifles, by Capt. Alexander Maish, Ordnance Officer in charge of the small arms ammunition department of the Frankford Arsenal.

The camp has taken on a very gala appearance, as many of the teams have flown their flags to the breeze, among which may be mentioned the Hawaiian flag, which is a combination of the British and American colors. This flag, however, is outranked in gorgeousness by the Maryland flag, which is the flag of Lord Baltimore. Other State flags are those of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, District of Columbia and New Mexico.

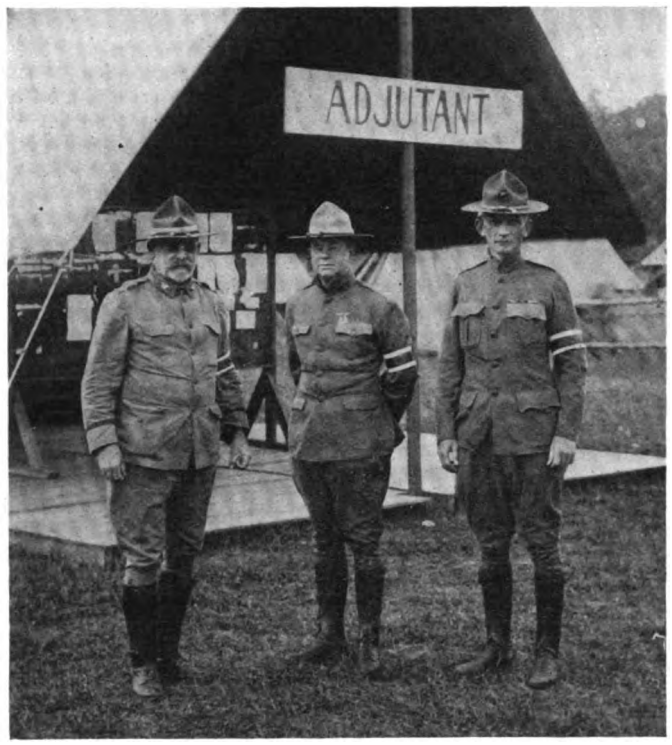
The teams from Delaware, Colorado, New York, Oklahoma and Rhode Island are expected tomorrow. When these teams arrive all those which are expected will be in camp.

Tomorrow night the festivities will be transferred to the city, when the complimentary military ball will be given by the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce to Colonel Blatchhford at the Morocco Temple. It is expected to be one of the most important social affairs of the season. Special arrangements are being made by the railroad to bring back to camp those who will attend among the shooters.

The railroad schedule has been changed to accommodate the riflemen in going to and from Jacksonville at night.

Wednesday, October 13.

The Cuban rifle team arrived in camp today in charge of Col. Eduardo Pujol, who brought eleven Cuban officers with him. Accompanying the team was Maj. Edmund Wittenmyer, U. S. Infantry, attaché of the American Legation at Havana. Colonel Pujol is chief of the artillery of the Cuban Army, in charge of the military forces at the Havana fortress, and he and his brother officers are here mainly



THE EXECUTIVE STAFF.

Left to right: Col. R. M. Blatchford, Executive Officer; Capt. John J. Dooley, Assistant Executive Officer; Capt. Wm. E. Harllee, Assistant Executive Officer.

for purposes of observation on a special invitation extended to them by the State Department. Credit for the coming of the Cuban officers is due to F. K. Bensel, chief passenger agent of the Peninsula and Occidental Steamship Company, who received word from the company agent at Havana that the military men of that republic would be pleased to attend the matches if an invitation was extended. Mr. Bensel immediately took the matter up with Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, who then took the matter up with the War Department. That department endorsed the suggestion and the State Department issued the invitation. On the arrival of the Cuban delegation, they were met by Capt. L. E. Hanson, quartermaster of the National Matches, who escorted them to headquarters and presented them to Colonel Blatchford, after which they were shown around the camp and range. In addition to the Cubans, teams arrived today from Oklahoma, New Mexico and Delaware.

Without exception the opening of today's shooting showed the most perfect weather we have had and there was general rejoicing all along the line. The President's Match, with 525 entries, began promptly at 7 o'clock on the 200-yard, rapid-fire range. As was expected, a great many possible were recorded in the rapid stage, which consisted of ten shots at 200 and 300 yards, and there were thirty-two possibles of 100 recorded. The 99's were too numerous to mention. When the match moved to the 600-yard range the weather was still fine and everyone looked for a record in the match to be broken. There was only one possible made at this range and that was scored by Qr. Sergt. F. Gimmell, of the 4th Maryland Infantry. There were nine 74's made and as the record stands at the close of the first stages of the match four men are tied with 174, or only one point down from the possible. They are 1st Lieut. B. Middleton, of Indiana; Sergt. C. G. Schmidt, of Minnesota; Capt. S. H. Vaughn, of Kansas, and Qm. Sergt. F. Gimmel, of Maryland. Eight men made 173 and eleven men 172, so that it is anybody's race as yet. It required a score of 165 points to get in the 200 which are carried on for the final stages. All others are required to pay an additional entrance fee if they wish to continue in the match and a great number paid the additional entry. The final stage at 1,000 yards will be fired at 1.00 tomorrow.

Immediately after luncheon the rapid-fire match was shot. It was expected that this would also show a great number of possibles and such proved to be the case, there being twenty-eight possibles made. Nearly the entire afternoon was taken up in shooting off the ties by a process of elimination. There were 457 entries in this competition. In the first trial sixteen men fell by the wayside. In the next trial five fell down, and it so continued until Sergt. J. Lienhard, of the U. S. M. C., demonstrated that he had the best staying powers.

In addition to his possible score of 100, it was necessary for him to make four other possibles at the 300-yard range to win. The second man, 1st Lieut. G. Eaton, of the 1st Iowa Infantry, made two possibles at 300 yards in addition to his original score. The third man was Sergeant Feiss, of the U. S. Cavalry. The list of prize winners with their scores follow:

RAPID FIRE MATCH.

		200	300	*Prize*
1	Lienhard, J., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	50	50—50—50—50—50—49	Medal and $30
2	Eaton, G., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Iowa.	50	50—50—50—49	Medal and $25
2	Feiss, A., 1st Sgt., Tr. M, 3d U. S. Cav.	50	50—50—50—49	Medal and $25
2	Black, A., Capt., 3d Inf., Ind.	50	50—50—50—49	Medal and $25
2	Yingst, C. F., Corp., Co. E, 3d Inf., Wyo.	50	50—50—50—49	Medal and $25
2	Schofield, P. S., 1st Sgt., Co. E, 5th Inf., Mass.	50	50—50—50—49	Medal and $25
7	Hagen, A., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	50	50—50—50—48	Medal and $12.00
8	Walcott, B. J., Sgt., Co. A, 2d Inf., Iowa.	50	50—50—49	10.50
8	Gettys, C. M., 1st Lieut., 3d Inf., Wyo.	50	50—50—49	10.50
8	Meyers, H., Sgt., 1st Inf., Ill.	50	50—50—49	10.50
8	Bishop, L., Capt., 3d Inf., Wyo.	50	50—50—49	10.50
12	Rupertus, W. H., 2d Lieut., U. S. M. C.	50	50—50—43	9.00
13	Shiells, W. J., Sgt., Co. E, 1st Inf., Wis.	50	50—49	8.50
13	Schriver, O. M., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	50	50—49	8.50
13	Chase, D. R. R., Corp., 7th Co., C. A. C., Ore.	50	50—49	8.50
13	Taylor, H. L., 2d Lieut., 21st U. S. Inf.	50	50—49	8.50
13	Smith, S., Sgt., Co. E, 22d U. S. Inf.	50	50—49	8.50
13	Dyer, O. L., Corp., Co. B, 7th U. S. Inf.	50	50—49	8.50
13	Pearson, S. W., Pvt., 4th Co., C. A. C., Ore.	50	50—49	8.50
13	Johnson, J. B., 2d Lieut., 3d U. S. Cav.	50	50—49	8.50
21	Klinge, J. F., Cook, Co. C, 1st Inf., Minn.	50	50—48	8.00
21	Burt, F. Y., 1st Lieut., 23d U. S. Inf.	50	50—48	8.00
21	Ludtke, W., 1st Sgt., 1st Inf., Wis.	50	50—48	8.00
24	Ruch, A. F., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., N. J.	50	50—47	7.00
25	Ballard, F. M., Pvt., Co. B, 1st Inf., Vt.	50	50—46	7.00
25	Johnson, H. C., Sgt., Co. K, 2d Inf., Minn.	50	50—46	7.00
25	Franklin, E. R., Pvt., Co. C, 3d Inf., Wis.	50	50—46	7.00
28	Campbell, T. R., Capt., 2d Inf., Kans.	50	50—43	7.00
29	Hird, F. S., Capt., 3d Inf., Iowa.	50	50	7.00

		200	300	*Agg.*	*Prize*
30	Hesse, H. A., Sgt., Co. C, 1st Inf., Minn.	49	50	99	5.74
30	Wolford, J. H., 1st Sgt., 4th Co., C. A. C., Ore.	49	50	99	5.74
30	Morre, L. T., Ord. Sgt., 1st Inf., Ill.	49	50	99	5.74
30	Myers, C. A., M. A. A., 2d C. N. M., Ore.	49	50	99	5.74
30	Clark, A. A., Sgt., Co. I, 20th U. S. Inf.	49	50	99	5.74
30	Coppedge, J. F., Corp., U. S. M. C.	49	50	99	5.74

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30	Elliott, G. R., 2d Lieut., 8th Inf., Mass	49	50	99	5.74
30	Blade, E. J., Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf., Minn	49	50	99	5.74
30	Garland, J. B., 1st Lieut., 3d Inf., Ind.	49	50	99	5.74
30	Daum, M. F., 1st Sgt., 1st Inf., Kans.	49	50	99	5.74
30	Kemper, C. G., Sgt., 1st Inf., Ohio	49	50	99	5.74
30	Jackson, J., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C	49	50	99	5.74
30	Canty, E. D., Capt., 2d Inf., S. C	49	50	99	5.74
30	Bridge, C. S., Pvt., 14th Inf., Pa	49	50	99	5.74
30	Treskey, Chas., Pvt., Co. I, 2d Inf., Mont	49	50	99	5.74
30	Peterson, Samuel, Pvt., 1st Inf., Ill.	49	50	99	5.74
30	Shields, C. S., Sgt., 3d Inf., D. C	49	50	99	5.74
30	Leatherman, D. T., Pvt., Co. A, 3d Inf., Ind	49	50	99	5.74
30	Braden, C. E., 1st Lieut., 2d Inf., W. Va	49	50	99	5.74
30	Stegner, D. O., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Minn	49	50	99	5.74
30	Grundeman, Irwin, 1st Sgt., Co. G, 2d Inf., Wis	49	50	99	5.74
30	Stewart, J. S., Sgt., Co. C, 1st C. C., Mass	49	50	99	5.74
30	Clyde, C. H., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	49	50	99	5.74
30	Canright, H. H., 2d Lieut., 2d Inf., Minn	49	50	99	5.74
30	Ming, M. A. S., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Ariz	49	50	99	5.74
30	Durchdenwald, W. H., 1st Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf., Iowa	49	50	99	5.74
30	Sailsbury, F., Sgt., 6th Inf., Ill	49	50	99	5.74
57	Wade, J. A., 1st Lieut., 3d Inf., Wyo.	50	49	99	4.21
57	Howe, H. M., Capt., 1st Inf., Vt	50	49	99	4.21
57	Nickolson, W. C. F., 1st Lieut., 9th U. S. Cav	50	49	99	4.21
57	Eddy, E. W., Capt., 8th Inf., Ohio	50	49	99	4.21
57	Powell, H. D., Sgt., Co. C., 1st Inf., Minn	50	49	99	4.21
57	Bridge, J. S., Sgt., 14th Inf., Pa	50	49	99	4.21
57	Schmitt, C. Z., Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf., Minn	50	49	99	4.21
57	Keyser, R. S., 1st Lieut., U. S. M. C.	50	49	99	4.21
57	Robar, A. L., Cook, Co. K, 2d Inf., Mass	50	49	99	4.21
57	Amis, L. W., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Ark.	50	49	99	4.21
57	Spooner, L. S., Ensign N. M., Ore	50	49	99	4.21
57	Evans, T. J. K., 1st Sgt., Co. A, 1st Inf	50	49	99	4.21
57	Potter, E., Pvt., Co. M, 9th Inf	50	49	99	4.21
57	Gerdes, C. W., Cpl., 8th Inf., Pa	50	49	99	4.21
57	Barber, C. N., Capt., A. I. S. A. P., Vt.	50	49	99	4.21
57	Schwandt, G. C., 1st Lieut., 2d Inf., Wis	50	49	99	4.21
57	Bomer, H. A., Cpl., 10th Inf., Pa	50	49	99	4.21
57	Cady, H. H., Capt., 1st Inf., Vt	50	49	99	4.21
76	Noble, J. E., Capt., 1st Inf., Ariz	48	50	98	3.47
76	Sawyer, G. P., Capt., 2d Inf., Kans.	48	50	98	3.47
76	Kean, F. H., Sgt., Co. G, 5th Inf., Mass	48	50	98	3.47
76	Jackson, J. E., Col. Sgt., 1st Inf., Iowa	48	50	98	3.47
76	Cooley, C., Sgt., K, 1st Inf., Ariz	48	50	98	3.47
76	Emerson, G. H., Capt., 6th Inf., Ohio.	48	50	98	3.47
76	Vereer, T. E., Sgt., Co. G, 14th Inf., U. S	48	50	98	3.47
76	Cawthon, W. C., 1st Sgt. K, 1st Inf., Fla	48	50	93	3.47

Shortly after the beginning of this match and without preliminary warning, it began to rain and continued for the balance of the afternoon.

Announcement was made today that the Evans Skirmish Match would be fired at 10.30 a. m. on Thursday, immediately following the Enlisted Men's Team Match, and that instead of the kneeling silhouette figure the "C" target would be used and hits not in or touching the bull's-eye will be disregarded.

The N. R. A. Executive Committee at their meeting decided that the selection of the National Guard Team for the United Service Match will be based on the highest aggregate scores in the President's Match and the National Individual Match, the sixteen highest men having the highest aggregate in these two matches to constitute the National Guard team. The match itself will be fired Friday, October 22, beginning at 7 a. m. The committee also decided to change the hour for the holding of the annual meeting Friday night to 7 p. m., as the evenings are very long now in camp. Shooting is generally over by 4 o'clock and most of the teams have their dinner at 5.30, and by that time it is generally dark.

Colonel Blatchford, the executive officer, and his staff and several other officers from camp went to Jacksonville this evening to attend the ball given in honor of Colonel Blatchford at Morocco Temple.

Tomorrow evening Adjutant General Foster will entertain the Florida press associations at the clubhouse. Members of these associations will visit camp in the afternoon and will be shown that rifle shooting as well as other sports deserves prominence in the daily press.

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So far there has been no noticeable influx of visitors to witness the shooting and the interest in shooting by the fair sex, which has been noted at Perry and Sea Girt, seems to be lacking here, the lady spectators being few and far between.

Weather conditions were fair today for the last and 1,000-yard stage of the President's Match. The interest centered in those men who had come up from the first stage with high scores. There were four men with the top score of 174 and eight men with 173. One hundred and ten men, in addition to the 200 who were carried over from the first stage, put up the additional $1 to re-enter. For once the number 13 was lucky. This was Sergeant Hagen's standing at the end of the first stage. He and Sergeant Scofield, of Massachusetts; Corporal Pipes, of the Marines, and Sergeant Russell, of Wisconsin, were the only men to make the possible at the 1,000-yard stage. This put Hagen in first place with a total score of 247. Corporal Grandy, U. S. Cavalry, and Lawless, of Massachusetts, made the same total score, but were outranked, Grandy taking second place and Lawless third place. None of these men were in the first four of the first stage. The prize winners and their scores follow:

PRESIDENT'S MATCH.

		R.F.	600	1000	*Agg.*	*Prize*
1	Hagen, A., Gun. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	100	72	75	247	Medal and $45.00
2	Grandy, J., Cpl., Tr. D, 2d U. S. Cav	100	73	74	247	Medal, Cup, $37.50
3	Lawless, J. T., Col. Sgt., 9th Inf., Mass	99	74	74	247	Medal and $30.00
4	Schofield, P. S., 1st Sgt., Co. E, 5th Inf., Mass	98	73	75	246	27.00
5	Jackson, J., Gun. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	100	73	72	245	24.00
6	Vaughn, F. H., Capt., 2d Inf., Kans.	100	74	71	245	21.00
7	Piper, E. B., Cpl., U. S. M. C	97	73	75	245	18.00
8	Wade, J. A., 1st Lieut., 3d Inf., Wyo	99	73	72	244	18.00
9	Pammley, F., Capt., 1st Inf., Kans.	100	73	70	243	16.50
10	Mack, T. G., Sgt., Co. B, 6th Inf., Mass	99	72	72	243	16.50

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11 Klinge, J. S., Cook, Co. C, 1st Inf., Minn	99	73	71	243	15.00
12 Sawyers, G. P., Capt., 2d Inf., Kans.	99	73	71	243	15.00
13 Lienhard, Sgt., U. S. M. C	98	74	71	243	15.00
14 Randle, W. M., Pvt., U. S. M. C.	96	73	74	243	13.50
15 Melville, J. B., 1st Inf., Ill	100	71	71	242	13.50
16 Farquharson, A., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	100	72	70	242	13.50
17 Vereer, T. E., Sgt., Co. G, 14th U. S. Inf	99	74	69	242	13.50
18 Kight, C. H., Sgt., Co. G, U. S. Eng.	98	72	72	242	13.50
19 Gaartz, A. E., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Wis	98	72	72	242	13.50
20 Wise, S. W., 1st Lieut., 1st Sq. Cav., Mass	96	72	74	242	12.00
21 Hesse, H. A., Sgt., Co. C, 1st Inf., Minn	96	72	74	242	12.00
22 Russell, J. H., Sgt., Co. L, 2d Inf., Wis	95	72	75	242	12.00
23 Nash, J. L., Art., Co. F, 1st Inf., Minn	100	71	70	241	12.00
24 Ochova, J. C., Sgt., Co. C, 1st Inf., Ariz	100	71	70	241	12.00
25 Kraft, G. W., Sgt., Tr. C, 13th U. S. Cav	99	70	72	241	12.00
26 Hyde, W. H., Capt., 3d Inf., Tenn.	99	71	71	241	12.00
27 Myers, H., Sgt., 1st Inf., Ill	99	74	68	241	12.00
28 Jackson, J. E., Col. Sgt., 1st Inf., Iowa	98	73	70	241	10.50
29 Stryker, W. I., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Kans	100	73	67	240	10.50
30 Feiss, A., 1st Sgt., Tr. M, 3d U. S. Cav	100	72	68	240	10.50
31 Schmitt, C. V., Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf., Minn	100	74	66	240	10.50
32 Miller, C. Sgt., Tr. M, 2d U. S. Cav.	99	71	70	240	10.50
33 Ford, W. H., Cpl., U. S. M. C	99	70	71	240	10.50
34 Spooner, L. S., Ensign, N. M., Ore.	98	72	70	240	10.50
35 Burnett, C. W., Sgt., Maj., 1st Inf., Ohio	98	72	70	240	10.50
36 Snyder, M. D., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., Ind	98	71	71	240	10.50
37 Richardson, H. F., 1st Sgt., 3d Inf., D. C	94	74	72	240	10.50
38 Dowling, P., Cpl., U. S. M. C	91	75	74	240	10.50
39 Gay, J. B., Col. Sgt., 3d Inf., Wis.	100	71	68	239	10.50
40 Jones, S. E., Cpl., 1st Inf., Ill	99	69	71	239	9.00
41 Myers, C. A., M. A. A., 2d C. N. M., Ore	99	70	70	239	9.00
42 Earnshaw, H. C., Capt., 3d Inf., D. C	99	68	72	239	9.00
43 Utley, H. C., Maj., 1st Inf., Iowa.	99	69	71	239	9.00
44 Taylor, H. I., 3d Lieut., 21st Inf., U. S	99	73	67	239	9.00
45 Clinnin, J. V., Maj., 1st Inf., Ill.	98	73	68	239	9.00
46 Cainwight, H. H., 2d Lieut., 2d Inf., Minn	98	71	70	239	9.00
47 Stadie, H. E., 1st Sgt., Co. L, 30th U. S. Inf	98	72	69	239	9.00
48 Eddy, E. W., Capt., Ohio	98	70	71	239	9.00
49 Adams, A. A., Cpl., Co. C, 3d Inf., Minn	98	69	72	239	9.00
50 Hird, F. S., Capt., 3d Inf., Iowa.	97	72	70	239	9.00
51 Greene, M. H., Sgt., Tr. D, 1st Cav., Vt	97	72	70	239	9.00
52 Seamons, R., 1st Sgt., 1st Inf., Kans.	97	71	71	239	9.00
53 Albright, T. A., Pvt., U. S. M. C.	95	72	72	239	9.00
54 Smith, H. L., 2d Lieut., U. S. M. C.	95	73	71	239	9.00
55 Loughlin, J. F., Cpl., Co. H, 6th Inf., Mass	94	71	74	239	7.50
56 Hart, A., Sgt., 8th Inf., Ohio	93	73	73	239	7.50
57 Schmidt, A. G., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., D. C	100	73	65	238	7.50
58 Parson, H. L., 1st Lieut., U. S. M. C.	100	70	68	238	7.50
59 Adams, H. L., Sgt., Tr. D, 15th U. S. Cav	99	71	68	238	7.50
60 Evans, T. J. K., 1st Sgt., 1st Inf., T. H	98	74	66	238	7.50
61 Greene, W. N., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Ala	98	72	68	238	7.50
62 Ertel, C. A., 1st Sgt., 1st Inf., Ohio	97	72	69	238	7.50
63 Campbell, T. R., Capt., 2d Inf., Kans	97	72	69	238	7.50
64 Durchdenwald, W. H., 1st Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf	97	70	71	238	7.50
65 Sawyers, F., Sgt., Co. C, 1st Inf., W. Va	96	71	71	238	7.50
66 Felt, L. M., Sgt., 2d Inf., Ill	95	69	74	238	7.50
67 Cather, G. T., Sgt., Co. K, 5th Inf., Nebr	94	71	73	238	7.50
68 Coppedge, J. F., Cpl., U. S. M. C.	94	73	71	238	7.50
69 Smith, S., Sgt., Co. E, 22d Inf., U. S.	100	70	67	237	7.50
70 Fitzgibbons, J., 1st Sgt., 2d Inf., Conn	99	71	67	237	7.50
71 Gimmill, F., Q. M. Sgt., 4th Inf., Md	99	75	63	237	7.50
72 Kean, F. H., Sgt., Co. G, 5th Inf., Mass	98	71	68	237	7.50
73 Hartley, C. H., Gun. Sgt., U. S. M. C	98	70	69	237	6.00
74 Funk, F. H., Sgt., Tr. A, 3d U. S. Cav	98	67	72	237	6.00
75 Baptist, H., Gun. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	98	71	68	237	6.00
76 Hood, J. D., Sgt., Maj., 3d Inf., D. C	97	68	72	237	6.00
77 Rupertuns, W. H., 2d Lieut., U. S. M. C	97	73	67	237	6.00
78 Shamhart, C. A., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Ariz	97	72	68	237	6.00
79 Keyser, R. S., 1st Lieut., U. S. M. C.	97	72	68	237	6.00
80 Fife, H. A., Lieut., 1st Inf., Ill	96	70	71	237	6.00
81 Schriver, O. M., Gun. Sgt., U. S. M. C	96	74	67	237	6.00
82 Bittel, E. E., Capt., 1st Inf., Ill.	96	72	69	237	6.00
83 Koon, J. H., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf., N.C.	94	71	72	237	6.00
84 Crawley, T. B., Pvt., U. S. M. C.	94	71	72	237	6.00
85 Romeyn, C. A., Capt., 2d Cav., U. S	94	74	69	237	6.00
86 Cole, E. A., Capt., 1st Inf., Kans.	93	72	71	237	6.00
87 Reeves, N. C., Cpl., U. S. M. C.	93	71	73	237	6.00
88 Wayble, T. M., Pvt., U. S. M. C.	92	73	72	237	6.00
89 Spratt, W. T., Maj., Ord. Dept., Ga	100	68	68	236	6.00
90 Middleton, B., 1st Lieut., Ind.	100	74	62	236	6.00
91 Clark, A. A., Sgt., Co. I, 20th Inf., U. S	99	71	66	236	6.00
92 Muller, A. W., Pvt., 3d Inf., N. J.	98	70	68	236	6.00
93 Harman, W. H., Sgt., 1st Inf., Kans.	98	70	68	236	6.00
94 Schwandt, G. C., 1st Lieut., 2d Inf., Wis	98	69	68	236	6.00
95 Anderson, C., Sgt., Co. C, 1st Inf., N. D	98	70	68	236	6.00
96 Wingerter, E., Capt., 3d Inf., Ill.	97	71	68	236	6.00
97 Throton, C. H., Q. M. Sgt., 2d Inf., Kans	97	69	70	236	6.00
Tyros.					
98 Yingst, C. F., Cpl., Co. E, 3d Inf., Wyo	97	70	69	236	4.50
99 Nicholson, W. C. F., 1st Lieut., 9th U. S. Cav	96	71	69	236	4.50
100 Peterson, S., Pvt., 1st Inf., Ill.	96	73	67	236	4.50
101 Johnson, J. B., 2d Lieut., 3d U. S. Cav	95	71	70	236	4.50
102 Meyer, W. A., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Iowa	95	70	71	236	4.50
103 Abbe, R. S., Cpl., Co. K, 1st Inf., Conn	94	72	70	236	4.50
104 Powell, H. D., Sgt., Co. C, 1st Inf., Minn	94	70	72	236	4.50
105 Bryen, J. C., Co. C, 1st Sgt., 1st Inf., N. D	100	68	67	235	4.50
106 Foust, C. G., Cpl., Tr. F, 11th U. S. Cav	100	67	68	235	4.50
107 Martin, F. C., 1st Lieut., 3d Inf., D. C	99	68	68	235	4.50
108 Wattenberger, W., Sgt., Co. F, 3d Inf., Tenn	99	69	67	235	4.50
109 Pardee, A. M., 1st Lieut., 20th U. S. Inf	98	69	68	235	4.50
110 Peal, J. F., Cpl., Co. G, 20th U. S. Inf	98	69	68	235	4.50
111 Moore, J. S., 1st Sgt., Co. B, 2d Inf., Ind	97	70	68	235	4.50
112 Taylor, A. C., Capt., 1st Inf., Ariz.	97	67	71	235	4.50
113 Ho, James, 1st Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf., Hiawaii	97	70	68	235	4.50
114 Tilton, E. M., Sgt., 1st Inf., Pa.	96	73	66	235	4.50
115 Franklin, E. R., Pvt., Co. C, 3d Inf., Minn	94	71	70	235	4.50
116 Dow, A. N., Reg. Q. M. Sgt., 1st Inf., Fla	94	69	72	235	4.50
117 Walker, F., Sgt., Co. F, 3d Inf., Wyo	100	67	67	234	4.50
118 Brinkley, I. W., Sgt., Co. G, 3d Inf., Ky	99	71	64	234	4.50
119 Briggs, C. O., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., Iowa	98	69	67	234	4.50
120 Freel, J. H., Cpl., Co. A, 3d Inf., Wyo	98	68	68	234	4.50
121 Houck, F., Sgt., Co. B, 3d Inf., Ind.	98	68	68	234	4.50
122 Schriver, J. D., Sgt., 3d Inf., D. C.	97	69	68	234	4.50
123 Wanger, J. S., Col. Sgt., 1st Inf., Kans	97	69	68	234	4.50
124 Harding, E. F., 2 Lieut., 14th U. S. Inf	97	71	66	234	4.50
125 Bomer, H. A., Cpl., 10th Inf., Pa.	96	69	69	234	4.50
126 Francis, F., Sgt., 4th Co. C. A. C., Mass	96	69	69	234	4.50
127 Koziol, J., Cpl., Co. B, 28th Inf., U. S	100	66	67	233	4.50
128 Dyer, O. L., Cpl., Co. B, 7th U. S. Inf	100	65	68	233	4.50
129 Ress, H. F., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., D. C.	100	69	64	233	4.50
130 Skidmore, E. H., Q. M. Sgt., Co. I, 1st Inf., W. Va	99	71	63	233	4.50

(524 Entries).

The only other matches shot this day were the Evans Skirmish Match, in which there were but two entries, and the Enlisted Men's Team Match. The latter match had the largest entry list ever recorded. Forty-two teams entered, the U. S. Marine Corps putting in four teams. Again the Massachusetts delegation demonstrated their

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Winners of the Sea Girt Matches

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Columbia Trophy
1st, 2d Reg. N. J. Infantry
2d, 3d Reg. N. J. Infantry
3d, 4th Reg. N. J. Infantry

Officers' and Inspectors' Trophy
1st, Major W. B. Martin
2d, Capt. C. F. Silvester
3d, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes

Nevada Trophy
5th, Capt. C. F. Silvester

Dryden Trophy
3d, N. J. State Team

Sadler Match
2d, N. J. State Team

Interstate Regimental
2d, 2d Reg. N. J.
3d, 3d Reg. N. J.

Company Team
3d, Co. L, 2d Reg. N. J.

Company Team (Tyro)
3d, Co. L, 4th Reg. N. J.

Spencer Silhouette
2d, N. J. State Team

Cavalry Team
1st, Troop C, 1st Squadron N. J.

Veteran Organization
1st, Old Guard N. Y.

Sea Girt Championship
3d, Lieut. A. F. Ruch, 3d Reg. N. J.

Spencer Match
3d, Major W. T. Price

Libby Match
2d, Major W. T. Price

Hayes
3d, Major W. T. Price
4th, Col. W. A. Tewes

Meany
4th, Major W. T. Price

All Comers' Expert
3d, Private O. Smith

Keller All Round
3d, Col. W. A. Tewes
4th, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

Members
1st, Capt. C. F. Silvester
2d, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

Reading
2d, Corp. R. E. Gilman

Boyle Trophy
2d, Corp. R. E. Gilman

Individual Rapid Fire
1st, Capt. C. F. Silvester
2d, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

McAlpine Trophy
3d, N. J. State Team

Cruikshank Trophy
4th, 4th N. J. Infantry

71st Regiment Trophy
3d, 2d N. J. Infantry

Old Guard Match
1st, Zettler Rifle Club

N. Y. State Rifle Association Match
2d, Col. A. A. Tewes

Wingate
3d, Col. W. A. Tewes

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ability and succeeded in making the magnificent score of 587, winning the match. At 600 yards the team was only six points down and at 1,000 yards only seven points. The fourth team of the Marine Corps was second with a score of 573. The teams competing and their scores follow:

ENLISTED MEN'S TEAM MATCH.

1. *Massachusetts, 2d Team* (Prize; Trophy, Medals and $94.50).

	600	1000	*Agg.*
Loughlin, J. F., Cpl., Co. H, 6th Inf	50	49	
Stewart, J. S., Sgt., 1st Co. C. C	48	49	
Lawless, T. J. T., Col. Sgt., 9th Inf	49	49	
Mack, T. G., Sgt., Co. B, 6th Inf	50	48	
Kean, F. H., Sgt., Co. G, 5th Inf	48	49	
Schofield, P. S., Art., Co. E, 5th Inf	49	49	
Total	294	293	587

2. *U. S. Marine Corps, 4th Team* (Prize; $78.75).

Hoffman, F. L., Sgt	48	49	
Lienhard, J., Sgt	49	49	
Dowling, P., Cpl	47	50	
Albright, T. A., Pvt	48	48	
Reeves, M. C., Cpl	49	45	
Crawley, T. B., Cpl	48	46	
Total	286	287	57

3. *U. S. Marine Corps, 1st Team* (Prize; $ 3).

Baptist, H., Gun. Sgt	48	48	
Kase, G. S., Sgt	44	44	
Arnett, R., Gun. Sgt	47	48	
Clyde, C. H., Gyn. Sgt	48	48	
Farquharson, A., Gun. Sgt	48	44	
Piper, E. B., Cpl	49	49	
Total	284	282	566

4. *U. S. Marine Corps, 2d Team* (Prize; $47.25).

Coppedge, J. F., Cpl	48	47	
Mullahy, E. L., Sgt	48	49	
Henshaw, R. N	48	45	
Schriver, O. M., Gun. Sgt	45	37	
Hagen, A., Gun. Sgt	50	50	
Ford, W. H., Cpl	48	49	
Total	287	277	564

5. *Oregon, 1st Team* (Prize; $31,50).

Wolford, J. H., 1st Sgt., 4th Co. C. A. C	50	46	
Wooten, E. V., Q. M. Sgt., Co. B, 1st Inf	47	45	
Tennis, L. C., Sgt., 6th Co. C. A. C	43	47	
Pearson, S. W., Sgt., 4th Co. C. A. C	48	50	
Spooner, L. H., Cpl., Tr. A, 1st Cav	46	47	
Myers, C. A., M. A. A., 3d C. N. M	47	42	
Total	283	277	560
6 Iowa	284	274	558
7 First Massachusetts Team	293	263	556
8 (*a*) Maryland Second Team (Provisional)	281	271	552
8 First Team Minnesota	280	272	552
9 New Jersey	275	274	549
10 U. S. Cavalry	290	258	548
11 3d Team U. S. Marine Corps	279	268	547
12 Minnesota Second Team	283	262	545
13 Pennsylvania Second Team	272	270	542
14 Georgia	279	261	540
15 Indiana	275	265	540
16 Pennsylvania First Team	278	259	537
17 Kentucky	273	264	537
18 Kansas	284	250	534
19 District of Columbia	283	251	534
20 Ohio	277	254	531
21 Wisconsin First Team	278	253	531
22 Maryland First Team	269	259	528
23 Illinois	276	249	525
24 Oregon Second Team	279	245	524
25 Wisconsin Second Team	276	246	522
26 Florida First Team	275	247	522
27 West Virginia	276	245	521
28 Utah First Team	274	238	512
29 Arkansas	269	243	512
30 Maine	262	249	511
31 Tennessee	229	282	511
32 Arizona	280	231	511
33 Hawaii	269	241	510
34 Montana	257	250	507
35 North Dakota First Team	275	231	506
36 Florida Second Team	261	244	505
37 Utah Second Team	268	236	504

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38 Oklahoma	261	238	499
39 North Carolina	234	262	496
40 South Carolina First Infantry	263	226	489
41 North Dakota Second Team	245	220	468

In the Evans Skirmish Match teams from Connecticut and Oklahoma competed, the latter being the present holders of the cup. Connecticut had no trouble in winning the shoot, even though there was an error committed by the scorer, who "killed" two members of the Connecticut team through mistake, which caused the Connecticut men to make a part of their run with only four men. The team, however, scored 8 hits to Oklahoma's 3.

A bulletin was issued today for the grand aggregate which showed the best all-round shot on the grounds to be Sergt. T. G. Mack, of Co. B, 6th Mass. Inf., whose grand aggregate was 677. Sergt. Jacob Lienhard, of the Marines, was second and Corpl. J. F. Coppedge, of the Marines, was third. Their scores in each match and their aggregate follow:

GRAND AGGREGATE MATCH (Prizes; Medals).

	Leech Cup	*Marine Corps*	*Wimbledon*	*Members*	*President*	*Aggregate*
1 Mack, T. G., Sgt., Co. B, 6th Inf., Mass.	97	191	97	49	243	677
2 Lienhard, Jacob, Sgt., U. S. M. C.	97	189	98	47	243	674
3 Coppedge, J. F., Cpl., U. S. M. C.	101	187	96	50	238	762

The New Hampshire team arrived this evening with Maj. Arthur F. Cummings in command; Capt. Alonzo L. McKinley, team coach and quartermaster and Capt. G. Purley Elliot, spotter and adjutant. Owing to a strike in progress at cotton mills in the State it was thought the team would not be able to leave home, but as two companies of the State troops had the situation well in hand they finally got away. The officers are hoping that the situation will not become acute enough to recall them from the shoot. Adj. Gen. Howard had intended to come with the team but was kept home by the strike situation. Some of the members of the team were relieved from strike duty to attend to their work on the team. Other teams arriving today were from Rhode Island and New York. The latter team is living in their Pullman car and eating at the restaurant. Missouri also reported later. With these arrivals all the teams expected, with one exception, have now reported. Michigan has not been heard from. All told there are now forty-five teams in camp, counting the cadets from the Citadel School at Charleston and the Cuban team.

Those teams on the ground are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, District of Columbia, U. S. Infantry, U. S. Cavalry, U. S. Marine Corps, Citadel Cadets, and Cuba.

The following eleven adjutants general and four acting or assistant adjutants general are in camp: Charles B. Rogan, of Tennessee; T. H. Tharalson, of North Dakota; W. W. Moore, of South Carolina; L. W. Redington, of Hawaii; Fred B. Wood, of Minnesota; John C. Bond of West Virginia; Phil Grennan, of Montana; George M. Sliney, of Wyoming; J. Clifford R. Foster, of Florida; Dickinson, of Illinois, and Macklin, of Maryland. Assistants are T. C. Locke, of Alabama; Gilbert M. Elliot, of Maine; Arthur F. Cummings, of New Hampshire, and Earl Patterson, of Oklahoma. It is understood they will compete in a special rifle match on Saturday.

Tomorrow night will be held the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association and all day tomorrow and Saturday will be devoted to team practice.

Word has been received that Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge will arrive in camp on Monday, and plans are under way to entertain him.

Special interest is being taken in the cadets from the Citadel School of Charleston as this is the first year that the National Matches have been open to teams from military schools and colleges. In 1913 there was a team of cadets at Camp Perry from the Culver Military Academy but they did not participate in the matches. As the Citadel Cadets recognize the fact that they have very little chance of success against the old seasoned shooters from the services and States, they expect to shoot only in the match for record. The cadets are in charge of Lieut. C. L. Hare, professor of mathematics, who is acting as team captain. It is expected that Col. O. J. Bond, superintendent of the school, and First Lieut. Jesse Gaston, U. S. A., who are detailed to the Academy from the War Department, will arrive on Monday. Capt. W. C. Harllee, U. S. Marine Corps, received his first military training at this school and is naturally much interested in their work.

The ordnance officer, Capt. A. W. Maish, has moved his quarters to the rear of the tent where the trophies are being exhibited and expects to add to the trophy exhibition various ordnance department devices that might interest the shooters. He will show the Springfield rifle in its various stages of manufacture. A set of inspector's gauges for the model 1906 cartridge and a star gauge to measure the inner diameter of the bore of the rifle will also be shown, as will a rifle having a recoil device in the stock, an invention of Capt. E. T. Conley, U. S. Infantry. Mr. George Schnerring, the ordnance expert, is on duty in the ordnance office and renders valuable aid to the shooters in fixing rifles, explaining the operation of different devices, etc. The ordnance department officer received today 30,000 rounds of national match ammunition for issue and sale.

Friday, October 15.

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of America was held in the mess hall here tonight, with the best attendance of members and delegates that has even gathered at one of these meetings. Col. Wm. Libbey, president of the Association, presided. There were present the following Life Members and delegates representing the following associations:

State Associations: Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wisconsin, 120 votes.

Regiments: 1st Conn. Inf., 5th Md. Inf., 9th Mass. Inf., 2d Mass. Inf., 1st Pa. Inf., 1st Ill. Inf., 3d Minn. Inf., 1st La. Inf., 1st Okla. Inf., 1st Hawaiian Inf., 1st Minn. Inf., 3d D. C. Inf., 8th Mass. Inf., 2d Mont. Inf., 1st W. Va. Inf., 1st N. D. Inf., 2d W. Va. Inf., 1st Iowa Inf., 2d Iowa Inf., 2d Conn. Inf.; 240 votes.

Military Companies: Co. H, 6th Mass; Co. K, 5th Neb.; Ships Co. of Me., Old Guard of N. Y.; Old Guard of Mass.; 10 votes.

Civilian Clubs: Rifle and Revolver Club of New York; Hawaiian Rifle Association, 4 votes.

Life Members: Major Aiken, Lieutenant Alderman, Captain Burgess, Captain Burnham, Major Brookhart, Tom Davis, Colonel Dooley, Major Douw, Major Church, Major Clinnin, G. P. Cather, Jr., General Foster, Captain Geist, Lieutenant Jones, Captain Harllee, Captain Holcomb, Captain Hird, Captain Hoope, Sergeant Jackson, Frank Kahrs, Major Martin, Major McCoy, Major Price, Dr. Schauffler, Colonel Thurston, Colonel Toombs, Lieutenant Wirgman, Lieutenant Wise and General Wood; 29 votes, making the total vote present 463.

After the roll call the Secretary presented his report, which will appear in full in ARMS AND THE MAN of next week.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN MAINE.

The Adjutant General's Trophy for the State of Maine has been awarded to the 5th Company, C. A. C., for the year of 1915. It is to be awarded to the company of Coast Artillery Corps, N. G. S. M., which attains the highest efficiency as determined by the following conditions:

	Value.
1. Standing of companies as determined by figure of merit of service target practice	20
2. Standing of companies as determined by number of first-class gunners in company	20
3. Standing of companies as determined by number of men eligible for Coast Artillery rated positions	20
4. Standing of companies as determined by percentage of men in company attending entire encampment	20
5. Standing of companies as determined by average percentage of attendance at all drills and assemblies throughout the year	20
Total	100

The trophy will be retained by the winning company for one year and will become the property of the company which wins it three times, not necessarily consecutive.

The result of a field firing problem conducted at the Infantry Instruction Camp, August 16–25, 1915, was as follows:

Standing in Regiment.	*Per cent cartridges fired.*	*Per cent hits made.*	*Per cent targets hit.*	*Average per cent.*
1. Co. F, 2d Inf.	99	12.9	81.2	95.7
2. Co. L, 2d Inf.	88.8	18	80.5	95.3
3. Co. B, 2d Inf.	99	11.2	81.9	95.1
4. Co. G, 2d Inf.	88.6	11.7	85.4	94.2
5. Co. D, 2d Inf.	79.5	19.4	80	92.8
6. Co. K, 2d Inf.	94.8	11.1	66.3	83.2
7. Co. C, 2d Inf.	94.3	8.7	68.2	82.7
8. Co. M, 2d Inf.	97.4	7.6	63.8	80.1
9. Co. E, 2d Inf.	95.3	6.5	62.1	77.5
10. Co. A, 2d Inf.	93.6	8.9	59.3	76.7
11. Co. I, 2d Inf.	81.3	6.6	55	68.2
12. Co. H, 2d Inf.	86.7	12.1	41.9	64.9

In figuring the average percentage, the percentage of hits made and the percentage of targets hit were each multiplied by 2 and added to the percentage of cartridges fired; the result was divided by 3.

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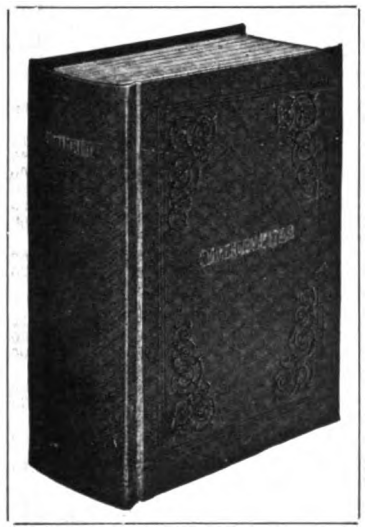

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Jefferson Club Shoot.

A. F. de Funiak was high man at the weekly shoot of the Jefferson Rifle Club at Boyles range Saturday.

Good scores were made by winners of the three medals.

The shoot, which was postponed from Thursday on account of rain, took place Saturday with fine weather conditions, but the poorest attendance in some time, there being only twelve shooters out to take part.

There were five Class A men present, and the first strings ran 49, 48, 48, 47, 43 for the five, which was good shooting.

The surprise of the day was the phenomenal shooting of A. A. Walker, who, shooting with the club for the first time, shot 85 per cent.

This is unusual for a new shooter, and at this rate he will soon be in Class A and have the older shooters hurrying to outshoot him.

There were two strings shot at 500 yards and the two high men in Class A, M. H. Jordan and A. F. de Funiak, tied, and in the shoot-off De Funiak won the medal by one point.

Following scores were made:

A CLASS.

			Pct.
A. F. de Funiak.....	48	45	.93
M. H. Jordan	47	46	.93
Phifer Smith	48	43	.91

R. C. Morefield won the B Class medal for the second consecutive time, making 83 per cent.

A. A. Walker won the C Class medal with the unusual score of 85 per cent.

Newport Rifle Club.

Shooting has now started up for the winter and several of the old stand-bys are at it again, especially our "Jeweler," who shot the rifle today for the first time since last Thanksgiving. No doubt he is getting in trim for the matches as we are now running one for six weeks, twenty shots per week, 25 yards offhand, artificial light, any .22-caliber rifle, rim fire, iron sights. As it is to be run in classes, there will be no scores published until the match is finished which is due to finish November 20. Then we have our annual Thanksgiving Day match, which is looked forward to with a lot of pleasure by all the members. Below are the practice scores of some of us.

P. E. Brooks:	247	247	246	247	249—1236
	247	245	249	247	249—1237
	249	250	247	245	246—1237
	249	248	244	246	244—1231
	246	248	247	242	245—1228
H. P. Fletcher:	243	242	243	245	246—1219
	246	243	243	242	242—1216
	242	240	241	237	242—1202
	240	240	242	241	240—1203
T. J. Biesel (Jeweler):					
	236	239	240	240	238—1193
F. B. Spooner:	244	243	244	242	242—1215

Brooks used telescope sights. All the rest shot with iron sights. PLAIN THREE A.

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Telescope Rest Parker, $2.50; Aluminum $2 and	1.50
Sight Covers, U. S. Locking 50 cents, English Locking	1.25
Rear Sight Protectors for the Springfield rifle	.75
Military Special Wrist Watches	3.00
Hygrometer, Barometer and Thermometer	7.50
Covers for the Springfield rifle $1.25, $1.50	1.75
Shoulder Pads, Adjustable, fit shoulder any coat	2.00
Elbow Pads 75 cents, $1.00, $1.25	1.50
British Cleaning Rods, Celluloid and Wood, $1	1.75
Marble Jointed $1.25, Solid rod	1.00
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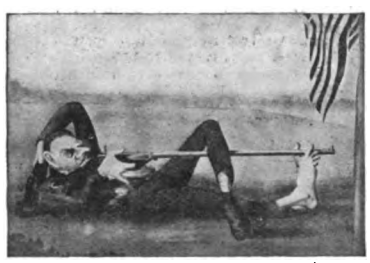

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New Trapshooting Association Organized.

October 13, 1915.

New interest in trapshooting was added hereabouts when the Middlesex County Trapshooting Assoc ation was organized last week. It consists of all the wide-awake clubs in the county, among which are the Metuchen Rod and Gun Club, Sayreville Gun Club, New Brunswick Country Club, Dayton Gun Club, Milltown Gun Club, Perth Amboy Gun Club and Stelton Gun Club. A conservative estimate places the total number of trapshooters represented in the new association at 250.

Arrangements have been made to hold four county championship shoots for both individual and team honors. The total number of birds in the complete program is 300 and will be divided as follows:

Sayreville, N. J., October 23, 1915, 2 p. m., fifty birds.

Perth Amboy, N. J., November 6, 1915, 2 p. m., fifty birds.

Metuchen, N. J., February 22, 1916, 9.30 a. m., 100 birds.

Milltown, N. J., May 30, 1916, 9.30 a. m., 100 birds.

Aside from the county championship shoots, the different clubs will hold open shoots throughout the season to which every trapshooter in the country is invited. The first of these will be held at Metuchen Saturday afternoon, October 30, at about 2 o'clock. The traps will be open for practice at 1 o'clock. The program includes both merchandise and sweepstake events and it is hoped that there will be a large tournout.

LOUIS E. CLARKE, Scribe.

Remington Arms-UMC News Items.

C. L. Waggoner, of Diller, Nebr., won a registered shoot, held recently by the Bradshow (Nebr.) Gun Club. Shooting Arrow "Speed" shells, he scored 143 out of 150, defeating forty other enthusiasts. The day before, shooting at the same gun club and with the same brand of shells, he made the excellent score of 74 out of 75.

At the Roxborough (Pa.) Gun Club, October 9, C. B. Platt, of Bridgeton, N. J., won high general average. Shooting Nitro Club shells, he scored 47 out of 50.

Fifty-one shooters faced the traps of the Chatsworth (Ill.) Gun Club at an interesting tournament held recently. F. A. Graper, shooting Nitro Club shells, won high amateur average by breaking 146 out of 150.

Charles Johnson won the shoot held by the Essex (Ga.) Gun Club recently by scoring 142 out of 150. He shot a perfect shooting combination of Remington pump auto gun and Nitro Club shells.

Peters Paragraphs.

At Moline, Ill., October 10, Mr. A. D. Sperry, of Moline, won high amateur average, 190 out of 200, and Mr. J. R. Graham high professional average, 192 out of 200, both using the "P" brand shells.

Mr. Horace Bonser won high amateur and high general averages at the very successful shoot at the Cincinnati Gun Club, October 10, 97 out of 100. Mr. C. A. Young was high professional, 96, and Mr. Rolla Heikes second, with 95. Mr. Roy Bruns, of Brooksville, Ind., was second amateur, with 95, and Mr. L. Gamble and Mr. R. J. Dibowski tied for third amateur, 93. All these gentlemen used the "P" brand shells. In the handicap race Mr. E. Randal, of Mason, Ohio, also shooting Peters shells, won with the score of 46 out of 50.

Mr. Neaf Apgar tied for high professional average at Tamaqua, Pa., October 6, 162 out of 175, and Messrs. E. Wilson and John Rehrig won second and third amateur averages, 165 and 164, respectively, all shooting Peters shells. On the following day at Water Gap, Pa., Mr. Apgar was high over all, with 146 and 150.

High amateur average at Mount Kisco, N. Y., October 12, was won by Mr. D. F. McMahon, of New York City, using Peters shells. Mr. McMahon scored 141 out of 150.

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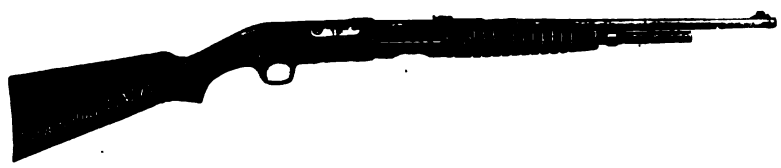

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THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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VOLUME LIX. No. 5. WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 28, 1915. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

The Matches at Jacksonville.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

FOURTH INSTALLMENT.

State Camp, Florida, Saturday, October 16.

YESTERDAY and today were general practice days for the teams on the ground. All those who will participate in the matches are here. The only exception to the practice schedule was a special match gotten up by Lieutenant Clemens for The Adjutants General present. Eight wearers of the Star showed that they were not only efficient in the details of the management of their National Guard but that they could also handle the rifle, and set a good example to their organization officers. The match was at 300 yards rapid fire and 600 slow fire and the prizes were a gold medal to the first and a silver medal to the second. At the first stage, at 300 yards rapid fire, Gen. C. B. Rogan, of Tennessee, finished first with a score of 47. Adjutant General Moore was second with 46 and Adj. Gen. Fred B. Wood, of Minnesota, third with 45. On the 600-yard stage General Rogan finished first with a score of 40, making a total of 87. General Wood, when he had fired his ninth shot, saw that it would be necessary for him to make a bull's-eye to win the match, and here he gave an exhibition of his iron nerve and steady eye. While the spectators waited in breathless anticipation the General drew one long breath, settled over a large portion of the range, and pulled the trigger. The suspense was great, but finally the white disc appeared, announcing victory for the fair-haired general from Minnesota.

The scores in the match were:

	300	600	*Tot.*
1. Wood, F. B., Minn. (Gold Medal)	45	43	88
2. Rogan, C. B., Tenn. (Silver Medal)	47	40	87
3. Moore, W. W., S. C.	46	37	83
4. Bond, J. C., W. Va.	44	38	82
5. Tharlson, T. H., N. D.	42	37	79
6. Macklin, C. F., Md.	40	39	79
7. Foster, J. C. R., Fla.	24	33	57
8. Sliney, G. M., Wyo.	16	13	29

As far as the competitors were concerned, Sunday was a very quiet day in camp, most of them taking advantage of the off day to visit St. Augustine, Atlantic and Pablo Beaches and other resorts. There was, however, a large number of visitors from Jacksonville who made the Military Service Club their objective point.

About 2.10 o'clock Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, arrived in his automobile with Assistant Secretary of War Henry L. Breckenridge, having met him on his arrival from Washington in Jacksonville. Mr. Breckenridge was put up at the Military Service Club House and shortly after his arrival was surrounded by a delegation of citizens from Jacksonville with a band. Replying to an insistent demand for a speech, the Secretary said:

"I was talking to a Russian friend of mine a short time ago, who said that the civilization of the East was superior to the civilization of the West inasmuch as they in the East do not allow public speaking. I thank you."

Mr. Breckenridge will remain in camp several days and his presence will be the occasion of many social affairs in his honor. On Monday night there will be a smoker and dance at the club house.

Monday, October 18.

This morning was the beginning of the National Individual Match. The day promised fair and the shooting conditions were not trying. There were 756 entries, only thirty-four less than competed at Camp Perry two years ago. The first stage was the rapid fire at 200 yards, followed by rapid fire at 300 yards. On these two ranges thirty-four possibles were made, demonstrating the fact that the target was either too large or the time was too long, and there appears to be an insistent demand for making the rapid fire more difficult as possibles are becoming entirely too numerous. During the shooting of the rapid-fire stage, several of the relays were handicapped by a heavy downpour of rain, which spoiled the prospects of some of the good riflemen. On the 300-yard slow-fire stage no possibles were made but five managed to score 74. At the close of this stage Capt. C. K. La Motte, of the U. S. Infantry, led with a score of 173. Two other competitors, Sergeant Stewart, of Massachusetts, and Sergeant Major Otey, of Wyoming, tied with the same total. This wound up the shooting for the day and by 4 o'clock the range was closed.

Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge was tendered a reception by the executive staff tonight. The ceremonies were held in front of the executive officers' quarters, the ground in front being decorated with streamers of Japanese lanterns. The 23d U. S. Infantry Band furnished music for the occasion. The Secretary made an address, the Hawaiian team members sang Hawaiian folk songs and the chaplain of the 23d Infantry sang "Infantry." Following the exercises, the party adjourned to the club house, where dancing was the recreation for the remainder of the evening. In his address at the reception, Mr. Breckenridge, who had on the field service uniform of his rank as major in the Kentucky National Guard, spoke of the importance of the infantryman in battle, saying he had to go on his own resources and combat great obstacles. While not minimizing the importance of the other branches of the service, he said, the shots of the riflemen were more effective, that statistics of the European war showed that the casualties were 60 per cent from rifle shots. The Secretary praised General Foster and the Executive Officers in their conduct of the matches and was pleased that the contests were so successful. He praised the valor of the Marines who went into Vera Cruz and also eulogized the service men for their obedience and loyalty to their country, especially in the five years' patrol of the Mexican border.

The last week of camp promises to be very gay, as a schedule of nightly dances has been arranged for at the club house.

Tuesday, October 19.

Today was one of the most perfect days we have seen since the tournament started. The temperature was about 88°, with a very light breeze stirring. The sun shone brightly all day. The 600-yard stage of the National Individual Match began promptly at 7 a. m. Interest centered in the men who had led in the previous day's shooting. These were Capt. C. K. La Motte, of the Infantry team; Sergt. J. S. Stewart, of Massachusetts, and Sergeant Major Otey, of Wyoming, all of whom had come up with a total score of 173. The first to fall by the wayside was Captain La Motte, who succeeded in making 70 at 600 yards. Stewart made only 71 and Otey 73. Only two possibles were made at this range, the fortunate men being Sergeant Lienhart, of the Marines, and Private Pearsons, of Oregon. After luncheon the match shifted to the 1,000-yard range and it was here that some of the leaders met their Waterloo. Captain La Motte could do no better than 67, dropping him from the high man on the first stage to the sixteenth place on the final standing. Otey made the same score, 67, which landed him in fifth place. Stewart kept the pace that he had started with and, though making no possibles at any range, his average along with 71 at 1,000 yards, gave him a total of 315 points and the match. He received a gold medal and $60 cash. Private Crawley, of the Marine Corps, made the same total but was one point lower than Stewart at rapid fire, and as rapid fire is considered first in the decision of ties he was outranked by Stewart.

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Crawley received a gold medal and $55 cash. Crawley also won the highest aggregate for slow fire, which gave him a gold medal and $20 in cash. Private Pearsons, of Oregon, made the second highest score, 314, which gave him a gold medal and $50 cash. After the close of the match the thirty-three men who made possibles in the rapid-fire shooting at 300 yards shot for the purpose of determining who was the winner of the special prize for the best rapid-fire score. To win this distinction it was necessary to go some, and the winner, Gunnery Sergt. J. Jackson, of the U. S. M. C., gave the greatest exhibition of rapid-fire shooting ever seen on a rifle range. The shooting continued for hours and the competitors were eliminated at each shoot-off who failed to make the possible. Jackson held the bull's-eye for nine straight strings of ten shots; in other words, he made ninety straight bull's-eyes before he was declared the winner. This undoubtedly is a record which will stand for many years. There were 120 prize winners and it took a score of 302 to get on the list. All shooting for the

SERGT. S. J. STEWART, 1ST C. C. MASS.
Winner of the National Individual Match

day was completed about 3.30 p. m., which enabled the men to get a good rest for the beginning of the big team match tomorrow. The prize winners in the National Individual Match and their scores follow:

NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL MATCH.

	R.F.	300	600	1000	Agg.	Cash	Medal
1. Stewart, S. J., Sgt., 1st C. C., Mass.	99	74	71	71	315	$60	Gold
2. Crawley, T. B., Pvt., U. S. M. C.	98	70	73	74	315	55	Gold
3. Pearsons, S. W., Pvt., 4th Co., C. A. C., Ore.	98	70	75	71	314	50	Gold
4. Randle, W. M., Pvt., U.S.M.C.	100	70	73	70	313	45	Gold
5. Otey, B., Bn. Sgt. Maj., 3d Inf., Wyo.	99	74	73	67	313	40	Gold
6. Farquharson, A., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	98	70	71	73	312	35	Gold
7. Emerson, G. H., Capt., 6th Inf., Ohio.	97	71	72	72	312	30	Gold
8. Clyde, C. H., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	100	70	74	67	311	25	Gold
9. Duce, C. K., 4th Inf., Md., Capt.	99	72	72	68	311	20	Gold
10. Smith, S., Sgt., Co. E, 22d U. S. Inf.	99	71	69	72	311	15	Gold
11. Schriver, O. M., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	97	70	74	70	311	10	Gold
12. Kase, G. S., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	100	71	71	68	310	5	Gold
13. Wooten, E. V., Sgt., Co. B, 3d Inf., Ore.	100	70	72	68	310	10	Silver
14. Coppedge, J. F., Corp., U. S. M. C.	100	70	69	71	310	10	Silver
15. Feiss, A., 1st Sgt., Tr. M, 3d U. S. Cav.	99	68	70	73	310	10	Silver
16. LaMotte, C. K., Capt., 19th U. S. Inf.	99	74	70	67	310	10	Silver
17. Schwandt, G., 1st Lieut., 2d Inf., Wis.	99	69	73	69	310	10	Silver
18. Felt, L. M., Sgt., 2d Inf., Ill.	99	72	69	70	310	10	Silver
19. Bruce, E. L., Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf., Minn.	98	67	73	72	310	10	Silver
20. Eddy, E. W., Capt., 8th Inf., Ohio	100	72	70	67	309	10	Silver
21. Hopkins, W., Pvt., 1st Inf., Ohio	98	69	70	72	309	10	Silver
22. Powell, H. D., Sgt., Co. C, 1st Inf., Minn.	98	69	71	71	309	10	Silver
23. Walling, G. N., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., Kan.	97	69	74	69	309	10	Silver
24. Leudtke, W., 1st Sgt., Co. B, 1st Inf., Wis.	100	69	71	68	308	10	Silver
25. Rupertus, W. H., 2d Lieut., U. S. M. C.	99	67	71	71	308	5	Bronze
26. Ho, James, 1st Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf., H. T.	99	70	73	66	308	5	Bronze
27. Fields, L. Q. M. Sgt., Co. I, 8th Inf., Mass.	99	68	72	69	308	5	Bronze
28. Burdette, C. L., Capt., Q. M. C., W. Va.	99	69	70	70	308	5	Bronze
29. Clinnin, J. V., Maj., 1st Inf., Ill.	98	70	71	69	308	5	Bronze
30. Henshaw, E. N., Corpl., U. S. M. C.	97	72	71	68	308	5	Bronze
31. Volz, E. A., Sgt., 13th Inf., Pa.	97	69	71	71	308	5	Bronze
32. Hird, F. S., Capt., 3d Inf., Iowa.	96	69	73	70	308	5	Bronze
33. Woods, W. H., Corpl., Co. B, 2d Inf., Maine.	96	69	74	69	308	5	Bronze
34. Burnett, C. W., Sgt. Maj., 1st Inf., Ohio.	95	71	72	70	308	5	Bronze
35. Lawless, J. T., Col.-Sgt., 9th Inf., Mass.	94	72	73	69	308	5	Bronze
36. Stevens, O. A., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., Ore.	100	70	69	68	307	5	Bronze
37. †Jackson, J., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	100	71	69	67	307	5	

	R.F.	300	600	1000	Agg.	Cash
38. Sorrells, W. T., Sgt., Tr. G, 6th U. S. Cav.	99	69	71	68	307	$5
39. Sheehan, J. T., 1st Sgt., 1st Inf., N. Y.	99	70	73	65	307	5
40. McCormick, J. W., Sgt., Co. K, 6th U. S. Inf.	99	67	69	72	307	5
41. West, O. D., Sgt., Co. K, 2d Inf., Tenn.	99	66	71	71	307	5
42. Scheffer, R. E., Sgt., Tr. A, 2d U. S. Cav.	98	74	71	64	307	5
43. Arnett, Roscoe, Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	96	69	71	71	307	5
44. Piper, E. B., Corpl., U. S. M. C.	95	72	74	66	307	5
45. Hagen, Andrew, Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C.	100	71	70	65	306	5
46. Gerdes, C. W., Corpl., 8th Inf., Pa.	100	71	70	65	306	5
47. Spooner, L. H., Corpl., Tr. A, 1st Cav., Ore	99	69	72	66	306	5
48. Gimmill, Frank, Q. M. Sgt., 4th Inf., Md	99	72	70	65	306	5
49. Reeves, M. C., Corpl., U. S. M. C.	99	72	69	66	306	5
50. Price, W. S., Maj., 3d Inf., N. J.	99	70	70	67	306	5
51. Schmidt, A. G., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf., D. C.	99	70	72	65	306	5
52. Hodges, C. H., 2d Lieut., 6th U. S. Inf.	99	73	71	63	306	5
53. Hale, W. S., Sgt., Co. H, 3d Bn. Inf., Ga.	98	70	73	65	306	5
54. Munshower, Elmer, Capt. 1st Inf., Md.	97	71	71	67	306	5
55. Evans, T. J. K., 1st Sgt., Co. A, 1st Inf., T. H.	97	71	71	67	306	5
56. Stone, John, Sgt., Co. E, 1st Inf., T. H.	97	71	71	67	306	5
57. Black, Albert, Capt. 3d Inf., Ind.	97	72	71	66	306	5
58. Leinhard, Jacob, Sgt., U. S. M. C.	97	70	75	64	306	5
59. Meyers, Herman, Sgt., 1st Inf., Ill.	97	73	71	65	306	5
60. Bryant, G. E., Ord. Sgt. Att., 23d Inf., N. Y.	95	72	68	71	306	5
61. Brown, C. M., 1st Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf., Wis.	95	74	69	68	306	5
62. Lindroth, E., Lieut., 3d Inf., Ill.	94	68	73	71	306	5
63. Potter, Elvis, Pvt., Co. M, 9th U. S. Inf.	100	70	71	64	305	5
64. Freel, J. H., Corpl., Co. A, 3d Inf., Wyo.	100	68	71	66	305	5
65. Parmely, Frank., Capt. 1st Inf., Kans.	100	72	72	61	305	5
66. Cooley, Cleon, Sgt., Co. K, 1st Inf., Ariz.	100	70	71	64	305	5
67. Hood, J. D., Sgt. Maj., 3d Inf., D. C.	98	71	70	66	305	5
68. Sparker, J. C., Jr., Art. Co. L, 5th Inf., Mass.	98	69	71	67	305	5
69. Snyder, Capt., U. S. Inf.	97	68	71	69	305	5
70. Harding, E. F., 2d Lieut., 14th U. S. Inf.	97	70	72	66	305	5
71. Douw, John, deP. Maj., Md.	96	70	74	65	305	5
72. Ford, W. H., Corpl., U. S. M. C.	96	69	73	67	305	5
73. Howe, H. M., Capt. 1st Inf., Vt.	95	73	69	68	305	5
74. Broberg, O. W., 1st Sgt., 1st Inf., Kans.	94	70	71	70	305	5
75. Keyser, R. S., 1st Lieut., U. S. M. C.	92	73	72	68	305	5
76. Dowling, Peter, Corpl., U. S. M. C.	100	67	69	68	304	5
77. Burrow, W. W., Sgt., Co. D, 3d Inf., Tenn.	99	68	69	68	304	5
78. Nelson, H. M., Sgt., Co. M, 3d Inf., Mo.	99	68	69	68	304	5
79. Rosenwicz, Peter, Sgt., 7th Inf., Ill.	99	71	69	65	304	5
80. Atlas, Max, Q. M. Sgt., Co. E, 1st Inf., Fla	99	71	72	62	304	5

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81. Durchdenwald, W. H., 1st Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf., Fla.	98	70	72	64	304	5
82. Moore, J. S., 1st Sgt., Co. B 2d Inf., Ind.	97	70	70	67	304	5
83. Bedell, A. W., Q. M. Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf., N. M.	97	67	70	70	304	5
84. Earnshaw, H. C., Capt., 3d Inf., D. C.	96	70	73	65	304	5
85. Parsons, H. L., 1st Lieut., U. S. M. C..	97	70	71	66	304	5
86. Browne, W. R., 1st Sgt., Co. C, 5th Inf., Ga.	95	70	73	66	304	5
87. Kraft, G. W., Sgt., Tr. C, 13th U. S. Cav.	98	71	71	64	304	5
88. Loughlin, J. F., Corpl., Co. H, 6th Inf., Mass.	100	72	71	60	303	5
89. Russell, J. H., Sgt., Co. L, 2d Inf., Wis.	100	72	66	65	303	5
90. Stadie, H. E., 1st Sgt., Co. L, 30th U. S. Inf.	99	69	68	67	303	5
91. Koziol, J., Corpl., Co. B, 28th U. S. Inf.	99	70	70	64	303	5
92. Adams, H. L., Sgt., Tr. D, 15th U. S. Cav.	99	71	70	63	303	5
93. Clark, A. A., Sgt., Co. I, 20th U. S. Inf.	99	69	71	64	303	5
94. Burt, F. T., 1st Lieut, 23d U. S. Inf..	99	73	73	58	303	5
95. Dalilene, A. H., Capt., Q. M. C., Colo.	98	71	69	65	303	5
96. Elliot, G. R., 2d Lieut, 8th Inf., Mass.	98	71	67	67	303	5
97. Seyan, L. R., 1st Sgt., Co. H, 1st Inf., N. M.	98	71	70	64	303	5
98. Ertel, C., Sgt., 1st Inf., Ohio	97	66	71	69	303	5
99. Morre, L. T., Ord. Sgt., 1st Inf., Ill..	97	69	72	65	303	5
100. Schmidt, C. F., Q. M. Sgt., Co. A, 1st Inf., N. Y.	97	69	71	66	303	5
101. Mullahy, E. L., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	97	72	68	66	303	
102. Fischer, A. J., Sgt., Co. D, 74th Inf., N. Y.	97	70	73	63	303	
103. Nichols, E. C., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	96	68	71	68	303	
104. Garndy, J., Corpl., Tr. D, 2d U. S. Cav.	94	71	72	66	303	
105. Gravemkemper, C., Sgt., 1st Inf., Ohio	94	69	74	66	303	
106. Dow, A. M., Reg. Q. M. Sgt., 1st Inf., Fla.	94	68	72	69	303	
107. Heister, R. L., Sgt., 1st Cav., Pa.	91	67	74	71	303	
108. Gay, J. B., Color Sgt., 3d Inf., Wis...	100	72	69	61	302	
109. Verner, J. P., Mus., Co. G, 2d Inf., Wis.	99	68	71	64	302	
110. Durgin, A. B., Gun. Mate, N. M., Me.	100	70	70	62	302	
111. Thomas, J. M., Q. M. Sgt., Tr. G, 3d U. S. Cav.	99	69	70	64	302	
112. Green, W. M., 1st Lieut, 1st Inf., Ala.	99	71	72	60	302	
113. Griggs, H. L., 2d Lieut., 4th Inf., Ala.	98	70	70	64	302	
114. Jones, G., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	98	68	74	62	302	
115. Koch, F. W., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf., Kans.	97	69	65	71	302	
116. Baptist, H., Gunn. Sgt., U. S. M. C..	97	67	68	70	302	
117. Kunebel, J. H., 1st Lieut., 74th Inf., N. Y.	97	72	70	63	302	
118. Hall, E. S., Jr., Capt., C. A. C., Conn.	97	69	68	68	302	
119. Search, W. W., 2d Lieut., 5th Inf., Md.	96	67	71	68	302	
120. Vera, C., Capt., 1st Inf., N. M.	96	70	72	64	302	

As soon as the bulletin of the National Individual Match was completed, Colonels Libbey and Brookhart, of the executive committee of the National Rifle Association, went over all the scores in this match and the President's Match and selected the men making the highest aggregate to represent the National Guard in the United Service Match. The names of these men follow: Sergt. J. T. Lawless of Massachusetts; Capt. F. Parmeley, of Kansas; Sergt. Maj. C. W. Burnett, of Ohio; Capt. E. W. Eddy, of Ohio; Sergt. L. M. Felt, of Illinois; Maj. J. V. Clinnin, of Illinois; Capt. F. S. Hird, of Iowa; Capt. E. H. Vaughn, of Kansas; Pvt. S. W. Pearsons, of Oregon; Sergt. H. D. Powell, of Oregon; Sergt. P. S. Schofield, of Massachusetts; Sergt. T. J. K. Evans, of Hawaii; Sergt. J. S. Stewart, of Massachusetts; Sergt. Maj. B. Otey, of Wyoming; Sergt. W. H. Durchdenwald, of Iowa; Sergt. H. Byers, of Illinois.

A meeting of the successful contestants was held at National Rifle Association headquarters and the officers for the team were elected by the members. Col. William Libbey, president of the National Rifle Association, was chosen team captain; Capt. K. A. Burnham, team captain of the Massachusetts team, was elected adjutant, and Maj. S. W. Brookhart, captain of the Iowa team, was selected as coach. If targets can be secured for the shooting tomorrow, the men will be given the privilege of sighting in and arranging their pairs. The team will shoot with Government ammunition.

During the afternoon Secretary Breckenridge and General Foster went to town as guests at a luncheon given by the Rotary Club of Jacksonville. In a few appropriate remarks, the Secretary said:

"We have institutions of liberty that were established by our forefathers on the battlefield—by the shedding of blood. In the present stage of the world's civilization the time has not ceased when we have to resort to the sword. None in this country want war, but there are conditions which are worse—dishonor. It is your duty as business men whose interests might be at stake to insure your possessions and be ready to pay the premium when called upon to do so."

He urged that the nation be prepared. Referring to the fact that there were 800 riflemen on the range shooting in the matches, the Secretary said it was a pity there were not 8,000. General Foster said the Florida range was built for military training which may be had in time of need. He hoped that similar ranges might be established in other parts of the country.

Since Mr. Breckenridge's arrival he has been besieged by Floridians to have the 23d U. S. Infantry remain at the Black Point camp for the winter or until such time as the Mexican situation is permanently and finally settled. A great deal of the equipment of the regiment was lost in the Texas flood, and it is more than probable the regiment will be returned to its station at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis, to be re-equipped.

Mr. Breckenridge was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Military Service Club tonight, given by Col. R. M. Blatchford and the assistant executive officers of the National Matches. Covers were laid for thirty-eight, and the decorations were the national colors. Among the guests were Col. William Libbey, president of the National Rifle Association; Adjutant General Macklin, of Maryland; Col. N. B. Thurston, of New York; Adjutant General Rogan, of Tennessee; Adjutant General Bond, of West Virginia; Adjutant General Tharalson, of North Dakota; Major Wittenmyer, in charge of the Cuban delegation; Adjutant General Wood, of Minnesota; Adjutant General Grennan, of Montana, and others.

Wednesday was designated as "ladies day" by Colonel Blatchford and many of the fair sex are expected to witness the shooting in the National Team Match.

Assistant Secretary Breckenridge, his secretary, John McKenney, and Senator Bryan, of Florida, went on a fishing trip to Mayport up the St. Johns River early the other morning and the Secretary caught a 30-pound black bass.

Wednesday, October 20.

All hope that fine weather would obtain for the National Matches was dashed to the ground when the riflemen faced the firing line this morning. There was a steady downpour of rain which gradually increased until about noon, when it became necessary to close the ranges, as the pasters could not be retained on the targets. The day was devoted to the first stage of the National Team Match, in which there were forty-four teams entered.

THE UNITED STATES INFANTRY TEAM.
Winner of the National Match.

At the close of the rapid-fire stage the U. S. Infantry team was leading with a total of 1,190, which was eleven points ahead of the Marine Corps, who in turn were ten points ahead of the U. S. Cavalry. Of the National Guard teams, Minnesota led with a total of 1,161, with Massachusetts second with 1,158. Still shooting in a pouring rain, the teams began their work at the 300-yard slow-fire stage. Here the U. S. Marine Corps team did the best shooting, totaling 846 points. The Infantry was second with 837 and the District of Columbia third with 836.

At the close of the day the total of the rapid and slow fire at 300 yards gave the U. S. Infantry team the lead with a grand total of 2,027, heading the Marine Corps by two points. The U. S. Cavalry was third with 1,999, and Massachusetts fourth with 1,993. Minnesota was doing some very fine work, landing fifth, although in Class C. The District of Columbia team was also shooting well and tied Minnesota. Illinois and Indiana seemed to be in a race with Minnesota for first place in Class B.

The standing of the teams at the close of the first day's shooting follows:

NATIONAL TEAM MATCH.

Order	*Class*	*Team*	*R.F.*	*S.F. 300*	*Agg.*
1	A	U. S. Infantry	1190	837	2027
2	A	U. S. Marine Corps	1179	846	2025
3	A	U. S. Cavalry	1169	830	1999
4	A	Massachusetts	1158	835	1993
5	C	Minnesota	1161	827	1988

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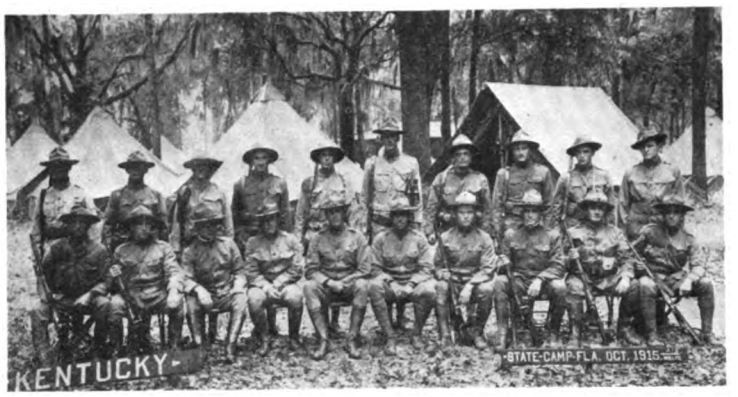
6	A	District of Columbia	1152	836	1988
7	B	Illinois	1169	817	1986
8	A	Wisconsin	1169	811	1980
9	A	Kansas	1150	822	1975
10	B	Indiana	1163	805	1968
11	A	New York	1147	818	1965
12	C	Wyoming	1145	819	1964
13	B	Maryland	1143	821	1964
14	B	Pennsylvania	1146	817	1963
15	C	Tennessee	1144	817	1910
16	A	Oregon	1149	811	1966
17	C	New Mexico	1144	806	1950
18	C	Vermont	1143	807	1950
19	B	West Virginia	1142	807	1949
20	B	Florida	1146	802	1948
21	B	Ohio	1148	797	1945
22	B	New Jersey	1124	820	1944
23	C	Kentucky	1139	804	1943
24	A	Iowa	1142	800	1942
25	C	North Carolina	1142	792	1934
26	B	Hawaii	1132	801	1933
27	A	Arizona	1128	805	1933
28	C	Georgia	1135	796	1931
29	B	Montana	1138	787	1925
30	C	South Carolina	1135	790	1925
31	B	Utah	1123	802	1925
32	A	Alabama	1118	807	1925
33	C	Connecticut	1136	784	1920
34	C	Arkansas	1135	782	1917
35	B	Maine	1110	804	1914
36	B	New Hampshire	1120	790	1910
37	B	Rhode Island	1106	800	1906
38	A	Colorado	1102	792	1894
39	C	Oklahoma	1099	790	1889
40	C	Missouri	1072	793	1865
41	C	North Dakota	1078	785	1863
42	C	Louisiana	1054	794	1848
43	B	Delaware	1039	773	1812
44	C	South Carolina Military Academy	1059	743	1802

Late in the afternoon the medal winners in the Individual Matches met at The Adjutant's office, where their medals were presented to them by Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge.

During the evening a meeting of the State and service representatives was held at the National Rifle Association headquarters. The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the conditions to govern the National Matches in the future and to make recommendations to the rules committee of the National Board. Colonel Libbey, president of the association, acted as chairman. The first matter taken up was that of annual or bienniel matches and the committee unanimously went on record as approving the resolution passed at the general meeting in favor of annual matches. The question of the time limit in the matches was discussed and on motion of Captain Harllee it was decided to recommend a time limit of 1½ minutes for all ranges. The discussion then followed in regard to the rules governing ties and a motion prevailed adopting the rules of the National Rifle Association governing ties with but one amendment, which would provide for all ties being decided by the longest range. A motion was made by Captain Johnson, of Utah, that the order of firing be changed so that they would end with rapid fire. After debate the motion was lost.



KENTUCKY RIFLE TEAM.
Winner of Class C and the "Soldier of Marathon."

Captain Harllee suggested that there be an increase in the number of shooting members of the team from twelve to sixteen men and all teams be classified in geographical divisions. This was discussed pro and con for nearly an hour. Major Waterbury, of New York, and Major Douw, of Maryland, opposed the increase, taking the stand that it would be too expensive and the additional men hard to obtain. Colonel Brookhart opposed the geographical division of teams, calling attention to the fact that this would be practically the same as divisional matches, which have proved such a failure. Major Church, of Connecticut, spoke in opposition to the motion and suggested that classes be determined on the strength of the National Guard. Captain Reeves, of Vermont, suggested that the classification be made on Militia strength into three classes, according to the number of regiments in a State. This was opposed by several members. After a number of motions for reclassification were made and lost, Major Waterbury moved that the classification stand as it is and that the Chair appoint a committee to readjust the prize list so that there would be no incentive for a team to jockey for lower place carrying higher cash prizes. This was adopted and the Chair announced that he would appoint the committee later.

The action of the committee in retaining the classification is a tribute to the good judgment of Capt. M. C. Nuvenna, U. S. Army, who is responsible for the arrangement of the present classification.

On motion of Captain Harllee the pistol match was recommended to be shot between the Individual and Team Matches instead of last.

Captain Harllee also moved that in rapid fire Target A be used and that any sight attached to the gun may also be used. The motion was adopted. His motion that the limitation on the use of more than one rifle be abolished also carried. The present rule on trigger pull was eliminated and it was decided also to recommend that the sandbag rest be abandoned in National Matches. Major Church moved that no further eliminations be made for the next match and it was adopted. He moved also the indefinite postponement of the subject of limiting the number of men to a team and it was carried. Captain Harllee's motion to increase the team membership to sixteen was then lost.

It was announced today that there were 863 competitors on the ground, of whom 360 were officers and 503 enlisted men.

Thursday, October 21.

Thursday broke clear and fair, but with rather high temperature. The shooting began at 600 yards and at the close of that stage the Infantry were still in the lead and had gained seven points over the Marines, with Massachusetts third. This stage was finished in the forenoon. After dinner the final stage at 1,000 yards was shot. Although there was no wind to puzzle the shooters, nevertheless there was a changing light, which spoiled many a good score. One minute the target would be illuminated with the bright sun and the next entirely in the shade from the passing clouds. These changes caused many of the men to make misses. One of the prettiest fights ever seen in a National Match was here shown between the Marines and the Infantry, with Massachusetts valiantly struggling in the van.

It can safely be said that the finish of the 1915 National Team Match was the most sensational and exciting, owing to the closeness of the leading teams, that has ever been seen in a national competition. Principal interest centered in the two leading teams, the Infantry and Marine Corps, as the former had come to the 1,000-yard stage with nine points ahead. The first Infantry pair, Lieutenant Burt and Sergeant Smith, scored 57–70. For the Marines Sergeants Arnett and Clyde made 64–69, cutting down the Infantry lead to six points. The second Infantry pair, Captain La Motte and Lieutenant Taylor, made 63–66 and the Marine pair, Sergeant Hogan and Corporal Ford, 66–56, giving the Infantry a ten-point lead, and the excitement ran high and the crowds began to assemble behind the targets of the two teams. The third Army pair, Sergent Vereer and Private Potter, made 63–56 and the Marines, Sergeants Baptiste and Case, scored 65–69, gaining the Marines a five-point lead, and there was great rejoicing among their followers. The fourth Army pair, Dyer and Peel made 69–66, while the Marines, Corporal Coffedge and Lieutenant Parsons, scored 66–67, losing two points but holding the lead by three points. The fifth Infantry pair, Sergeants Stadee and Clark, made 73–65 and the Marine pair, Sergeants Jackson and Lienhard, 69–68. This brought the Infantry within two points of the Marines. Excitement was at white heat and many thought the Marines had the match won, but the last Army pair, Lieutenant Hodges and Sergeant McCormick, made 61–71, while the Marine pair, Sergeant Farquharson and Corporal Piper, could not do better than 66–61, which was five points less than Infantry. This gave the Infantry team the match by three points, but the close score made the determination of the winner rest on the last shot of Sergeant McCormick, of the Infantry. If he had made a miss, Infantry would have lost, but he brought victory with a 3.

There were other interesting fights going along on the firing line in addition to the one just recorded. Massachusetts, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania had a pretty little fight among themselves and the surprise of the match was the shooting of Pennsylvania team at 1,000 yards, this team making the highest at this range of any team, 791.

Minnesota started off very strong, their first four making 66, 78, 70 and 69, and for awhile the team was third. Apparently she had her strongest men on the first pairs, as she went down to toboggan from here on and Pennsylvania nosed her out for first place in Class B by one point. Massachusetts had her strongest men on the last

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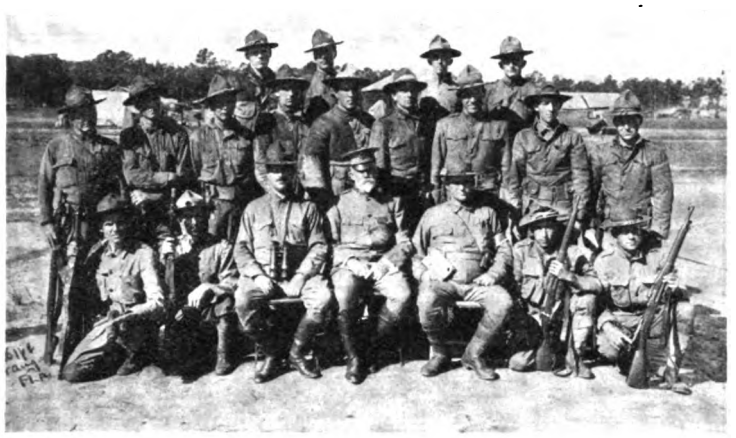
pairs and finished well, eleven points behind Cavalry for fourth place. Not very much attention had been paid to Oregon, but she was hammering away, making 72, 71 and 76 and landed fifth place. Wisconsin was close behind. Minnesota finished ninth. Kentucky surprised herself and everybody else by shooting up into eighteenth place and winning first place in Class C and the "Soldier of Marathon." The scores of the teams will be found on page 92.

Friday, October 22.

The United Service Match was scheduled to be shot first on the program and at 7 o'clock the three teams were on the line. The rapid-fire stage was soon over and the National Guard team finished with the highest score, 785. The Army had 762 and the Marines 760. On the National Guard team seven men made the possible. At slow fire the top score was made by the Marine Corps, 741. The Guard team had 738 and the Army 723. At 1,000 yards the Guard team again led by one point, 705, to 704 for the Marines, with 789 for the Army. Thus for the first time a National Guard team won this match, the score being 2,228, twenty-three points ahead of Marines, with the Army team last. The scores of the teams in detail follow:



THE NATIONAL GUARD TEAM.
Winner of the United Service Match.

UNITED SERVICE MATCH.

1. *Organized Militia.*

	R.F. 200	S.F. 600	S.F. 1000	Agg.
Lawless, J. T., Sgt., Mass	48	48	48	144
Schofield, P. S., 1st Sgt., Mass	50	48	46	144
Parmely, F., Capt., Kans	49	49	38	136
Vaughn, F. H., Capt., Kans	46	45	46	137
Felt, L. N., Sgt., Ill	49	46	47	142
Clinnin, J. V., Maj., Ill	49	47	49	145
Eddy, E. W., Capt., Ohio	50	48	45	143
Burnett, C. W., Sgt. Maj., Ohio	50	45	46	141
Hird, F. S., Capt., Iowa	50	43	42	135
Durchdenwald, F., 1st Sgt., Iowa	49	44	46	139
Pearsons, S. W., Pvt., Ore	50	48	43	141
Powell, H. D., Sgt., Minn	49	44	48	141
Byers, H., Sgt., Ill	50	46	42	138
Evans, T. J. K., Sgt., Hawaii	46	47	42	135
Stewart, J. S., Sgt., Mass	50	48	36	134
Otey, B., Sgt. Maj., Wyo	50	42	41	133
	785	738	705	2228

2. *U. S. Marine Corps.*

Randle, W. M., Pvt	50	47	46	143
Wiggs, O., Corpl	43	45	41	129
Jackson, J., Gunn. Sgt	48	49	46	143
Lienhard, J., Sgt	50	46	45	141
Smith, H., 2d Lieut	44	46	39	129
Mullahy, E. D., Sgt	46	42	45	133
Reeves, N. C., Corp	45	45	47	137
Crawley, T. B., Pvt	47	47	45	139
Henshaw, R. N., Corp	48	43	40	131
Schriver, O. M., Gun. Sgt	48	50	46	144
Coppedge, E. F., Corp	49	49	44	142
Parsons, H. L., 1st Lieut	49	50	45	144
Arnett, R., Gun. Sgt	48	43	45	136
Clyde, C. H., Gun. Sgt	50	47	43	140
Hagen, A., Gun. Sgt	50	46	40	136
Ford, W. H., Corp	45	46	47	138
	760	741	704	2205

3. *U. S. Army.*

Funk, F. H., Sgt., U. S. Cav	47	46	44	137
Foust, C. C., Corp., U. S. Cav	46	42	45	133
Kraft, G. W., Sgt., U. S. Cav	48	48	46	142
Eastham, K. G., 2d Lieut., U. S. Cav	44	46	42	132
Scheffer, R. E., Sgt., U. S. Cav	47	38	41	126
Johnson, J. B., 2d Lieut., U. S. Cav	47	43	45	135
Pullman, E., Sgt., U. S. Cav	50	39	43	132
Sorrels, W. C., Sgt., U. S. Cav	45	45	41	131
Burt, F. T., 1st Lieut., U. S. Inf	50	47	43	140
Harding, E. F., 2d Lieut., U. S. Inf	48	46	43	137
Potter, E., Pvt., U. S. Inf	50	47	45	142
Vereer, T. E., Sgt., U. S. Inf	49	48	38	135
Clark, A. A., Sgt., U. S. Inf	50	45	43	138
Anderson, C. J., Sgt., U. S. Inf	45	50	43	138
Smith, S., Sgt., U. S. Inf	48	48	48	144
Koziol, J., Corp., U. S. Inf	48	45	39	132
	762	723	689	2174

Medals to each member of each team.

The National Pistol Match then started at 200 yards. There were 191 competitors. All eyes were centered on A. P. Lane, who won the world's championship at the Olympic Games, but he had been under the weather for several days and was hardly fit physically to compete in the match. He, however, underwent the ordeal but could not do better than fifth place. The match went to a dark horse, First Lieut. J. D. Garland, of the 3d Indiana Infantry, who scored a total of 721. He also won the special prize for the highest aggregate in time fire. Lieut. H. L. Taylor, 21st U. S. Infantry, came second with 711. He won the special prize for the highest aggregate in rapid fire. The winner of the highest aggregate in slow fire was Capt. O. F. Snyder, 17th U. S. Infantry.

The prize winners and scores follow:

		S.F. 50	S.F. 75	30 25	30 50	15 15	15 25	Agg.	Prize
1	*Garland, J. D., 1st Lt., 3d Inf., Ind.	121	101	134	110	129	126	721	Medal
2	†Taylor, H. L., 2d Lt., 21st Inf., U. S.	113	94	128	112	138	126	711	Medal
3	Dyer, O. L., Cpl., Co. B, 7th U. S. Inf.	120	102	122	100	135	128	707	Medal
4	LaMotte, C. K., Capt., 10th U. S. Inf.	118	112	116	111	129	120	706	Medal
5	Lane, A. P., N. Y. A. C.	114	97	129	107	133	115	695	Medal
6	Spencer, W. H., 2d Lt., 1st Inf., Mo.	107	109	125	109	131	113	694	Medal
7	Thomas, J. M., Q. M. Sgt., Tr. G, 3d U. S. Cav.	118	108	122	107	125	114	694	Medal
8	Turner, F. H., 1st Lt., U. S. Inf	112	94	126	106	128	127	693	Medal
9	Stadie, H. E., 1st Sgt., Co. L, 30th Inf. U. S.	114	104	124	117	119	109	687	Medal
10	Miller, C., Sgt., Tr. M, 2d U. S. Cav.	117	94	128	94	129	122	684	Medal
11	Bracken, E. J., Capt., 23d U. S. Inf.	107	96	119	111	132	117	682	Medal
12	Peal, J. F., Cpl., 20th U. S. Inf	110	93	120	115	122	117	677	Medal
13	Johnson, J. B., 2d Lt., 3d U. S. Cav.	111	112	113	91	123	123	673	Medal
14	Parmely, F., Capt., Kans. N. G	116	94	117	81	135	119	662	Medal
15	McKone, Sgt., Maj., Kans. N. G	116	94	117	81	135	119	662	Medal
16	Whitlock, W. P., Capt., 1st Inf., Ohio	118	105	125	97	98	119	662	Medal
17	‡Snyder, O. F., Capt., 17th U. S. Inf.	117	113	91	103	122	108	654	Medal
18	Peterson, S., Pvt., 1st Inf., Ill.	105	85	131	112	120	100	653	Medal
19	Munshower, E. F., Capt., 1st Inf., Md.	103	94	127	107	121	100	652	Medal
20	Snyder, M. D., 2d Lt., 3d Inf., Ind.	99	103	117	110	115	99	643	Medal
21	Brainard, E. H., 1st Lt., U. S. M. C.	102	108	127	79	115	109	640	
22	Springer, W. P., 1st Lt., 1st Inf., Vt.	90	83	112	105	134	114	638	
23	Bittle, E. E., Capt., 1st Inf., Ill.	111	89	126	59	131	121	637	
24	Boring, W. W., 1st Lt., 3d Inf., Tenn.	113	107	119	83	114	101	637	
25	Duce, C. K., Capt., 4th Inf., Md.	110	101	120	98	109	98	636	

* Highest Aggregate Time Fire, Prize, Medal and $15.
† Highest Aggregate Rapid Fire, Medal and $15.
‡ Highest Aggregate Slow Fire, Medal and $10.

By 12 o'clock noon the match was over and the national competitions for 1915 came to an end. Although they started in stormy weather, they wound up in bright sunshine. There was an immediate rush for camp to pack up and for the remainder of the day the quartermaster's wagons were busy carting baggage to the cars and the team captains settling their accounts. Barring the bad weather and the discomforts incident thereto, it must be said that the 1916 maches were highly successful from the standpoint of results accom-

(*Continued on page* 91.)

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A THANKSGIVING SUGGESTION.

IN VIEW of the increasing interest in national defense and the many inquiries that have been received by the conference committee on national preparedness from prominent clergymen, Henry A. Wise Wood, chairman of the conference committee on national preparedness, has addressed the following letter to a list of 100 prominent divines in various parts of the country:

"Reverend Sir:

The conference committe on national preparedness is working in behalf of peace through adequate preparedness, and it has been suggested to us that you might be glad to participate in the work, to the extent of discussing national preparedness in your Thanksgiving sermon.

The subject is appropriate. As President Wilson has well said, we do not want to change anything, but we do want to protect our homes and to insure our country against invasion. This we feel we can best do by being prepared for defense, if the need for it be thrust upon us.

Our rich heritage of civic and spiritual freedom, handed down to us at the cost of many lives and much suffering by our ancestors, and the present great prosperity of men of all institutions carry with them grave responsibilities which can only be discharged by the performance of those duties which public intelligence and public conscience make clear.

The events of the last year have shown us both our grave perils as a nation and the duty that lies before us in protecting our heritage, and in protecting the future of our children.

We are, therefore, of the opinion that Thanksgiving sermons this year may properly include at least a reference to the duty of adequately safeguarding here in our own land the spiritual advances that the world has made, at such great cost.

We are of course earnestly and ardently for peace but we feel that the peace-at-any-price plan is by all historical precedents only an unmistakable invitation to aggression by those who covet what we possess.

As I have the honor to be the chairman of the conference committee on national preparedness, representing in an organized way a very large membership among educated and peace-loving persons who are concerned for the welfare of our country, I should be pleased to have you write me, if you will, of your proposed cooperation in the manner suggested."

The responses already received indicate that the clergy of the country are keenly alive to the fact that nations as well as individuals may hide their talents in a napkin, and that national preparedness will be the principal theme of this year's Thanksgiving sermons.

WAR CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, now professor of economic history in Princeton University, formerly member of Congress and mayor of New York, has been traveling during the past six months in Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, and Holland. In the New York Times he records the impressions derived from this experience of travel during war time in four belligerent and two neutral countries. He finds that Germany is the only country visited whose domestic economy is least disturbed by the war. In the cities of Bavaria, Saxony, and Prussia there were "fewer young men in the streets than usual and more people in mourning, each individual is limited to 250 grams of war bread a day, and the beer gardens close at 9 in the evening, so as to reduce the consumption of beer for the benefit of the men at the front, otherwise there is nothing to show that Germany is at war. Prices are generally as they were before the war, and there is no lack of any of the necessities and luxuries of life. The schools, theaters and opera are going, the food in the restaurants is plentiful and good, by far the best and cheapest I have had this summer; there are enough excellent express trains, with sleeping and dining cars running on the usual schedules; plenty of horse and motor cabs, and an ample supply of men in the vigor and prime of life to carry on the economic and military existence of the state."

The Germans claim that their losses in killed, wounded and prisoners have been, on the west front, about one-third of those of the French and English, and on the east front about one-fifth of those of the Russians. They also claim that because of superior sanitation at the front, by giving the men bathing facilities, and more or less frequent changes of linen, for field laundries follow the troops, and by keeping the trenches in a reasonable state of cleanliness, 85 per cent of the wounded return to active service. Gas gangrene, that horrible filth-germ infection, which is the dread of French surgeons, is practically unknown in Germany, and typhus and cholera have thus far been excluded. Germany is quite able to care for her own wounded and requires neither surgeons nor nurses. Austria has 600,000 prisoners and Germany 1,400,000, and these are a large item of expense. The 400,000 French and the Russians are tractable and willing to work for wages and are friendly with each other. The English keep entirely apart, and even among themselves preserve their class distinctions. They generally decline to work. The Russian moujiks are better paid, better housed and clothed than they have ever been before. Germans of every class are confident of victory. No German ever says, "If we win," but always, "When we win." The Germans hate the English, feel more contempt than hatred for the Italians, respect for Russia, and deep respect and unbounded admiration for France.

The German sentiment toward the United States can best be described as one of pained astonishment. They cannot understand the constant talk in American newspapers of the violation of Belgian neutrality by the German Army, of the so-called "Belgian atrocities," which they declare never occurred, and of the Zeppelin raids, which, as they insist, were only undertaken in reprisal for the French raids on Freiburg of August 2 and 3, 1914, before the war had technically begun.

No German expressed himself in favor of war with the United States; on the contrary, all seemed honestly in favor of the maintenance of peace.

There is a saying in Germany that "Great Britain will never surrender as long as there is a single Frenchman left, or a single American dollar unspent."

IT LOOKS AS IF WE ARE DOOMED ANYWAY.

ACCORDING to Professor Ealand, the great authority on insects. the great Armageddon will not be between humans but between insects and ourselves, and will be of such a desperate nature that humanity may be wiped off the face of the earth.

Professor Ealand, in his remarkable work, "Insects and Man," says: "It is fortunate for man that the insect world is a house divided against itself. Except for this check the human race would be extinct in five or six years." The fecundity of many insects is enormous. Huxley estimated that, mishaps apart, a single green fly would in ten generations produce a mass of organic matter equivalent to 500,000,000 human beings, or as many as the whole population of the Chinese Empire! A vast swarm of locusts 2,000 miles in extent crossed the Red Sea in 1889, and eight years previously 1,300 tons of locust eggs were destroyed in Cyprus alone. It is quite a common occurrence for a South African locust swarm to have a frontage of 15 to 20 miles. and a length of 60 to 70 miles! The sky is blackened and the sun almost blotted out. As the swarm passes they devour practically every living leaf. The veldt is stripped of grass and every winter crop cut down; trees are broken by the sleeping locusts, and even washing hung out to dry has been devoured. Trains are stopped, and horses refuse to face a swarm.

After dealing with the depredations of the cotton weevil, gipsy moth, potato beetle, and many other destructive pests, the professor next comes to the host that carry disease. First in deadliness is the mosquito, which infects man with malaria, yellow fever, and filariasis. Many parts of the tropics and localities are practically uninhabitable to civilized man, owing to malaria, and this is especially the case in West Africa and parts of India. Unfortunately, it haunts especially the fertile, well-watered, and luxuriant tracts—precisely those which are of the greatest value to man. Creighton in the "Encyclopedia Britannica" says that "malaria has been estimated to produce half the entire mortality of the human race." In Italy, in 1900, millions of acres of agricultural land remained uncultivated because of malaria. The depopulation of the Campagna is atrributed to malaria, carried by mosqitoes, which entered with the mercenaries of Sulla and Marius. Malaria is also held responsible for the wiping out of the ancient Greeks.

Then comes the house fly as a carrier of typhoid and a host of other diseases. Sleeping sickness is caused by the tsetse fly, which render whole districts of Africa absolutely uninhabitable. It has been shown by experiment that one variety of ticks which feeds upon human blood will weigh after a meal ten times her original weight. Some species increase to thirty times their original weight.

Imagine, says Professor Ealand, a hungry 200-pound man weighing 6,000 pounds after a single meal, or even after many meals! Relapsing fever, spotted fever, a peculiarly deadly disease called verruga, are given man by ticks.

Then there are the lice which carry typhus and inflammatory rheumatism, and fleas, which transmit plague to man. As for the hosts that attack the domestic animals and give them disease, were it not for natural checks and the vigilance of man, there would not be a single animal left in the world within ten years! How is man to cope with this infinite fecundity? Scientists all over the world are working on the problem.

In the first place, it is absolutely essential that insectivorous birds be protected by most stringent legislation, and the next to "swat that fly" wherever you get the chance.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

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EVERY THURSDAY

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That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

A MILITARY POLICY POSSIBLE.

It is considered probable that more definite information of the plans of Secretary of War Garrison for the organization of our land forces with a view to national defense will be soon available. Pending the receipt of further information there is not unnatural apprehension on the part of those specially interested in the National Guard concerning the part that important force is to have in the new scheme.

It is reasonable to assume that in working out its plan the War Department has given due weight to all of the factors. It should not be a program to benefit the Army, the National Guard, or a Continental Army; but its main, in fact, its only purpose should be to give the country the best defensive system which can be obtained.

If to make the country stronger it is necessary to weaken the Army, to decrease the importance of the National Guard, or to have no Continental Army, then that course should be followed.

We do not believe this scheme contemplates the aggrandizement of one division of our military establishment at the expense of another. If it does that, it is not a good plan.

We would expect officers of the Army to consider that the most important force, and their inclination to subordinate other interests on behalf of the Army.

National Guardsmen would feel that they were doing right if they devoted more attention to the National Guard.

Men outside of the Army or the National Guard might feel themselves called to support with greater vigor a force similar to the Continental Army.

None of these gentlemen would be acting with a selfish or unworthy motive, but each would think his own force more valuable because he knew it better.

There is but one point of view from which to consider the question of national defense. That point is: What is the best for the country? If, to give us a proper defense system, we have to wipe out every existing military establishment and create new ones, that should be done.

Let us look the situation squarely in the face. A real crisis confronts this country. The spirit now aroused in the people will give us a proper military policy and a reasonable system of land defense if those whose duty it is to insure the protection of the country approach the solution of the problem in the right spirit.

No sacrifice of individual opinion is too great to make for the purpose of securing united action for a real military policy.

We believe that an Army, a National Guard, and a Continental Army are all necessary and indispensable parts of our military establishment. We know the Army should be increased; we are sure the National Guard should receive further Federal appropriations and more support from the Government, and we are of the opinion that a Continental Army along the lines suggested will be of great service.

Every man alive to the best interests of his country must be united upon principles; let us settle any differences we may have as to details before the plan is offered to Congress, and then as sure as day follows night the country will have a military policy suited to its needs.

HORRORS OF WAR.

In a speech before the recent Midwest Conference on Preparedness at Davenport, Iowa, Senator Albert B. Cummins gave utterance to this thought:

"When the war closes we will have the best chance we have ever had to civilize the law of the ocean and widen the rights of neutral nations in commerce. We ought to go forward upon the hypothesis that peace, not war, is the normal condition of mankind and that if unhappily two or more countries find it necessary to resort to arms, the business of peaceful powers shall not be either destroyed or interrupted."

Though not upon the hypothesis mentioned by the Iowa Senator, this nation, ever since it was a nation, has been squarely and honestly standing for the principle that when two or more nations are at war "the business of peaceful powers shall not be either destroyed or interrupted," a fact which must be very well known to Senator Cummins.

The law of the ocean was civilized many, many years ago; the rights of neutral nations in commerce long have been recognized. The trouble is that the nations now at war have openly and flagrantly violated the law of the ocean and disregarded the rights of neutral nations, going further in that direction than any belligerent power previously dared to go during the life of this republic.

Senator Cummins's suggestion is tantamount to a suggestion that a law be enacted making murder a crime. Some who profess to be statesmen think that all evils, national and international, may be cured by the simple process of "making a law against it." Apparently Senator Cummins is one of these.

New law is not needed; of that there is an abundance. Ability to make belligerents recognize and observe that law is the only thing that will produce the happy results pictured by the distinguished orator. Existing conditions demonstrate the truth of this.

Even before the American Revolution the respective rights of neutrals and belligerents had been settled and clearly defined by the conventional law of Europe, to which all the maritime powers had given their sanction in the treaties concluded among themselves. The few practical infractions, in time of war, of the principles thus recognized by them were disavowed upon the return of peace by new stipulations again acknowledging the existence of the rights of neutrals as set down in the maritime code.

One of the first acts of the United States as a nation was the sanction of the principles upon which they were founded, as declared in the treaty of commerce of 1778 with the King of France. These principles were that free ships give freedom in the merchandise, except contraband goods, which were clearly defined, and that neutrals might sail freely to and between enemies' ports, except such as were actually blockaded. Subsequent treaties, subsequent decisions and subsequent declarations by this nation consistently have upheld these principles.

Why, then, though once adhering to these principles, have the present warring nations violated them; why do the horrors and the inhuman practices of this war transcend the horrors of the Napoleonic wars; why is the law of the ocean made another "scrap of paper?"

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Is not the answer to be found in the too-wide acceptance of the very hypothesis suggested by Senator Cummins that "peace, not war, is the normal condition of mankind?"

War in the eighteenth century in Europe, came near to being the normal condition. Out of the welter of those wars came the maritime code and a general effort to limit as far as possible the evil effects of war on nonbelligerents. Frankly recognizing war as an imminent possibility, nations moved to confine war to the actual belligerents and to safeguard the innocent.

But a century later, in the latter decades of the nineteenth century, the school of pacifists arose. "There shall be no more war" was the edict of this school. Its efforts were to abolish, not to minimize the evil effects of war. War it would not recognize even as a possibility. It multiplied treaties to that end until treaties became very cheap commodities. It openly scoffed at any "rules of civilized warfare"—which rules include the maritime code—since, they argued, "there can be no such thing as civilized warfare."

The result of these teachings and preachings you may read in the story of the European conflict. The nations have reverted to a barbarism undreamed of 100 years ago. They have wantonly murdered American women and children and confiscated and destroyed American goods on the high seas bound from neutral port to neutral port, in violation of the plain mandates of international law.

And yet the best suggestions one of the nation's leaders, the Senator from Iowa, has to offer is that we make some more law. "The suggestion," he adds, "that we ought to enter upon a program which, when finished, will make the United States the dominant naval force of the world, does not commend itself to me." It is gratifying to know that all the nation's leaders do not think with him.

SECRETARY DANIELS EXPLAINS.

THERE has been a great deal of speculation as to why the Navy was not represented in the National Matches this year. General Foster, of Florida, used every endeavor to get the department to reconsider and send a team and Gov. Park Trammell, of Florida, took the matter up direct with Secretary Daniels without results. The Secretary did, however, write to Governor Trammell, explaining the attitude of the department and telling why the decision had been made not to send a team. His letter follows:

"I have received your letter of the second of August relating to the Navy Department's policy as to the participation of Navy teams in competitive rifle matches.

I appreciate your interest in this matter, which must naturally be intensified by the fact that the National Matches are to be held this year in your State, and I assure you that I greatly sympathize with the purposes of this national competition in stimulating public interest in small-arms practice both in our naval and military services and among civilians. It is to this last-named body that in time of great need our country must turn for the resources of its defense, and a wide knowledge of the use of small arms among our citizens cannot fail to add to our sense of confidence in our capacity to resist aggression, as well as in our ability to meet and repel an invasion.

As to the relation of the Navy to the development of skill in small-arms firing, I think at the outset it is necessary to consider the Navy's mission in the event of war. Primarily the Navy during times of peace must prepare itself to meet the enemy on the sea. Each one of the individuals that man our fleet must, when war comes, find his post of duty on shipboard and must during peace be trained to the highest point of efficiency possible in doing the duties of his station. Each member of the crew of a ship must constantly have in view as the object of his effort the making of his ship efficient for battle, and each ship of the fleet in like manner must strive for the efficiency of the fleet as a whole.

Having the above facts fully in mind, the Navy Department has given every possible assistance and encouragement to the development of small-arms target practice in that branch of the Navy, the Marine Corps, which you fail to appreciate is a part and a very important part of the Navy, comprising as it does about one-fifth of the personnel. Orders were given some months ago to send not only the Marine rifle team but if necessary a battalion of Marines to assist at and participate in the coming matches at Jacksonville. In the beginning when the practices were held in one or two places only and it was not necessary to take the bluejackets away from their duties for too long a time, it was for a while considered by some a good thing to send the bluejacket teams, but at no time was the idea unanimously concurred in by the officers of the service. As the requirements of the fleet became more exacting and the requests to send these men to more numerous places were made, it was considered to interfere too much with the more important duties of the men.

The training of bluejackets in the use of small arms and their drill in military formations serve a very useful purpose in accustoming the men to the correct ideas of military discipline and obedience and competitive target firing among ships' teams in the fleet serves like athletic competition to keep alive the fleet idea, afford entertainment to the crews and heighten their morals. But bluejackets are not soldiers and their use in landing operations should only be resorted to when Marine or Regular soldiers are not available and their continuance in such service should be limited to the shortest possible time required to replace them on shore by Regular troops. They are not good soldiers because necessarily and rightfully their whole training is devoted to making them good men-of-warsmen; further, when landed as soldiers they strip the ships from which they are landed of their strength and incur the risk of losing highly trained men and of permanently crippling the ships which lose them.

For the above reasons, upon the advice of those who are the experts in such matters and who study the best interest of the various elements of the naval service, the department has deemed it wise to adopt the rule that bluejacket rifle teams should not participate in matches outside of the naval service. Such participation tends to divert the interest of the participants from the channels of their legitimate training and places undue emphasis upon a form of training for which they have no great need. The department will, however, continue to encourage this practice among the Marines and make an effort to have them attend the matches whenever the exigencies of the service permit it."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN RIFLE.

By Gen. George W. Wingate.

PART VII.

THIS .45 Springfield was operated by a hinged block forming the rear part of the barrel, which was thrown forward by a thumb piece. Sometimes the catch in an old gun would not work and the breech block would blow out, but this rarely hurt any one. On the whole it was a first-class and serviceable gun, and for a long time was superior to any other military rifle. While it was shorter, lighter and better balanced than the old, muzzle-loading rifle of that name, and than the needle gun, yet it was 51.9 inches long and weighed 8.38 pounds. The barrel was 32.6 inches long, with three shallow grooves having a twist of one turn to 22 inches.

The cartridge was central fire containing seventy grains of black powder and a 405-grain, oval-nosed and hardened bullet. Eleven cartridges weighed a pound. The sights were much finer than the old Springfield and were graduated to 1,100 yards. But they followed the old military tradition that a soldier could be trusted to move the bar on his rear sight up and down to allow for distances but not to move it sideways to allow for the wind. These were improved at different times and became first class, the rear sight having a screw by which the bar could be moved sideways so as to constitute a wind gauge. Later a wind gauge was put upon it.

This rifle, besides being placed in the hands of the Army, was also after a few years issued to the National Guard of the different States, New York dispensing with its .50 caliber Remington, Connecticut with its Peabody and the other States with the somewhat heterogeneous variety of rifles with which their Guards were armed. Up to 800 yards this rifle was very accurate, at 900 it was good, and at 1,000 yards it was fair, but it lacked power to be accurate at distances over 1,000 yards.

The velocity was 1,200 feet a second, which slowed up to 711.6 feet at 1,000 yards. This made such a curved trajectory that in firing at 500 yards at a standing man he would not be hit if he was actually at 462 yards or less, or at 536 yards or over. At 1,000 yards this "dangerous distance" was only 22 yards. It was, however, as good as any other military rifle.

This was demonstrated in 1889 when a team from the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia went to England and shot with this rifle, and although they were not allowed to shoot in any of the great matches at Wimbledon because it had a "wind gauge" on its rear sight, which the British considered was too delicate for war, they used it in five different matches in that country against the Hon. Artillery, the Royal Berkshires, the London Rifle Brigade, Sussex and the South London Rifles, in all of which they were successful. It was a

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remarkable feat and they were given a public reception at the city hall in New York by the mayor and the N. R. A. on their return.

The defeat of the Army team at Creedmoor in 1875 was one of the best things for military rifle shooting that ever occurred. Every effort was thereafter made by the officers and men of the line to improve themselves in shooting.

The contests of the National Rifle Association and the many other rifle matches that took place afforded a constant comparison as to the value of the army ammunition and sights as compared with those made by private manufacturers, in which the former for a long time did not appear to advantage. This, as well as the influence of the officers of the Army who became expert marksmen finally reacted upon the Ordnance Department which began to shake off the complacent feeling that what it had instituted was perfect, and to make improvements.

The manner in which they acted before this took place may be illustrated by two incidents: At a test of some new ammunition at Frankford Arsenal which the writer, who was then president of the National Rifle Association and also of the National Guard Association, was invited to make so as to understand how good it was, the rifle which was used and which was stated to be such a favorite as to be called "Betsey" and to be always used for testing ammunition, proved to be so worn that it would not throw the bullets inside a 3-foot circle at 200 yards.

Another was that he once called upon Gen. S. V. Benét, the then Chief of Ordnance at Washington, and told the latter he had received a letter from Sir Henry Halford (who had been captain of a number of British teams that had come to this country, and who was recognized as one of the highest authorities on the subject of rifle shooting in Great Britain) stating that the experiments which were being made there with the .50 caliber had demonstrated that it was greatly superior to the larger caliber, and that it would be well for American riflemen to look into the matter, and that the National Rifle Association desired to call the attention of General Benét to this important fact.

The latter replied that he was aware of what was going on in England and had sent over there and obtained "a cartridge," and opened his desk and exhibited the single cartridge which he had obtained! If it had been General Crozier, the present Chief of Ordnance, he would have said that he had purchased 50,000 of the cartridges in question and had already devised a great improvement upon them which he was expecting to introduce in a short time.

The improvements in firearms and ammunition, and particularly those used in the Army, have greatly increased the standard of marksmanship both in it and in the National Guard. This has been especially the case since the Spanish War. The officers both of the Army and the Ordnance Department have become broadminded and enterprising and in consequence great improvements in both rifles and ammunition have developed which are constantly continuing. Some of these were initiated abroad and have been improved here; others originated in this country.

In these the National Board for the Improvement of Rifle Practice which is composed of officers of the Army and Navy and of the National Guard of the States who have had extended experience in rifle shooting and in the National Rifle Matches which are now aided by Congress, has exercised an important influence.

The history of the Spanish War showed as much as did that of the Civil War that the American volunteers cannot shoot. As war comes too quickly to teach them it is necessary, if our Volunteers are to be effective, that they should be taught in boyhood the use of the rifle. Such teaching has been introduced by the Public Schools Athletic League in the high schools of New York City with great success and is being taken up by the schools of many other cities. It is of the utmost national importance that it should be fostered by all patriotic people.

SMOKELESS POWDER.

Smokeless powder was first made for cannon. While black powder has as its main ingredients sulphur, saltpeter and charcoal, smokeless powder is made up of various substances of a woody nature which are saturated with some solutions of a nitro character. In other words, its basis is often of nitroglycerine, the substance of which dynamite is made. Great difficulty has been experienced in making this powder so as to dilute the nitro part of it and prevent the tremendous explosive effect it at first had.

The first smokeless powder largely resembled some breakfast food chopped fine. That now used in our Army looks like short pieces of the lead of small lead pencils with a hole running lengthways through each piece. If placed on a table and lit with a match it burns like splinters from a match. But when confined and ignited by a blow of a heavy primer it explodes, making a gas which is more powerful than that coming from gunpowder.

It was introduced in shotguns about 1863 and was known in England as "Schultze." The Dettmer powder was a kind that was extensively used for the same purpose in the United States. Many other varieties have since been invented. Up to some thirty years ago none was thoroughly reliable, the cartridge being apt to go off with a very heavy shock which frequently burst the gun barrel. This has now been completely overcome so that powder of this description has for years been in universal use in bird shooting, as it permits the firer to see whether he has hit his bird and to fire a second barrel instantly.

It was much more difficult to adapt smokeless powder to rifles than it was to shotguns, as the greater weight and friction of the bullet over that of shot created a resistance which largely increased the powder pressure. About 1875 A. L. Hepburn, who was a member of the first American rifle team, which will be spoken of later, and who was an expert in the rifle department of the Remington Gun Company, gave the author a sample of smokeless rifle powder, stating that "while it sometimes shot well, he had blown up three rifle barrels with it so far." As the recipient of the gift did not have Mr. Hepburn's facilities for getting new guns and was also greatly attached to the rifles that he had, he deemed it wise not to try this new invention.

After a number of years the difficulties which were at first connected with this powder were removed, so that it is now not only safe and reliable in rifles but so preferable to black powder that it has entirely replaced it. The powder gases which it generates are, however, so much more rapid and powerful than those formed by black powder that the breech mechanism of the old-fashioned guns will not stand the pressure. This is the reason why the 71st New York and other National Guard regiments that were sent to Cuba armed with a .45 Springfield were obliged to use black powder, while the Regulars had smokeless.

For some inscrutable reason, charges for shotguns are calculated by apothecary's measure, *i. e.*, drams, while those used in rifles are figured by avoirdupois, *i. e.*, grains; the first being measured and the last weighed. Three and one-half drams of black powder, which was the charge usually used in an ordinary shotgun, corresponded to 100 grains.

Smokeless powder is lighter and more bulky than black powder, so that 3 drams or 28 grains of it are equivalent in a shotgun to 3½ drams of black powder. There is considerable difference between the different kinds of smokeless powder.

The 50 grains of the kind of smokeless used in the new Springfield is much more powerful than the 70 grains of black powder which constituted the charge of the old .45, while the bullet weighs 150 grains as against the 405 grains of the .45.

Smokeless powder brought another military revolution, as it did away with the obscuring clouds of smoke which had previously made warfare "a battle in a fog" and located the position of those firing. It also developed a great deal more power than was the case with black powder, in fact, so much so that the barrels and breech mechanism of ordinary rifles could not stand the pressure of the powder gases.

To provide the stronger and therefore thicker barrel which was required for this powder, the caliber of the bullet was reduced from .45 to .30. This smaller diameter of the bullet made such a difference in the resistance of the air to the projectile as to greatly increase its velocity and the consequent range.

THE MATCHES AT JACKSONVILLE.

(*Continued from page* 87.)

plished and the records made throughout the shooting was of the highest order. This was largely due to the excellent quality of ammunition furnished this year by the Ordnance Department. Of course in the big National Rifle Association individual matches many used special 180-grain stuff.

Several of the innovations tried out this year have come to stay. Squadding only one competitor on a target was one of them; the system of having a key number for target assignments is another. The posting of scores on the large board at the firing line was also highly successful and probably will become a permanent fixture at future competitions.

The question of the relative value of annual and biennial matches was a constant theme of discussion whenever there was a gathering of shooters and it was the concensus of opinion that divisional competitions never would be made successful. Practically all The Adjutants General present were not favorably disposed to send teams to divisional shoots, and it looks as though the divisional proposition would die a natural death from lack of support.

If we go back to annual National Matches, there may come a time when the Militia may have to cooperate in furnishing the necessary soldiers to act as scorers and markers. It would be a great saving to the Government if it had a permanently equipped range where the National Matches could be held, and thus avoid the constant duplica-

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tion and waste of equipment made necessary by the changing around from range to range.

One noticeable feature and one often discussed was the absence of old faces. Casey, Richard, Chesley, and Hessian were all missed. Of course every team had to have six new men and many of these new men distinguished themselves. No longer do a few semi-professionals carry off all the choice prizes.

The failure of the National Press Association to distribute the results of the matches throughout the country was most disappointing to the competitors. It is somewhat discouraging to the teams to get no notice at all from their home papers; in fact, one would not know that there was a national shooting competition going on if one depended on the daily paper for one's information.

The presence everywhere on the range of Col. "Jack" Dooley was as usual the case. A National Match without Dooley would be difficult to picture.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Adjutant General Foster and the officers of the Florida National Guard. It was largely due to the activities of General Foster that the Florida range was perfected and made eligible as a place where the National Matches could be shot and when the executive officer and his staff appeared on the scene the Florida officers gave them their most whole-souled support and assistance.

Florida Notes.

If there was one feature of the Florida matches which lacked the old vigor and go of Camp Perry it was Commercial Row. Whether the location was not suitable, and most of the occupants claimed that this was owing to its distance from camp, Commercial Row was more or less a failure, especially financially. This row was located parallel to the railroad and off from the beaten path between the competitors' camps and the range to the left. Approaching it from the range, one might almost butt into an aeroplane on his left. This, however, was not a real art but a fake one used by the photographer whose headquarters were adjacent. The official photographer for the matches was Mr. P. A. Wolfe, a most energetic man, who tried hard to please everybody, but he was working under the difficulty of bad weather and inefficient help, as well as inadequate quarters to handle all the business which came his way. He did excellent work, however, his prices were reasonable and the shooters seemed satisfied. His permanent headquarters are at St. Augustine, where he can be reached if anyone desires pictures taken by him.

Opposite him was the tent of the U. S. Cartridge Co., presided over by a Marine orderly, and established in this office was also Mr. Ballard, of "Acme" power solvent fame. Next to him on the right came the tent of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., presided over by Mr. Thomas Davis, who has only lately become a benedict, who naturally was somewhat homesick in being such a distance from his bride. Next came the tent of the Remington Arms-UMC Co., in charge of Mr. Frank Kahrs, the former business manager of ARMS AND THE MAN. With him were Mr. Leigh Burch and Mr. A. P. Lane, the latter coming down principally to shoot. Next came the tent of the Colt's Patent Firearms Co., with Messrs. Phelps and Porter in charge. Mr. Frank Hoppe, of No. 9 fame, having no headquarters of his own, made his headquarters promiscuously in the whole row.

Returning to the left we find next to the photographer the office of a laundry company and next to it Mr. P. J. O'Hare, purveyor of rifleman's supplies and accesories. Mr. O'Hare had a monopoly of this class of trade at the range, being the only dealer of rifleman's supplies on the grounds, and the business representative on the ground of ARMS AND THE MAN. Next to him came a couple of unoccupied tents, then came the permanent midway. First there was a barber shop, then a little store for souvenirs, followed by the telegraph and postoffices, a newsstand, a soft-drink booth and the express company. These were all in the same building of the mess hall, which also ran a quick-lunch counter. Capt. Basil Middleton, of Indiana, had on sale a new cleaning compound called "Solvol."

The well-known long-range rifle shot of Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Winder, the inventor of the Winder system for indoor instruction in rifle shooting, had his exhibition cabinet on the range next to the 300-yard firing line.

Scores of the National Team Match.

1. *U. S. Infantry* (*Prize, National Trophy,* $450 *and Medals*).
(Class A.)

	R.F. 200	R.F. 300	300	600	1000	Agg.
Burt, F. T., 1st Lieut., 23d Inf	49	49	73	72	57	300
Smith, Stanley, Sgt., Co. E, 22d Inf	50	50	70	69	70	309
La Motte, C. K., Capt., 19th Inf	50	50	70	71	63	304
Taylor, H. L., 2d Lieut., 21st Inf	50	50	70	71	66	307
Vereer, T. E., Sgt., Co. G, 14th Inf	47	49	72	72	63	303
Potter, Elvis, Pvt., Co. M, 19th Inf	49	50	71	71	56	297
Dyer, O. L., Corpl., Co. B, 7th Inf	48	48	69	67	69	302
Peal, F. F., Corpl., Co. C, 20th Inf	50	50	68	72	66	306
Stadie, H. E., 1st Sgt., Co. L, 30th Inf	50	50	68	70	73	311
Clark, A. A., Sgt., Co. I, 20th Inf	50	50	67	65	65	297
Hodges, C. H., 2d Lieut., 6th Inf	50	50	69	71	61	301
McCormick, J. W., Sgt., Co. K, 6th Inf	50	50	70	68	71	309
	594	596	837	839	780	3646

2. *U. S. Marine Corps* (*Prize,* $350 *and Bronze Medals*).
(Class A.)

Arnett, Roscoe, Gun Sgt	48	48	72	72	64	304
Clyds, C. H., Gun Sgt	50	48	69	70	69	306
Hagen, Andrew, Gun Sgt	50	48	71	72	66	307
Ford, W. H., Corpl	50	50	70	71	56	297
Baptist, Henry, Gun Sgt	48	50	70	71	65	304
Kase, G. S., Sgt	50	50	73	66	69	308
Coppedge, J. F., Corpl	49	50	72	69	66	306
Parsons, H. L., 1st Lieut	50	50	72	66	67	305
Jackson, Jos., Gun Sgt	48	50	67	71	69	305
Lienhard, Jacob, Sgt	49	45	70	69	68	301
Farquharson, Archie, Sgt	50	50	73	70	66	309
Piper, E. B., Coprl	48	50	66	65	61	290
	590	589	845	832	786	3642

3. *U. S. Cavalry* (*Prize,* $300 *and Bronze Medals*).
(Class A.)

Grandy, John, Corpl., Tr. D, 2d Cav	50	49	69	74	66	308
Sorrels, W. T., Sgt., Tr. G, 6th Cav	47	49	69	68	57	290
Nicholson, W. C. F., 1st Lieut., 9th Cav	47	49	69	72	64	301
Scheffer, R. E., Sgt., Tr. A, 2d Cav	50	50	66	71	65	302
Palmer, R. H., Sgt., Troop M, 3d Cav	49	49	72	64	71	305
Kraft, G. W., Sgt., Tr. C, 13th Cav	45	47	66	66	69	293
Tate, R. F., 1st Lieut., 8th Cav	47	50	68	70	66	301
Miller, Charley, Sgt., Tr. M, 2d Cav	49	50	68	71	61	298
Thomas, J. M., Sgt., Tr. G, 3d Cav	49	50	69	67	61	296
Kight, C. H., Sgt., Co. M, U. S. Engrs	47	50	70	67	68	302
Feiss, A., 1st Sgt., Tr. M, 3d Cav	47	50	72	67	56	292
Adams, H. L., Sgt., Tr. B, 15th Cav	50	49	72	72	66	309
	577	592	830	829	770	3598

4. *Massachusetts* (*Prize,* $250 *and Medals*).
(Class A.)

Kean, F. H., Sgt., Co. G, 5th Inf	48	46	70	70	63	297
Elliott, G. R., 2d Lieut., 8th Inf	47	49	69	68	54	287
Wise, S. W., 1st Lieut., 1st Sq., Cav	47	43	71	70	64	295
Bryant, M. E., Corpl., Tr. C, 1st Sq., Cav	47	49	69	73	64	302
Stewart, J. S., Sgt., Co. C, 1st C. C	50	50	73	68	59	300
Firth, A. W., Sgt., Co. L, 8th Inf	50	49	71	69	66	305
Mack, G. T., Sgt., Co. B, 6th Inf	50	49	68	70	62	299
Fish, C. G., Pvt., Co. A, 6th Inf	48	50	70	68	65	301
Lawless, J. T., Color Sgt., 9th Inf	48	50	72	71	73	314
Robar, A. L., Cook, Co. K, 2d Inf	49	50	70	67	65	301
Loughlin, J. F., Corpl., Co. H, 6th Inf	44	49	66	72	61	292
Fields, L., Q. M. Sgt., Co. I, 8th Inf	46	50	66	72	60	294
	574	584	835	838	756	3587

5. *Oregon* (*Prize, Bronze Medals*).
(Class A.)

Myers, C. A., M. A. A., 2d Cl., N. M	50	48	67	72	63	300
Wolford, J. H., 1st Sgt., 4th Co., C. A. C	50	50	70	70	62	302
Pearson, S. W., Sgt., 7th Co., C. A. C	50	50	66	68	64	298
Chase, D. R., Corpl., 7th Co., C. A. C	49	50	65	71	56	291
Schwarz, A. A., 1st Sgt., Co. B, 3d Inf	47	42	65	69	67	290
Wooten, E. V., Q. M. Sgt., Co. B, 3d Inf	50	49	69	69	66	303
Stevens, O. A., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf	50	43	70	69	70	302
Irwin, G. L., Corpl., 1st Co., C. A. C	43	45	62	71	64	285
Spooner, L. S., Ensign, N. M	47	50	67	70	62	296
Spooner, L. H., Corp., Co. A, 3d Cav	47	49	69	69	72	306
Tennis, L. C., Sgt., 6th Co., C. A. C	45	48	68	69	62	292
Conner, H. B., 1st Sgt., 6th Co., C. A. C	48	49	73	68	71	309
	576	573	811	835	779	3574

6. *Wisconsin* (*Prize, Bronze Medals*).
(Class A.)

Russell, J. H., Sgt., Co. L, 2d Inf	48	50	68	68	69	303
Rossman, F., 1st Sgt., Co. A, 3d Inf	48	50	68	70	63	399
Shiells, W. J., Sgt., Co. E, 1st Inf	49	50	66	70	63	298
Leudtke, W., 1st Sgt., Co. B, 1st Inf	50	48	68	72	62	300
Mueller, W., Q. M. Sgt., Co. A, 2d Inf	50	50	67	70	66	303
Mittelsteadt, W., Sgt., Co. A, 2d Inf	47	48	66	66	62	283
Schwandt, G. C., 1st Lieut., 2d Inf	47	49	68	69	53	286
Verner, J. P., Mus., Co. G, 1st Inf	50	50	71	72	57	300
Gaartz, A. E., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf	49	48	64	68	61	290
Brown, C. M., 1st Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf	49	50	68	69	67	303
Gay, J. B., Sgt., Hdqrs, 3d Inf	50	48	68	67	66	299
Lystad, A., Corp., Co. C, 3d Inf	50	47	69	66	71	303
	581	588	811	827	760	3567

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7. *New York* (*Prize, Bronze Medals*).

(Class A.)

Dardingkiller, F. M., Qm. Sgt., 2d Bri. Hq.	47	49	71	70	65	302
Martens, C. C., Corpl., Co. H, 71st Inf....	47	50	70	67	65	299
Fischer, A. J., Sgt., Co. D, 74th Inf.....	49	49	70	70	58	296
Smith, F. C., Q. M. Sgt., Co. M, 1st Inf....	49	50	69	71	67	306
Leavitt, A. B., Pvt., Co. D, 7th Inf.....	48	46	67	61	66	288
Bryant, G. E., Ord. Sgt., 23d Inf.....	47	50	72	68	60	297
Schmidt, C. F., Q. M. Sgt., Co. A, 1st Inf..	48	47	68	67	67	297
Kendall, C. A., Capt., 74th Inf.....	45	49	57	65	66	292
Groesbeck, E., 1st Lieut., 2d Inf.....	49	42	65	70	64	290
Knuebel, J. D., 1st Lieut., 2d Inf.....	48	48	63	68	65	292
Rodgers, J. D., Corpl., Co. E, 2d Inf.....	48	48	71	68	72	307
Knust, J. H., 1st Lieut., 74th Inf.....	46	48	65	68	73	300
	571	576	818	813	788	3566

8. *Pennsylvania* (*Prize, Hilton Trophy, Bronze Medals and* $350).

(Class B.)

Bishop, C. B., Capt., 1st Inf.....	47	47	71	69	63	297
Bridge, J. F., Sgt., 14th Inf.....	48	49	71	67	68	303
Ebersole, B., 1st Sgt., Co. G, 10th Inf.....	49	50	66	64	70	299
Tilton, E. M., Sgt., Co. E, 10th Inf.....	47	50	67	70	63	297
Volz, E. A., Sgt., 13th Inf.....	48	48	69	59	70	294
Guy, C. E., Sgt., Co. B, 10th Inf.....	50	47	66	70	71	304
Gerdes, C. W., Corpl., Co. D, 8th Inf.....	47	49	71	71	67	305
Bomer, H. A., Corpl., Co. I, 10th Inf.....	42	49	67	69	72	299
Close, W., Art., Co. I, 10th Inf.....	49	48	67	66	71	301
Sweeting, E. W., Art., Co. I, 16th Inf.....	49	47	68	72	66	302
Haagen, T. C., Pvt., Co. L, 3d Inf.....	43	47	68	71	55	284
Bridge, C. S., Pvt., Co. B, 14th Inf.....	50	46	66	61	55	278
	569	577	817	809	791	3563

9. *Minnesota* (*Prize,* $250 *and Bronze Medals*).

(Class B).

Blade, E. J., Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf.....	49	48	72	72	66	307
Bruce, E. L., Sgt., Co. D, 1st Inf.....	48	48	68	68	68	300
Nash, J. L., Art., Co. F, 1st Inf.....	46	50	70	71	70	307
Wilson, M. J., Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf.....	48	49	65	70	69	301
Parkhill, P. E., Capt., 1st Inf.....	45	49	65	72	64	295
Schmitt, S. V., Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf.....	50	50	72	71	65	308
Johnson, H. C., Sgt., Co. K, 2d Inf.....	49	49	70	69	50	287
Canright, H. H., 2d Lieut., 2d Inf.....	48	48	65	64	50	275
Franklin, E. R., Pvt., Co. C, 3d Inf.....	46	49	67	70	61	293
Adams, A. A., Corpl., Co. C, 3d Inf.....	50	46	71	70	47	284
Cotton, R. E., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf.....	49	50	68	70	60	297
Hesse, H. E., Sgt., Co. C, 1st Inf.....	48	49	74	70	67	308
	576	585	827	837	737	3562

10. *Kansas* (*Prize, Bronze Medals*).

(Class A.)

Walling, G. N., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf.....	48	49	72	72	66	307
Broberg, O. W., 1st Sgt., Co. I, 1st Inf.....	44	47	69	67	56	283
Cole, E. A., Capt., I. S. A. P.....	48	47	69	67	61	292
Walton, K., Q. M. Sgt., Co. H, 1st Inf.....	45	48	66	69	60	288
Daum, M. F., 1st Sgt., Co. M, 1st Inf.....	50	47	67	67	61	292
Vaughn, F. H., Capt., 2d Inf.....	50	49	69	68	66	302
McKone, S. A., Sgt. Maj., 1st Inf.....	49	47	72	66	68	302
Seamons, R., 1st Sgt., Co. H, 1st Inf.....	46	50	69	66	67	298
Parmely, F., Capt., 1st Inf.....	50	49	66	66	68	299
Harmon, W. H., Sgt., Co. E, 1st Inf.....	50	48	67	66	67	298
Stryker, W. L., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf.....	49	44	69	66	68	296
Sawyer, G. P., Capt., 2d Inf.....	47	49	67	72	68	303
	576	574	822	812	776	3560

11. *Illinois* (*Prize,* $225 *and Bronze Medals*).

(Class B.)

Clinnin, J. V., Maj., 1st Inf.....	46	49	70	68	65	298
Rosenwicz, P., 1st Sgt., Co. F, 7th Inf.....	49	49	71	70	61	300
Fife, H. A., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf.....	47	50	65	72	43	277
Felt, L., Sgt., Co. L, 2d Inf.....	49	50	68	73	64	304
Smith, E. G., 2d Lieut., 6th Inf.....	50	48	69	66	61	294
Moore, L. T., Ord. Sgt., 1st Inf.....	47	47	69	66	69	298
Bittle, E., Capt., 1st Inf.....	50	49	69	69	67	304
Salisbury, F., 1st Sgt., Co. G, 6th Inf.....	50	50	69	70	55	294
Melville, J. D., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf.....	46	49	69	68	66	298
Peterson, S., Pvt., M. G. Co., 1st Inf.....	50	50	63	68	57	288
Wingerter, E. L., Capt., 5th Inf.....	46	49	68	72	67	302
Meyer, H. E., Sgt., M. G. Co., 1st Inf.....	50	49	69	74	62	304
	580	589	817	836	737	3559

12. *Wyoming* (*Prize,* $200 *and Bronze Medals*).

(Class C.)

Wade, J. A., 1st Lieut., 3rd Inf.....	50	50	69	69	57	295
Freel, J. H., Sgt., Co. A, 3d Inf.....	49	50	71	68	59	297
Gettys, C. M., 1st Lieut., 3d Inf.....	49	50	69	69	66	303
Nolan, D. J., Sgt., Co. A, 3d Inf.....	47	50	70	69	55	291
Bishop, L. C., Capt., 3d Inf.....	50	43	67	65	64	289
Bishop, S., Pvt., Co. F, 3d Inf.....	49	49	64	69	64	295
Martin, F., Sgt., Co. G, 3d Inf.....	47	39	65	67	67	285
Hylton, J. F., 1st Lieut., 3d Inf.....	49	46	70	69	62	296
Otey, B., Sgt. Maj., 3d Inf.....	50	50	71	73	61	305
Walker, F., Sgt., Co. F, 3d Inf.....	47	44	69	66	66	292
Yingst, C., Sgt., Co. E, 3d Inf.....	48	50	67	69	64	298
Meyer, J. F., Capt., 3d Inf.....	43	46	67	68	70	294
	578	567	819	821	755	3540

13. *Maryland* (*Prize, Medals*).

(Class B.)

Grahe, J. P., Q. M. Sgt., Co. A, 1st Inf....	48	49	71	67	54	289
Gemmill, Frank, Reg. Q. M. Sgt., 4th Inf...	47	50	71	68	57	293
Garner, C. S., Corpl., Co. M, 5th Inf.....	46	47	68	68	64	293
Young, J. W., Sgt., Co. A, 1st Inf.....	49	47	71	67	62	296
Castle, G. H., Sgt., Co. A, 1st Inf.....	47	46	69	72	66	300
Munshower, E. F., Capt., 1st Inf.....	50	49	67	69	62	297
Bradley, J. M., Sgt., Co. C, 1st Inf.....	49	45	68	64	60	286
Search, W. W., 2d Lieut., 5th Inf.....	47	48	69	69	66	299
Duce, C. K., Capt., 4th Inf.....	47	46	69	69	70	301
Castle, H. L., Pvt., Co. A, 1st Inf.....	49	49	70	67	62	297
Miller, F. A., Sgt., Co. M, 5th Inf.....	47	45	65	73	57	287
Wright, E. O. Col.-Sgt., 5th Inf.....	47	49	63	67	63	289
	573	570	821	820	743	3527

14. *Virginia* (*Prize, Medals*).

(Class B.)

Cole, D. F., Capt., 1st Inf.....	42	50	69	68	61	290
Tostlewait, C. J., Sgt., Co. D, 1st Inf.....	42	50	70	70	50	282
Rice, H. H., Maj., J. A. Gen. Dept.....	48	49	65	65	58	285
Thomas, L. G., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf.....	49	50	70	70	63	302
Stewart, C. A., 1st Sgt., Co. H, 1st Inf.....	45	49	70	41	64	299
Glassford, F. B., Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf.....	48	46	66	70	58	288
Chandler, I. D., Sgt., Co. G, 2d Inf.....	49	50	69	73	66	307
Watson, J., Sgt., Co. I, 1st Inf.....	49	48	65	71	66	299
Sawyers, F., Sgt., Co. C, 1st Inf.....	42	45	65	70	69	291
Wereley, E. C., Q. M. Sgt., Co. C, 1st Inf..	46	48	64	70	58	286
Braden, C. E., 1st Lieut., 2d Inf.....	50	48	67	68	66	299
Skidmore, E. H., Q. M. Sgt., Co. I, 1st Inf..	49	50	67	70	62	298
	559	583	807	836	741	3526

15. *Indiana* (*Prize, Medals*).

(Class B.)

Garland, J. D., 1st Lieut., 3d Inf.....	47	50	71	70	60	298
Houck, Foster, Sgt., Co. B, 3d Inf.....	50	50	63	67	51	281
Middleton, B., 1st Lieut., 2d Inf.....	50	45	71	69	56	291
Moore, J. S., 1st Sgt., Co. B, 2d Inf.....	49	43	68	72	63	295
Collins, H. A., 2d Lieut., 2d Inf.....	50	49	67	64	70	300
Bridges, P. F., Sgt., Co. B, 2d Inf.....	50	45	70	69	64	298
Covell, J. O., 1st Lieut., 3d Inf.....	47	48	64	66	40	265
Gustaffson, A., Sgt., Co. B, 1st Sp. Bn., Inf.	49	50	66	69	58	298
Black, Albert, Capt., I. S. A. P., 3d Inf.....	50	48	67	72	68	305
Milam, F. E., 1st Sgt., Co. A, 2d Inf.....	50	49	66	72	61	298
Snyder, M. D., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf.....	48	47	65	70	67	297
Leatherman, D. T., Corpl., Co. A, 3d Inf...	50	49	67	72	67	305
	590	573	805	832	725	3525

The above fifteen teams will represent Class A in the next National Match shoot.

16. *Florida.*

(Class B.)

Dow, A. N., Reg. Q. M. Sgt., 1st Inf.....	44	49	68	68	61	290
Coachman, R. A., 1st Sgt., Co. N, 2d Inf...	48	44	65	66	59	282
Kitchen, S. B., 1st Sgt., 1st Inf.....	47	50	70	68	65	300
Winnick, G., Corpl., Co. E, 1st Inf.....	48	48	68	66	64	294
Atlas, M., Q. M. Sgt., Co. E, 1st Inf.....	49	48	66	69	62	294
Lohman, E. T., Sgt., Co. A, 1st Inf.....	49	49	66	70	62	296
Kennedy, J. J., Capt., 1st Inf.....	49	49	67	67	49	281
Crook, J. E., Pvt., Co. G, 2d Inf.....	46	50	67	68	69	300
Cawthon, W. C., 1st Sgt., Co. K, 1st Inf...	49	50	67	71	67	304
Houston, R. F., 1st Sgt., Co. F, 2d Inf.....	46	49	65	72	63	295
Schulenberg, H. L., 1st Sgt., Co. A, 1st Inf..	43	48	67	65	62	285
Hyer, R. W., 1st Sgt., Co. C, 2d Inf.....	48	46	66	71	68	299
	566	580	802	821	751	3520

17. *Ohio.*

(Class B.)

Eddy, E. W., Capt., 8th Inf.....	48	49	73	66	69	305
Kerr, H., 1st Lieut., 8th Inf.....	46	48	68	68	56	286
Ertel, C., Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf.....	50	48	68	61	51	278
Gravenkemper, C., Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf.....	47	49	65	71	68	300
Hazelbaker, R. W., Sgt., Co. M, 1st Inf....	48	41	71	70	57	287
Hart, A. E., Sgt., Co. C, 2d Inf.....	49	46	68	66	56	285
Simmons, F. L., Capt., 4th Inf.....	49	49	52	66	65	281
Richards, A. J., Sgt., Co. A, 5th Inf.....	47	49	64	69	67	296
Hopkins, W., Pvt., Co. E, 1st Inf.....	50	50	68	71	67	306
Burnett, C. W., Sgt., Maj., 1st Inf.....	49	48	68	68	70	303
Emerson, G. H., Capt., 6th Inf.....	47	49	64	70	70	300
Beal, M. S., Sgt., Tr. B, Cav.....	48	44	68	66	65	291
	578	570	797	812	761	3518

18. *Kentucky* (*Prize, Trophy,* $300 *and Medals*).

(Class C.)

Back, M. T., Capt., 2d Inf.....	49	50	66	75	54	294
Spaples, S. W., 1st Lieut., 2d Inf.....	47	48	70	69	49	283
Abshear, J. D., Sgt., Co. I, 2d Inf.....	48	47	65	68	53	281
Hoover, F., Sgt., Co. H, 3d Inf.....	48	49	71	72	63	303
Brinkley, C. E., 1st Sgt., Co. G, 3d Inf.....	44	50	69	71	61	295
Brinkley, I. W., Sgt., Co. G, 3d Inf.....	50	48	66	68	63	295
Austin, H. H., Capt., 1st Inf.....	39	50	68	64	61	282
Wilson, E. W., Capt., 3d Inf.....	45	45	67	72	63	292
Payton, T., 1st Lieut., 3d Inf.....	50	47	67	70	67	301
Handy, C., Corpl., Co. G, 3d Inf.....	47	49	68	66	70	300
Phipps, W. M., 2d Lieut., 2d Inf.....	48	48	60	72	70	298
Back, E., Art., Co. E, 2d Inf.....	44	49	67	72	62	294
	559	580	804	839	736	3518

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19. *Iowa.*
(Class A.)

Utley, H. G., Maj., 1st Inf.	48	50	66	67	49	280
Soules, M., Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf.	43	48	63	68	65	287
Durchdenwald, W. A., 1st Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf.	48	50	71	68	72	309
Crowell, H. L., Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf.	40	44	67	69	66	286
Eaton, G., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf.	47	48	66	64	60	285
Hoffman, E. J., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf.	47	50	68	72	63	300
Meyer, W. A., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf.	50	48	68	65	66	297
Biver, G., Sgt., Tr. C, 1st Cav	50	49	68	69	58	294
Hird, F. S., Capt., 3d Inf.	48	47	67	68	59	289
Jackson, J. E., Color Sgt., 1st Inf.	50	44	61	65	60	280
Wolcott, B. J., Sgt., Co. A, 2d Inf.	50	48	68	69	63	298
Briggs, C. O., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf.	47	48	67	71	66	299
	568	574	800	815	747	3504

20. *North Carolina* (*Prize*, $200 *and Bronze Medals*).
(Class C.)

Baird, C. I., Capt., 1st Iuf.	49	48	68	70	65	300
Penland, D. E., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf.	46	47	67	71	61	292
Koon, J. H., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf.	48	50	65	71	65	299
Whitfield, J. E., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf.	48	46	67	73	63	297
Hoard, C. L., Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf.	49	47	62	64	62	284
White, J. M., Sgt., Co. L, 3d Inf.	50	50	67	67	64	298
Porter, C. C., Sgt., Co. D, 1st Inf.	47	49	68	68	67	299
Rackley, C. F., Sgt., Co. D, 1st Inf.	49	49	65	70	65	298
Jackson, J. D., Sgt., Co. L, 2d Inf.	46	50	64	71	56	287
Rhodes, M. L., Sgt., Co. A, 3d Inf.	48	44	70	66	56	284
Glover, M. L., Sgt., Co. B, 1st Inf.	40	47	65	63	59	274
Ellis, W. B., Sgt., Co. L, 3d Inf	47	48	64	68	59	286
	567	575	792	822	742	3498

21. *New Mexico* (*Prize*, $175 *and Bronze Medals*).
(Class C.)

Lujan, L. O., 1st Sgt., Co. H, 1st Inf.	44	50	70	71	63	298
Feemster, E. J., Color Sgt., 1st Inf.	49	50	64	71	63	297
DeBord, M. E., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf.	49	48	70	71	66	304
Miller, H., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf.	45	49	67	68	68	297
Totten, G. H., Capt., 1st Inf.	42	49	67	70	59	287
Freeman, F., Pvt., Co. D, 1st Inf.	48	47	63	58	46	262
Abbott, E. C., Col., 1st Inf	47	43	65	61	68	284
Rule, C., 1st Sgt., Co. D, 1st Inf.	48	44	67	65	58	282
McHughes, J. H., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf.	50	49	66	67	61	293
Bedell, A. W., Q. M. Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf.	49	48	73	69	67	306
Thomas, C. W., Pvt., Co. M, 1st Inf.	48	48	64	65	62	287
Vierra, C., Capt., 1st Inf	50	50	70	68	62	300
	569	575	806	804	743	3497

22. *Arizona.*
(Class A.)

Noble, J. E., Capt., 1st Inf	47	50	69	64	63	293
Openshaw, F., Sgt., Co. D, 1st Inf.	48	50	64	66	69	297
Cooley, C., Sgt., Co. D, 1st Inf.	48	50	68	70	62	298
Ochoa, J. C., Sgt., Co. C, 1st Inf	48	48	68	71	57	292
Mullen, A. J., Capt., 1st Inf	48	47	67	73	67	302
White, E., Pvt., Co. C, 1st Inf	37	32	68	67	63	267
Gulley, C. V., Capt., 1st Inf	50	48	64	68	60	290
Valadon, T., Sgt., Co. A, 1st Inf.	45	50	67	64	49	275
Coykendall, H. G., Capt., 1st Inf.	44	50	66	71	63	294
Byers, R., Sgt., Co. I, 1st Inf	48	47	64	67	64	290
Shamhard, C. A., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf.	46	48	71	68	61	294
Brimhall, R., Sgt., Co. D, 1st Inf.	49	50	69	69	66	303
	558	570	805	818	744	3495

23. *New Jersey.*
(Class B.)

Price, W. S., Maj., 3d Inf.	47	50	70	67	49	283
Gilman, R. E., Cpl., Co. 1, 2d Inf	46	49	66	66	58	285
Martin, W. B., Maj., 2d Inf	48	47	68	64	56	283
Stucky, W. H., Pvt., Tr. C, 1st Cav	45	47	67	65	62	286
Angle, L. E., Capt., 3d Inf.	42	49	70	68	66	285
Brown, S., 1st Lieut., 3d Inf	49	41	70	64	62	286
Kayser, C. O. H., 1st Lieut., 3d Inf.	50	49	68	73	65	305
Huttenloch, M. W., Cpl., Tr. C, 1st Cav.	46	47	67	70	67	297
Wright, G. W., 1st Sgt., Co. C, 4th Inf.	47	42	63	67	69	288
Donnington, J. A., Pvt., Co. F, 2d Inf.	47	47	73	69	66	302
Muller, A. W., Pvt., Co. L, 3d Inf.	45	48	71	70	60	294
Ruch, A. F., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf.	50	46	67	73	65	301
	562	562	820	816	735	3495

24. *Vermont* (*$1.50 and Bronze Medals.*)
(Class C.)

Carpenter, G. E., Maj., Ord. Dept.	47	49	70	64	64	294
Greene, M. H., Sgt., Tr. D, 1st Cav	48	49	70	68	58	293
Barber, C. N., Capt., A. I. S. A. P.	45	47	69	63	62	286
Gregory, C. E., Cpl., Co. F, 1st Inf.	48	50	69	71	67	305
Howe, H. N., Capt., 1st Inf.	42	47	72	68	58	287
Hyden, C. H., Q. M. Sgt., Co. C, 1st Inf.	48	50	67	67	42	274
Sheldon, H. P., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf.	50	48	63	65	68	294
Slayton, T. L., Sgt., Co. C, 1st Inf.	40	44	64	67	54	269
Cady, H. H., Capt., 1st Inf.	50	50	68	70	65	303
Wakefield, H. F., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf.	49	50	66	70	69	304
Baraby, E. G., Sgt., 1st Inf.	50	48	64	70	56	288
Ballard, F. M., Pvt., 1st Inf	44	50	65	72	65	296
	561	582	807	815	728	3493

25. *Tennessee.*
(Class C.)

Hyde, W. H., Capt., 3d Inf.	49	50	71	70	64	304
Wattenberger, W., Sgt., Co. F, 3d Inf.	47	50	72	66	61	296
Boring, W. W., 1st Lieut., 3d Inf.	49	47	68	64	68	296
Wells, W. W., Sgt., Co. B, 3d Inf.	47	48	70	64	52	281
Tyler, B. H., 1st Lieut., 1st Sep. Bn. Inf.	48	49	68	62	65	292
King, B. J., Sgt., 1st Sep. Bn. Inf.	47	49	66	70	66	298
Johnson, H. S., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf.	49	48	66	70	61	294
Johnson, J. L., Sgt., Co. M, 3d Inf.	47	48	67	64	53	279
Hartley, E. G., Capt., Q. M. C.	50	49	66	65	50	280
Edwards, O. F., Sgt., Co. M, 3d Inf.	43	46	70	70	63	292
Phillips, F. H., Jr., Maj., Q. M. C	48	46	66	65	65	290
West, O. D., Sgt., Co. K, 2d Sep. Bn. Inf.	41	49	67	67	61	285
	565	579	817	797	729	3487

26. *Hawaii.*
(Class B.)

Cushingham, J. L. K., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf.	48	42	63	67	68	288
Stevenson, F., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf	49	49	70	65	65	298
Baker, G. W., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf	43	50	69	68	62	292
Desha, G. L., 1st Sgt., Co. M, 1st Inf.	46	43	63	64	62	278
Evans, G. L., 1st Sgt., Co. A, 1st Inf.	49	50	68	69	61	297
Ho, James, 1st Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf.	47	49	66	73	64	299
Pinao, S., Sgt., Co. K, 1st Inf.	46	43	66	71	61	287
Stone, J., Sgt., Co. E, 1st Inf	47	50	71	69	59	296
Feary, L., Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf.	49	49	66	66	51	281
Lucas, A. K., Sgt., 1st Inf	43	49	68	63	60	283
Searle, J., Sgt., Co. D, 1st Inf.	48	50	68	61	66	293
Kekahuma, J., Cpl., Co. G, 1st Inf.	43	50	63	69	69	294
	558	574	801	805	748	3486

27. *District of Columbia.*
(Class A.)

Schmitt, A. G., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf.	50	50	73	70	49	292
Joynes, G. A., Sgt., Co. D, 3d Inf.	48	47	66	63	60	284
Hood, J. D., Bn. Sgt., Maj., 3d Inf.	49	49	70	65	70	303
Quade, J. A., Q. M. Sgt., Co. D, 3d Inf.	50	50	67	65	55	287
Richardson, H. F., 1st Sgt., Co. K, 3d Inf.	46	49	70	71	54	290
Rees, H. F., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf.	46	49	69	71	40	275
Earnshaw, H. C., Capt., 3d Inf.	47	50	73	68	67	305
Shields, C. C., Sgt., Co. K, 3d Inf.	48	49	68	72	61	298
Martin, F. C., 1st Lieut., 3d Inf.	50	50	72	62	56	290
Hickman, R. H., Pvt., Co. K, 3d Inf.	47	35	72	58	53	265
Gerber, E. H., 2d Lieut., 3d Inf.	50	47	67	66	67	297
Jensen, J. C., Sgt., Co. D, 3d Inf.	47	49	69	68	65	298
	578	574	836	799	697	3484

28. *New Hampshire.*
(Class B.)

Ellis, W. C., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf	48	47	68	68	68	299
Barker, E. G., 1st Sgt., Co. H, 1st Inf.	50	49	40	66	67	302
Quirk, T. J., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf	50	48	69	70	65	302
Cullipy, D. J., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf	47	48	66	69	62	292
Larocque, H., Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf.	48	47	65	65	66	291
Harvey, W. L., Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf	46	49	65	69	65	294
Morrill, G. W., Capt., Q. M. C.	44	34	66	70	59	273
Genard, A., Sgt., Co. A, 1st Inf	41	46	65	67	50	269
Locklin, H. W., Egr., C. A. C.	48	47	66	68	66	295
Chapman, E. R., Corp, Co. E, 1st Inf.	46	47	71	68	59	291
Coyle, A. J., Sgt., Co. E, 1st Inf.	49	48	62	66	64	289
Parker, C. E., Capt., 1st Inf	49	44	57	62	65	277
	566	554	790	808	756	3474

29. *Utah.*
(Class B.)

Rassmussen, C., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf.	48	50	71	66	62	297
Garrison, L., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf	46	49	68	70	65	298
Johnson, E., Capt., 1st Inf.	42	48	68	69	66	293
Buchanan, C., Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf	43	48	64	72	51	278
Bihler, J. M., Sgt., Co. B, 1st Inf.	47	46	68	69	69	299
Andersen, F., Art., Co. G, 1st Inf.	47	46	65	66	46	270
Wilfong, E. A., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf	48	45	64	63	53	273
Stevensen, A., Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf	47	49	60	71	52	279
Bule, V. E., Sgt., Co. H, 1st Inf	47	49	65	68	63	292
Hardy, A. Y., Sgt., Tr. A, 1st Cav.	47	49	71	68	69	304
Peterson, A., Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf	47	49	68	66	62	292
Jorgensen, S., Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf.	39	47	70	66	68	290
	548	575	802	814	726	3465

30. *Alabama.*
(Class A.)

Green, W. M., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf	50	50	64	69	61	294
Hammock, J. T., Sgt., Co. F, 1st Inf.	48	48	68	68	62	294
Griggs, H. L., 2d Lieut., 4th Inf.	48	44	68	70	68	298
Fallow, O. W., 1st Sgt., Co. I, 4th Inf.	46	49	67	69	57	288
Evans, J. T., Capt., 2d Inf.	46	47	68	67	50	278
Nathan, R. L., 1st Lieut., 2d Inf	45	48	66	64	32	255
Beatty, J. C., Sgt., Co. C, 2d Inf.	47	45	70	70	69	301
Brooks, J. E., Sgt., Co., G, 2d Inf	43	50	68	67	66	294
Kelly, R. B., 1st Lieut., 2d Inf.	46	47	71	65	69	298
Smith, A. W., Sgt., Co. A, 2d Inf.	47	32	64	69	57	269
Evans, H., Sgt., Co., A, 4th Inf	47	50	67	65	64	293
Faulk, W. H., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf	49	46	66	60	62	283
	562	556	807	803	717	3445

The fifteen teams just preceding will constitute Class B in the National Matches which are shot next, and all following, Class C.

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Winners of the Sea Girt Matches

in many notable instances, chose

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as a stepping-stone to success. During this tournament, continuing from September 9 to 18, 1915, the following places were won by users of the Ⓟ brand

Columbia Trophy
1st, 2d Reg. N. J. Infantry
2d, 3d Reg. N. J. Infantry
3d, 4th Reg. N. J. Infantry

Officers' and Inspectors' Trophy
1st, Major W. B. Martin
2d, Capt. C. F. Silvester
3d, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes

Nevada Trophy
5th, Capt. C. F. Silvester

Dryden Trophy
3d, N. J. State Team

Sadler Match
2d, N. J. State Team

Interstate Regimental
2d, 2d Reg. N. J.
3d, 3d Reg. N. J.

Company Team
3d, Co. L, 2d Reg. N. J.

Company Team (Tyro)
3d, Co. L, 4th Reg. N. J.

Spencer Silhouette
2d, N. J. State Team

Cavalry Team
1st, Troop C, 1st Squadron N. J.

Veteran Organization
1st, Old Guard N. Y.

Sea Girt Championship
3d, Lieut. A. F. Ruch, 3d Reg. N. J.

Spencer Match
3d, Major W. T. Price

Libby Match
2d, Major W. T. Price

Hayes
3d, Major W. T. Price
4th, Col. W. A. Tewes

Meany
4th, Major W. T. Price

All Comers' Expert
3d, Private O. Smith

Keller All Round
3d, Col. W. A. Tewes
4th, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

Members
1st, Capt. C. F. Silvester
2d, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

Reading
2d, Corp. R. E. Gilman

Boyle Trophy
2d, Corp. R. E. Gilman

Individual Rapid Fire
1st, Capt. C. F. Silvester
2d, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

McAlpine Trophy
3d, N. J. State Team

Cruikshank Trophy
4th, 4th N. J. Infantry

71st Regiment Trophy
3d, 2d N. J. Infantry

Old Guard Match
1st, Zettler Rifle Club

N. Y. State Rifle Association Match
2d, Col. A. A. Tewes

Wingate
3d, Col. W. A. Tewes

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31. *Arkansas.*

Ellis, Jeff, Capt., 2d Inf	50	50	69	64	68	301
Milkes, R. C., 1st Lieut., 2d Inf	49	50	66	63	64	292
Amis, L. W., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf	48	48	67	72	56	291
Hamilton, A. C., 1st Sgt., Co. A, 2d Inf	48	44	70	67	62	292
Boswell, Henry, Capt., A., 2d Inf	49	48	66	66	48	277
Thornton, Homer, Sgt., Co. L, 2d Inf	47	50	65	68	52	282
Buxton, J. A., Sgt., Co. B, 2d Inf	44	44	58	64	65	275
Eoff, D. R., Sgt., Co. B, 2d Inf	46	40	66	65	65	272
Parrish, R. R., Sgt., Co. K, 1st Inf	48	47	66	71	62	294
Minor, W. W., Cpl., 1st Inf	48	50	62	69	62	291
Cheshire, Cpl., Co. B, 1st Inf	49	47	66	68	61	291
Julian, Elra, Cpl., Co. I, 1st Inf	43	48	61	70	65	287
	569	566	782	827	720	3444

32. *Georgia.*

Hale, E. S., Sgt., Co. H, 3d Inf	45	50	70	70	66	301
Edmondson, C. H., 1st Sgt., Co. E, 3d Inf	50	49	68	64	63	294
Wheeler, W. P., Maj., 2d Inf	44	49	68	73	56	290
Bracewell, J. F., Sgt., Co. D, 5th Inf	50	49	64	65	59	287
Metcalf, O. J., 2d Lieut., 2d C. A. C	48	47	67	67	55	284
Avielhie, H. H., Capt., 1st Inf	49	48	61	63	59	280
Browne, W. R., 1st Sgt., Co. K, 5th Inf	48	49	72	66	64	299
Howland, W. A., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf	41	46	66	69	56	278
Alexander, E. D., 1st Sgt., Co. H, 1st Inf	44	49	64	61	56	274
Purron, E. J., Sgt., Co. I, 5th Inf	48	45	60	67	65	285
Hudson, J. W., Sgt., Co. L, 2d Cav	45	47	68	71	65	287
Starnes, T. L., 1st Sgt., Co. L, 2d Cav	46	49	68	67	47	277
	558	577	796	803	702	3436

33. *Oklahoma.*

Jarboe, R. H., Capt	49	50	72	69	70	310
Rogers, James, 2d Lieut	46	49	65	63	61	284
Mitchell, H., 1st Lieut	48	50	67	68	70	303
Benny, W., Sgt	48	47	64	67	63	289
Kernke, Jos., Sgt	37	49	65	65	45	262
Denny, Chas., Sgt	45	45	61	58	60	267
Brewer, Paul, 2d Lieut	49	45	69	63	56	282
Myers, M., Sgt	39	45	68	67	52	271
Taylor, Ross, Sgt	48	49	65	67	65	294
Conway, J. R., Sgt	43	34	65	67	67	276
Taulbee, M. H., 2d Lieut	47	49	69	68	65	298
Bradley, J. S., Sgt	46	47	59	68	64	284
	545	557	790	790	738	3420

34. *Rhode Island.*
(Class B.)

Mathewson, D. A., Mus., 7th C. A. C	46	49	69	68	65	297
Conners, H. E., Capt., 15th Co. C. A. C	46	49	66	66	64	291
Strom, O. W., Cpl., 7th Co. C. A. C	46	50	64	67	58	285
Horwood, C. S., Cpl., 7th C. A. C	47	47	66	64	53	277
Trait, J. C., Cook, 7th C. A. C	43	47	70	69	65	294
Reynolds, E. R., 2d Lieut., 15th C. A. C	46	40	66	72	55	279
Rittmann, Carl, Sgt., 8th Co. C. A. C	46	48	66	66	53	279
Heap, Richard, Mech., 1st C. A. C	45	46	62	61	56	270
Greene, H. W., Sgt., Co. C, Cav	47	43	65	65	59	279
Preston, C. D., Cpl., Co. D, Cav	47	50	69	66	50	282
McGowan, J. T., 1st Sgt., 8th C. A. C	45	47	67	67	62	288
Pennington, J., Sgt., 8th C. A. C	40	46	70	69	66	291
	544	562	800	800	706	3412

35. *Colorado.*
(Class A.)

Bigelow, M. E., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf	41	47	66	70	47	271
Bush, E. A., Cook, Co. B, 1st Inf	37	48	71	69	57	282
Stoddard, R. W., Sgt., Co. B, 1st Inf	50	48	67	72	59	296
Summerhalter, J. M., Sgt., Co. L, 1st Inf	49	49	68	67	63	296
Benkma, A. W., Sgt., Co. B, 1st Inf	46	48	65	67	55	281
Olinger, H. W., 2d Lieut.. 1st Inf	48	50	69	63	64	294
Browning, I. K., 1st Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf	50	45	64	69	53	281
Seymerer, C. E., Sgt., Co. C, 1st Sq. Cav	42	49	58	66	61	276
Benedict, R. W. Sgt., Co. L, 1st Inf	41	47	66	67	57	278
Willis, H. A., Q. M. Sgt., Co. B, 1st Sq. Cav.	39	38	67	66	57	267
Finit, J., 1st Lieut., 1st Sq. Cav	49	44	62	64	61	280
Doll, F. S., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf	50	47	69	70	62	298
	542	560	792	810	696	3400

36. *Connecticut.*
(Class C.)

Hall, E. J., Jr., Capt., 11th C. A. C	49	47	69	70	46	281
Fitzgibbons, John, 1st Sgt., Co. A, 2d Inf	47	50	67	70	68	302
Curtiss, W. B., Cpl., Co. F, 2d Inf	50	47	67	62	23	249
Warner, H. A., Cpl., Co. F, 2d Inf	45	47	64	71	65	292
Felsted, J. E., 2d Lieut., 2d Inf	42	50	70	70	61	293
Smith, Samuel, 1st Sgt., Co. B, 2d Inf	48	50	68	62	56	284
Alcorn, W. F., Capt., A. I. S. A. P	47	43	61	53	62	266
Benison, W. R., 1st Lieut., 3d C. A. C	48	49	67	65	63	292
Freeland, G. C., Capt., 2d Inf	49	50	63	68	68	298
Strickland, Paul, Cpl., Co. D, 2d Inf	40	49	61	70	55	275
Laddury, H. F., Capt., 1st Inf	46	47	64	64	59	280
Abbe, R. E., Sgt., Co. K, 1st Inf	49	47	63	67	61	287
	560	576	784	792	687	3399

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37. *Maine.*
(Class B.)

Dunphy, R., Cpl., Co. L, 2d Inf.	45	46	64	66	63	284
Reed, E. A., Capt., 8th C. A. C.	47	49	70	66	65	283
Goodridge, J. H., Capt., 12th C. A. C.	49	48	70	70	62	283
Kimmond, J. M., Cpl., 12th C. A. C.	48	47	65	66	43	269
Savage, C. W., 1st Lieut., 2d Inf.	50	47	70	69	61	297
McGinley, G. W., Sgt., Co. D, 2d Inf.	45	49	68	69	61	292
Caldwell, H. W., 1st Sgt., 5th C. A. C.	47	48	67	65	51	278
Chase, C. W., 2d Lieut., 12th C. A. C.	49	47	69	71	65	301
Smith, S., Sgt., Co. C, 2d Inf.	39	30	56	67	43	235
Thompson, F. H., Art., Co. F, 2d Inf.	45	46	66	68	34	259
Woods, W. H., Cpl., Co. B, 2d Inf.	48	47	69	65	64	293
Durgin, A. B., G. M., 2d Cav., 2d Div. N. M.	46	48	70	70	60	294
	558	552	804	812	672	3398

38. *South Carolina.*
(Class C.)

Canty, E. B., Jr., Capt., 2d Inf.	47	49	70	70	65	301
Owen, J. A., 1st Sgt., Co. L, 2d Inf.	43	49	64	72	46	274
Marshal, T. B., 1st Lieut., 2d Inf.	45	50	64	67	52	278
Ball, R. L., Sgt., Co. K, 2d Inf.	48	46	63	70	61	288
Wingard, L. M., Capt., 2d Inf.	47	46	69	67	47	276
Pope, W. C., Cpl., Co. G, 2d Inf.	47	49	64	66	60	286
Parker, S. W., Capt., 1st Inf.	50	48	68	65	39	270
Fore, W. S., 1st Sgt., Co. E, 1st Inf.	44	48	63	64	58	277
Miller, D., Capt., 2d Inf.	45	43	64	63	58	273
Pinkney, C., Cpl., Co. A, 2d Inf.	46	50	56	63	52	277
Greene, G. C., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf.	46	49	67	65	64	291
Davidson, J. F., 1st Sgt., Co. I, 1st Inf.	50	50	68	65	58	291
	558	577	790	797	660	3382

39. *Montana.*
(Class B.)

Steckman, F., 2d Lieut., 2d Inf.	46	46	62	69	56	279
Senstelie, C. J., 2d Lieut., 2d Inf.	47	50	65	68	54	284
Michels, M., Sgt., Co. F, 2d Inf.	49	50	67	65	70	301
Whitney, E., 1st Sgt., Co. A, 2d Inf.	47	50	71	64	56	288
Whitney, F, Sgt., Co. A, 2d Inf.	49	44	60	67	61	281
Alexander, W. C., Pvt., Co. B, 2d Inf.	45	45	66	63	63	282
Huff, J. E., Sgt., Co. H, 2d Inf.	46	47	67	68	67	295
Senstelie, A., 1st Sgt., Co. H, 2d Inf.	50	49	61	62	50	273
Scott, R., Sgt., Co. M, 2d Inf.	44	44	67	66	50	271
Treskey, C., Cpl., Co. I, 2d Inf.	47	50	70	69	52	288
Conway, W., Sgt., Co. I, 2d Inf.	49	48	60	66	60	283
French, R. W., Sgt., Co. F., 2d Inf.	46	50	65	67	25	253
	565	573	781	794	664	3377

40. *Missouri.*
(Class C.)

Towbridge, E. B., Capt., 2d Inf.	45	41	63	69	64	282
Coe, W. L., Capt., 3d Inf.	45	43	64	65	56	273
Rodgers, J. L. D., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf.	47	48	64	60	47	266
Loy, T. H., 1st Lieut., 2d Inf.	45	49	67	66	53	280
Bilsbarrow, G. E., 1st Lieut., 1st Ind.	48	48	69	67	67	299
Spencer, W. H., 2d Lieut., 2d Inf.	41	47	71	69	61	289
Bliss, F. J., 1st Sgt., Co. A, 3d Inf.	42	46	69	69	65	291
Weldeman, Frank, 1st Sgt., Co. H, 1st Inf.	40	41	64	61	66	272
Kayser, Wm., 1st Sgt., Co. I, 1st Inf.	41	49	65	71	53	279
Butler, G. B., Sgt., Co. A, 3d Inf.	43	36	62	50	62	253
Kausnick, W. S., Sgt., Co. I, 1st Inf.	45	45	69	70	68	297
Nelson, H. M., Sgt., Co. A, 3d Inf.	48	49	66	67	62	292
	530	542	793	784	724	3373

41. *North Dakota.*
(Class C.)

Anderson, Clay, Sgt., Co. C, 1st Inf.	47	48	68	69	67	299
Anderson, E. O., 1st Sgt., Co. E, 1st Inf.	47	50	65	66	60	288
Brien, John, 1st Sgt., Co. B, 1st Inf.	47	49	66	66	64	292
Davis, Frank, Pvt., Co. C, 1st Inf.	41	43	65	66	43	258
Constant, Walter, Bn. Sgt. Maj., 2d Bn.	45	49	67	66	47	274
Selsish, A. A., Sgt., Co. E, 1st Inf.	45	43	66	71	63	288
Flynn, Frank, Sgt., Co. K, 1st Inf.	47	45	67	69	35	263
Layman, Edward, Pvt., Co. K, 1st Inf.	45	50	66	72	59	292
Evans, F. W., Sgt., Co. E, 1st Inf.	46	38	62	60	57	263
Palmer, A. C., Art., Co. K, 1st Inf.	47	48	67	59	57	278
Peterson, T. H., Mus. G., 1st Inf.	49	40	61	67	57	274
Felstad, Ernest, Corpl., Co. B, 1st Inf.	40	29	65	69	55	258
	546	532	785	800	664	3327

42. *Louisiana.*
(Class C.)

Fitch, L. A., Capt., 1st Inf.	47	47	69	68	58	289
Dolby, J. O., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf.	49	49	67	70	53	288
Pugh, P. S., Jr., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf.	41	47	59	63	49	259
Sanders, N. A., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf.	40	40	63	70	59	272
Woolfley, F. A., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf.	42	50	65	70	64	291
Kendall, J. H., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf.	42	42	62	62	60	268
Grein, G. L., 1st Sgt., Co. K, 1st Inf.	43	43	63	67	65	281
Kay, W. L., Jr., Q. M. Sgt., Co. D, 1st Inf.	50	45	69	62	65	281
Kuttner, J. H., Sgt., Co. K, 1st Inf.	46	48	70	68	62	294
Hollaman, A. E., Sgt., Co. K, 1st Inf.	42	33	60	62	61	258
McNeese, H., Pvt., Co. K, 1st Inf.	48	44	65	68	51	276
Watson, Robert, Pvt., Co. D, 1st Inf.	45	41	62	62	30	240
	525	529	774	792	677	3297

43. *Delaware.*
(Class B.)

LeFeore, J. P., Capt., 1st Inf.	45	42	68	66	53	274
McKay, J. A., Capt., 1st Inf.	40	42	61	67	57	267
Carswell, R. M., Capt., 1st Inf.	43	39	57	64	58	261
Jones, H. M., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf.	46	46	61	58	52	263
Smith, H. B., 1st Lieut., 1st Inf.	42	46	66	66	65	285
Salter, D. M., 2d Lieut., 1st Inf.	44	46	64	69	45	268
Manion, F., 1st Sgt., Co. A, 1st Inf.	49	48	66	68	64	295
Duncan, I., 1st Sgt., Co. H, 1st Inf.	36	38	66	59	59	258
Jenkins, J., Q. M. Sgt., Co. D, 1st Inf.	42	50	68	71	60	291
Harrington, R. H., Q. M. Sgt., Co. H, 1st Inf.	47	45	70	71	62	295
Pierce, G., Q. M. Sgt., Co. B, 1st Inf.	35	36	62	69	44	246
Newton, W. G., Corpl., Co. G, 1st Inf.	45	47	64	68	62	286
	514	525	773	796	681	3289

44. *South Carolina Military Academy.*
(Class C.)

Cothan, W. R., Jr., Capt., Cadet	46	49	67	70	41	273
Chalker, C. W., Capt., Cadet	46	47	58	65	41	257
Merritt, L. G., 1st Sgt., Cadet	40	33	65	57	55	250
Chumbley, G. L., Sgt., Cadet	49	45	66	60	62	282
Savage, H. C., Sgt., Cadet	46	46	64	72	68	296
Weathers, G. W., Pvt., Cadet	40	42	60	62	48	252
Gibert, J. A., Lieut., Cadet	40	42	62	53	30	227
Gibbert, J. M., Lieut., Cadet	46	45	54	54	34	233
Yarborough, G. H., Pvt., Cadet	40	48	59	71	50	269
Cothran, T. P., Jr., Pvt., Cadet	39	44	59	61	42	245
Hayne, T. B., Pvt., Cadet	48	48	64	63	53	276
Mahaffey, J. P., Pvt., Cadet	44	46	65	64	50	269
	524	536	743	752	574	3128

RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL

Twenty-third Grand Annual Championship.

The Twenty-third Grand Annual Individual Rifle Championship Match for 1915 will take place under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club, A. Begerow, president, at Union Hill Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., on election day, Tuesday, November 2, 1915.

The program calls for 100 shots per man, 25-ring target (three-fourth-inch rings); distance, 200 yards. Open to all comers; entrance fee, $3; any rifle and any sights, including telescope sights, allowed. All high-power ammunition barred. After deducting the expenses for suppers, target service, etc., the surplus will be divided among the contestants.

Champion trophy, a trophy emblematic of the championship of the 100-shot matches, donated by William Hayes, of Newark, N. J. This trophy to be held by the winner for one year, the names of the winners to be appropriately inscribed on the trophy each year, from the time of the inauguration of the 100-champion matches.

A fine trophy donated by T. H. Keller for the best 100-shot score.

Best ten-shot score, $5; next to the best, $5; donated by Fred Hagens, proprietor of park.

Only one trophy or one prize can be won by any competitor.

The targets will be open for practice at 8 a. m. The match will start at 10 a. m. sharp.

The National Rifle Association medal will be competed for by members of the Zettler Rifle Club on the same day. American standard target to be used.

The Twentieth 100-yard Shot Indoor Championship Match and Prize Shoot of the United States will be held at headquarters of the Zettler Rifle Club, 159 West Twenty-third Street, March 15 to 18, 1916.

Newport Rifle Club, Newport, R. I.

Another surprise this week. Our star experimenter, Mr. Brooks, did it this time—brought out his Marlin repeater, .22 caliber, and proceeded to erect a disappearing target. The target used was some of those 50-yard rapid fire that we used in ARMS AND THE MAN Short Range League.

Conditions.—Shooters standing, with one cartridge in the barrel and nine in the magazine; time limit, thirty seconds for ten shots. When target appears, shooter assumes kneeling position and fires ten shots. If shooter exceeds thirty seconds target is pulled and shooter loses out on shots not fired. Distance, 50 yards; iron sights. Scores and time in this stunt were:

	Score.	*Seconds.*
P. E. Brooks	84	22
A. A. Albro	85	25
F. B. Spooner	82	26
H. P. Fletcher	70	30+
T. J. Biesel	73	30+

Offhand scores, 25 yards, German ring target:

*P. E. Brooks	248	246	248	248	248—1238
A. R. Anthony	235	241	236	240	243—1195
A. R. Anthony	237	245	239	243	243—1207
H. P. Fletcher	240	239	239	237	242—1197
F. B. Spooner	242	245	239	243	239—1208
F. B. Spooner	240	239	243	241	241—1204
T. J. Biesel	236	238	241	238	238—1191
A. A. Albro	240	245	243	245	242—1215

*Telescope sight.

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Pistol scores, 50 yards:

T. J. Biesel.....	91	94	90	85	87—447
T. J. Biesel.....	89	86	88	90	86—439
F. B. Spooner.....	95	92	89	91	90—457
F. B. Spooner.....	89	94	92	91	94—460

THREE A.

Nemours (Ladies) Trapshooting Club.

The regular weekly shoot of the Nemours Trapshooting Club was held last Thursday afternoon on the Greenhill Club traps at Sixth Street and Cleveland Avenue. Miss C. D. Gentieu and Dr. Florence Seward, with their handicaps, tied for the sterling silver trapshooting spoon, but in the shoot-off, using their handicaps, Dr. Seward came out the winner.

Yesterday's shoot was also the first for Diana cups, Dr. Seward winning first place for high handicap score, and Miss H. D. Hammond for high actual. Scores at twenty-five targets follow:

	Hit	*Added*	*Tl.*
Mrs. Harry White.....	16	4	20
Mrs. H. D. Hammond.....	19	0	19
Mrs. E. L. Riley.....	15	6	21
Dr. Florence Seward.....	13	9	22
Miss Amy Schofield.....	10	6	16
Miss Teresa Smith.....	9	12	21
Miss C. D. Gentieu.....	14	8	22

Brockton Rifle Association.

The Brockton Rifle Association held a shoot October 14 and the following scores were made:

Telescope, offhand:

B. A. Marvill.....	237	241	244	242	242
C. H. Woods.....	239	236	237	239	230
Curtis Chase.....	232	226	234	232	230
Warren Woodward..	223	209	228	225	...

Open sights, prone:

Frank Donohoe.....	87	96	82	93	85
L. J. Thayer.....	86	90	84	89	89
A. W. Rice.....	85	84	89	90	85
Dr. L. N. Chapman.....	74	92	83	90	80

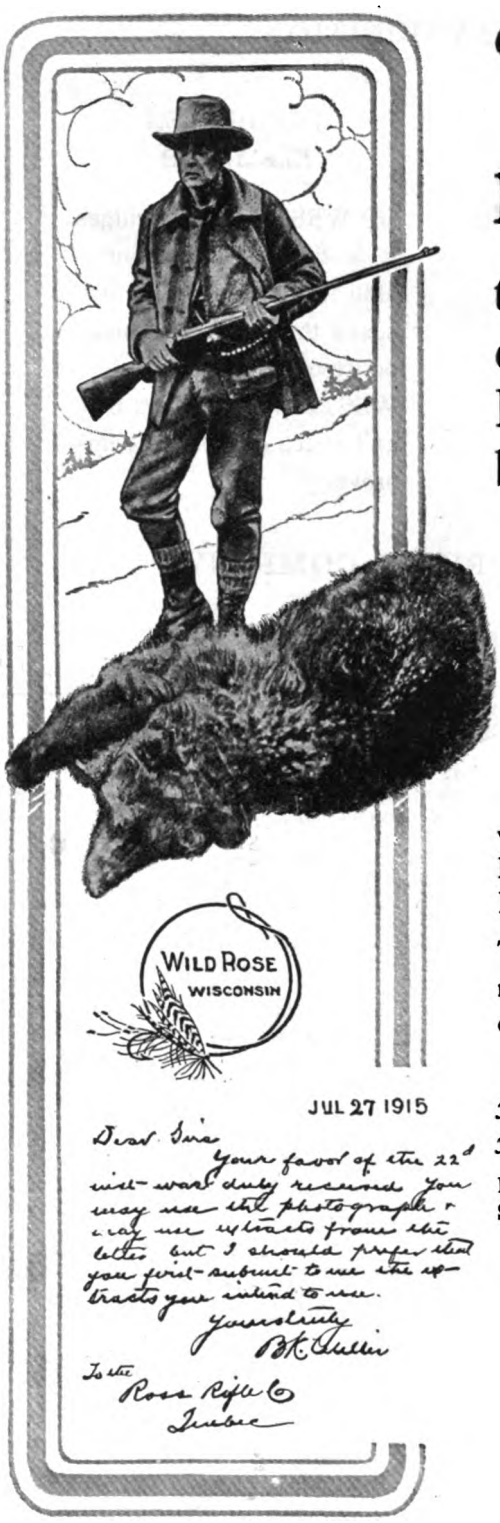
The accompanying excellent five-shot target was made by Mr. B. A. Marvill, of this club, in the fifty-shot match for cartridges.

U. S. R. A. Outdoor Matches.

The annual outdoor matches of the above-named association were shot simultaneously throughout the United States and its possessions during the past week. The Illinois contestants concluded their matches on October 10, on the revolver range of the Chicago Gun Club. The scores follow:

	Army Revolver 500 Yards	*Pistol 500 Yards*	*Military Rapid Fire 750 Yards*	*Rapid Fire 250 Yards*	*Pocket Revolver 250 Yards*
R. R. Palmer	385	402	403	122	142
J. L. Byrne.	411	453	...	143	...
L. W. Parke	401	...	440	...	161
Col. Whigam	...	387	527	178	195
Northcott ..	428	437	473	180	198
H. E. Hall..	366	...	...	...	...
J. Turner ..	389	...	481	175	166
Johnson	421	...	...	...	...

W. P. Northcott won first place in three of the five matches. Col. W. H. Whigam won first in the military rapid fire match. J. L. Byrne won first in the pistol match.


WILD ROSE
WISCONSIN
JUL 27 1915
Dear Sirs
Your favor of the 22d inst- was duly received. You may use the photograph & may use extracts from the letter but I should prefer that you first submit to me the extracts you intend to use.
Yours truly
B K Miller
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Quebec

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that for Big Game (excluding Pachiderms) the Ross .280 Rifle is the best in the world."

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Mr. Miller adds: "I have hunted and fished in various parts of the world including British East Africa, but I have never seen a gun the equal of the Ross .280 for big game, as above."

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Chicago Military Rifle Club.

On Monday, November 1, 1915, the Chicago Military Rifle Club will hold a competitive shoot to celebrate the opening of its new outdoor rifle and revolver range. William Hale Thompson, mayor of Chicago; Colonel Wigham, State secretary of the National Rifle Association, and other officials have been invited. Prizes will be awarded to the members making the highest scores. Military drill is expected to start in a short time. The bugle corps held its first practice on Friday, October 22. Membership in these two branches is optional. The range will be open to members at any time and is one of the best in the city.

Taunton Again Heard From.

The Taunton (Mass.) Indoor Rifle Club started its eighth consecutive season of indoor target shooting on October 16. The opening event is a series for individual prone shooting at 75 feet, which is scheduled to last for six weeks. It is re-entry, each man being allowed to shoot as many five-shot targets as he wishes each week and turn in the best two for his ten-shot counting string. This is done to encourage some of the poorer shots and develop the members in the prone shooting, which is practically new to the club, which does more offhand shooting than prone.

The offhand series for team shooting opened October 25 with ten teams taking part. Two matches are shot each Monday and Wednesday night and one match on Thursday night. The series is scheduled to continue for eighteen weeks during which every team meets all the other teams twice. An interval of two weeks is provided for at the holiday season. The teams are unlimited as to membership, but in matches only seven men can be used, the high five scores to constitute the team total. The teams are ranked by matches won.

The club is planning to enter a team in league shooting this year and hopes to be able to put Taunton on the map as a lively shooting city. Having been given to understand that league shooting is done on a target having a two-inch black aiming center, the club wished to adopt a target for all its shooting which would have the same size black

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REPUBLIC SUPPLY CO.
Box 37, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

FOR SALE—One 12-ounce wall tent, 18 by 12 feet, 24-foot fly, front porch with windows, bottom flap; springs thimbled in guy ropes; used one season, perfect condition, $28. Springfield shells, fired once, cleaned and resized, $7 per thousands. Krag shells, cleaned, $4 per thousands. Ideal No. 5 powder measure, $1.75. Powder scale, $1. .30-30 bullets, full jacket, $5 per thousand. Government primers, 50c. per thousands. Powders, lightning, bull's-eye, marksman, 1909 military 90c per can. Maxim Silencer, .22, $1. Ideal loading press, all attachments for Springfield, extra chambers and dies, $25. Several bullet molds, cal. .30. Hand reloading tools Springfield, $3. Ideal bullet lubricator and sizer with dies for .30 and S. & W. .38, $4.25. Decapper, Springfield, $1. re and decapper, $1. F. A. Mold, casting 6 round balls cal. .30, $1. Ammunition, Government loading Krag, $12 per thousand. Springfield 20. M-.22 UMC Lesmok, $1.80 per thousand. And other goods. Write for particulars.
ERNEST COLER,
Jackson, Mich.

GLENDALE BEAGLES—The kind that hunt because they're bred that way. One pair left, five months old and training started. They are registered.
G. G. BLACK,
Bedford, Ohio.

FOR SALE—.22 caliber S. & W. Babeart model revolver and holster in first-class condition. Cannot be told from new. Price, $15.
W. H. HONOR,
Wyandotte, Mich.

FOR SALE—.280 Ross, $25; William Read & Sons 12 gauge double gun, cost $65, $32.50. Both in new condition. S. & W. .22 Bakeart model revolver, never fired, $13.50. Lee straight-pull, new, $15. List of others.
W. K. PAGE,
9435 Kreiter Ave., South Chicago, Ill.

center as the league targets. It was found difficult to get such a target which would answer for offhand shooting, where the full number of counting rings are necessary, but through the kindness of the Remington Arms-U.M.C. Co. of New York (chiefly through the efforts of our good friend F. J. Kahrs) this difficulty was overcome in a very satisfactory manner and the club now has a supply of just the target they desired, supplied to them by the well-known ammunition company. The target was designed by the club and made up to their idea. It is a standard American target with count 1 to 10, printed on card 7x9 inches, and has the 7-ring included in the black, giving a 2-inch aiming center. by having all the rings down to the 1 ring it is equally as good for offhand as prone shooting and is giving great satisfaction to the members of the club.

After considerable experimenting in lighting the club has this year adopted a simple but very satisfactory method of lighting. Previously three elecetric bulbs were used to light two targets side by side. Tungsten globes were used for the two lights at each side and a very powerful Tungsten in the center between both targets. These have been removed and in their places are three pairs of two lights at the same relative positions, but of the common small power carbon incandescents. The result is a very soft yellowish light that is good in showing up the targets and is found not to be at all tiring to the eyes. Ray filters, colored globes and other stunts were considered but the lights finally adopted are giving complete satisfaction and if the hint is good for any others, they are welcome to it.

The club anticipates a very successful season and the membership bids fair to again climb close to the hundred mark, as new members are joining the ranks to take part in this fine winter sport. When the league opens we hope to be heard from in fast company.
P. C. TAYLOR.

Peters Paragraphs.

High professional average at Mount Pulaski, Ill., October 13 and 14 was won by Mr. H. W. Cadwallader with Peters shells, score 288 out of 300. Mr. J. R. Graham was second professional, 283, and Mr. R. Gayle, of Lincoln, Ill., second amateur, 286, also with the "P" brand.

At Muncie, Ind., October 14, Mr. F. K. Eastman, using Peters shells and E. C. powder, tied for high professional average, 144 out of 150.

At Toledo, Ohio, October 14, "Pop" Heikes won high general average, 96 out of 100, and on the following day at Edon, Ohio, he was also high with 148 out of 150, using the "P" brand shells.

At Indianapolis, Ind., October 19, Mr. C. A. Edmonson, of Clayton, Ind., was high over all, 99 out of 100, and Mr. Rolla Heikes was high professional, 98 out of 100, both using Peters Target shells.

At Wilmington, Del., October 16, T. H. Keller, Jr., and Mr. W. A. Joslyn won second and third professional averages, respectively, score 143 and 142 out of 150, both using Peters shells.

Mr. H. W. Cadwallader, shooting Peters shells, tied for high general average at Monticello, Ill., October 21, 145 out of 150.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

Vol. LIX, No. 6 NOVEMBER 4, 1915

THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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ARMS AND THE MAN

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VOLUME LIX. No. 6. WASHINGTON, D.C., NOVEMBER 4, 1915. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

At the Point of the Bayonet.

By John S. Barrows.

IN THE idioms of the language used in connection with war description none is more pregnant with grim horror and bloodshed than the statement that an action took place "at the point of the bayonet," for it means that the opposing forces of determined, if not war-crazed men had forced the issue by attacking each other at such close quarters as to make it possible for each side to stab to death the other with the bayonets affixed to their rifle muzzles.

The present war in Europe has been full of actions in which the bayonet has played an important part, and today this weapon has been reinstated among efficient military weapons and recognized as never before. It was not so long ago that some of the wiseacres in the Army (their names happily are forgotten) advanced the theory that since the high-powered rifle with its multi-charge abilities had been adopted as the arm of the infantry, the prospect of the opposing forces ever becoming closely engaged was very small. The opinions had weight, and the old-fashioned angular bayonet, which had been the prevailing type since the weapon first became practical, was abandoned, and the "rod" bayonet was devised.

Machinery for the manufacture of that useless appendage was installed in the Government arsenals, and the Springfield rifles with which the Army and National Guard were armed were converted into the ramrod bayonet; which was a slender rod of steel, about the diameter of the average lead pencil, carried under the barrel, in the place where hitherto the ramrod was. It had a blunt, four-sided point, and could be withdrawn from its lair under the rifle barrel about a foot, and held in place by a lug, made to serve as a "bayonet."

Never was a less military or less effective appendage connected with a military rifle. It was a contrivance which for its utter uselessness as a murderous weapon would have cheered and delighted the heart of a pacificist, and with it, our United States Army was paraded about the country, an illustration of how far an effective force can fall when senseless and senile ideas are allowed to be adopted.

The Boer War in Africa seemed to be an argument against the bayonet and in favor of the high-powered, multi-fire rifle; but the war between Japan and Russia brought back into favor the bayonet, although the opposing forces used different types of the weapon, the Japanese using a bayonet of the sword type, while the Russians stuck to the angular style which was always kept affixed to the rifle.

The use of the modern rifle in the Russian-Japanese War showed how almost impossible it was to shoot the enemy out of his defenses by daylight attacks. It was necessary to force the issue by charging at night, and a charge could be effective only when the attacking party was armed with bayonets. Mukden while held by the Russians was subjected to frequent attacks from the Japanese under cover of darkness, and while the rifles were used as firearms, it was the presence of the bayonet that gave the attacking forces their strength and effectiveness. The opposing forces in that war were not aggregations of polite gentlemen; they were the semi-savages of two undeveloped races, and the bayonet was to them a real, a usable weapon; one which they understood, when the control of the flight of the bullet was far beyond their slow intellects. The bayonet they knew how to use naturally.

About that time the United States Army was considering the present rifle and the matter of the bayonet was under discussion. The ramrod type was a possibility and used, until General Crozier, in a report submitted, used this expression: "This development," referring to the rifle lesson of the eastern war, "constitutes a new consideration, and if it can be regarded as established, the bayonet again becomes a weapon of first-class importance, and must be so designed as to be an efficient instrument. From this point of view, the rod bayonet fails to meet the requirements as it is not, and never was thought to be, a thoroughly efficient weapon for purposes of hand-to-hand combat."

Thanks to this sane argument, the United States magazine rifle, model of 1903, was made with a bayonet that was a bayonet. It was no delicate ramrod of steel wire; it was a sword bayonet with a blade 16 inches long, with two edges, one of 15 inches and the other of 5 inches. It weighed 1 pound, was attached to the under side of the barrel at the muzzle by a ring in the guard through which the muzzle projected, and was held firmly locked on a lug under the barrel by a spring which was easily moved by the pressure of the thumb. The same spring and its catch held the bayonet in its scabbard.

In adopting a real weapon the United States Army was keeping pace with those of other nations which were giving more scientific thought and study to military affairs. It is true the Russians clung to the angular type, but England had been using for several years a sword bayonet; France had long favored the "yatagan" type, or sword blade with a slight curve in the blade, similar to the popular weapon of the Oriental.

Meanwhile the other nations were coming to believe in the bayonet as a weapon to be desired rather than discarded.

In the present European war the various nations have held different sentiments regarding the bayonet, though circumstances are teaching them all the same lessons. The German military opinion of late years has not been entirely favorable to the bayonet, giving it a very secondary position as an arm of effectiveness.

The French entertain a very different attitude. It is preeminently the French weapon of war. In deeds of glory it is placed beside the "75" and it is an inspiration filled with confidence to the soldier. The historic associations of the bayonet charges are traditions of value.

The British have always given the bayonet a place of honor, second only to the fire of the rifle.

The Russians have held the bayonet in high esteem, as the aphorism credited to General Savarov says: "The bullet is a fool; but the bayonet is wise." General Soloviev is also reported to have said this: "The use of the bayonet is the best means of military education. It teaches soldiers that combat is only a preparation to shock. Men formed under such schooling do not fear the enemy and eagerly attack him. They have moral force on their side."

General Langlois said: "Despite the tremendous and ever-increasing power of fire arms, the forward march of the infantry and the bold attack with the bayonet alone are capable of ousting an enemy from a strong entrenched position."

The opinion of the German General von Hohenlohe is interesting: "An infantry that is not prepared for a bayonet charge had better abstain from engaging in action."

Although all military science recognizes the value of the bayonet and through many years it has been used in various patterns, the origin is shrouded with mystery, for no one knows the exact time of its invention, or to whom the military world is indebted for the idea.

According to some historians the bayonet is of Spanish origin, and crossing the Pyrenees in the intercourse with the French, was adopted by that people. In support of this theory is the fact that in the Spanish vocabulary is the word "bayoneta," meaning "small stabber."

The popular belief is that the bayonet was first developed in Bayonne, France, in 1323, when that city was attacked by the English, and that the women of that city taking it upon themselves to defend the ramparts, devised the bayonet.

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Tradition insists on connecting the weapon with Bayonne, and the incident is recorded that a Basque regiment was hard pressed by the Spanish enemy at the "Redoute de la Baionett" on a mountain ridge near Bayonne. One of the soldiers suggested that as their ammunition was exhausted, they should fix their long knives into the muzzles of their guns. The suggestion was adopted, and with this new combination of arms a charge was made, and the enemy was routed. So effective was this form of weapon, the manufacture of a poniard that could be inserted in the muzzle of a musket was begun at Bayonne, and from thence it spread through Europe.

Credit for the invention is given to one Puysegur, a resident of Bayonne, who invented it some time between the dates 1640 and 1650.

Two forms of the bayonet were early known—the "bayonet-a-manche," which had handles that fitted into the muzzle of the musket; and the "bayonet-a-douille," or socket bayonet, it having a socket fitting around the muzzle of the musket.

That this development occurred is certain, and classifying the weapon by centuries, it is understood that the bayonet of the sixteenth century was made with either a plug or a collar; of the seventeenth century, a plug; of the eighteenth century, with a socket collar. Since then, in the nineteenth century, various forms have been devised, but all fastening around the muzzle.

Although the bayonet was known in France for many years, it was not until 1640 that it was adopted by the army; and England did not adopt it until about 1675. It is understood that General Marion used the bayonet in 1641 and General Gassendi in 1671. General Mackay made use of a type fastened to the musket muzzle by rings in 1689.

The first battle to be decided by a bayonet charge was the battle of Neerwinden, July 19, 1693, when General Luxembourg defeated William, Prince of Orange. It was this same year that the first regiment which appears to have had bayonets attached to their muskets was the Grenadier Guards. Before that, at the battle of Killiecrankie, July 17, 1689, the English suffered from a charge of the Scotch, because "they were unable to convert their firelocks into pikes," says Macaulay.

In 1703 Vauban introduced the socketed bayonet into the French Army and since that time it has been the standard form, until the high front sight of the modern rifle made it impossible to use such a pattern, and the present type of a sword-bayonet, attached by a lug under the muzzle of the barrel, was adopted.

With the exception of the French and Russian bayonets, the armies engaged in the European war are of the sword type, but Russia clings to the three-sided angular weapon, and France is using a modified sword-type, but quadrangular in general shape, tapering from the hilt to the point, with a cross-shaped section. The French bayonet is also the longest bayonet of any army in the Allies, being 1.7 feet. Great Britain has a bayonet 1.4 feet; Belgium, .8; Italy, 1.; Russia, 1.4 feet.

The opposing arms have about the same average lengths, though Germany has a bayonet 1.7 feet long; Turkey, 1.5 feet; Austria, .8.

With the short, but effective, weapons much has been done during the past year by both sides in trying to force positions, since the opposing lines of works have been brought so close together.

The bayonet charge is a movement which cannot be conducted over a long distance. The chief value of the bayonet in a charge is to give the soldier a feeling of added security and defensive effectiveness. He knows how effective his rifle is at known long distances, but when on the run, the distance growing shorter with every step, crowded by his comrades, active and falling, there is no time to use the rifle as a firearm. With the fixed bayonet it becomes a pike, a weapon which can be used in the immediate defense of the soldier, or as a terrible weapon of offense when the battle-madness is on him.

It may be that in many cases the bayonet never finds a sheath in the body of the enemy, for the enemy may have been stricken with the fright of the sudden appearance of the bayonet-armed force, and, knowing the inability of holding the position, discreetly betake themselves to the rear, where another line of trenches affords shelter and an opportunity to resume the defensive rifle fire; but the advancing chargers feel their superiority because they have the unsheathed bayonet, the moral support is invaluable; and if they do meet the enemy, the victory is on the side of him who has the longest weapon, or the stoutest and longest lunge.

A description of an attack on the British lines, by Germans, and the reception, with a repulse and counter attack, includes this:

"Through the haze the ragged front fringe of the attack loomed suddenly and pressed on to the very lip of the trench. Beyond that point it appeared it could not pass. The British infantry, cramming fresh cartridge clips into their magazines, poured a fresh cataract of lead across the broken parapet into the charging ranks, and the ranks shivered and stopped and melted away beneath the fire, while the remnants broke and fled back to cover.

With a yell, the defenders of the moment before became the attackers. They leaped the trench and fell with the bayonet on the flying survivors of the counter attack. For the greater part these were killed as they fled; but here and there groups of them turned at bay, and in a dozen places as many fights raged bitterly for a few minutes while the fresh attack pressed on to the next trench. A withering fire poured from it, but could not stop the rush that fought its way on and into the second-line trench. From now the front lost connection and cohesion. Here and there the attackers broke in on the second line, exterminating that portion of the defense in its path or was itself exterminated there. The movement spread along the line, and with a sudden leap and rush the second line was gained along a front of nearly a mile.

In part, the second line still held out; and even after it was completely taken, the communication trenches between the first and second line were filled with combatants who fought on furiously, heedless of whether friend or foe held trenches to front or rear, intent only on the business at their own bayonet points, to kill the enemy facing them and push in and kill the ones behind."

Robert R. McCormick, correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing of the Russian, says: "The Russian bayonet is only a little over a foot long, is very light and is blued like the barrel. It is almost invisible a few yards away, and thus loses much of the moral effect attributed to l'arme blanche. The Russians, however, look upon the bayonet as an arm of execution and depend upon the terror caused by the use of it for effect upon the enemy.

There is no question but the bayonet is frequently used in this war."

On other fronts the bayonet has been at its deadly work, for in the Tyrol, in the Plezzo Basin, on the night of September 10, 1915, the Austrian troops under cover of the darkness attempted a sudden attack on the Italians in the Slatenik Valley. The Italians allowed them to approach to within a short distance, and then fell upon them with the bayonet, putting them to flight after a violent struggle.

On a Turkish position on a hill to the left of the Suvla Bay position, the Irish division charged, and most exciting bayonet fighting followed, until the Irish finally drove their enemy back, and down over the ridge.

The moral effect on the Germans of a bayonet attack has been remarked on as being more feared by them than a storm of bullets. They have been trained to go forward under fire, and to meet flying death which they cannot see; but when they face a yelling horde of advancing men, armed with rifles on the muzzles of which are the wicked, flashing bayonets, which suggests gashes and punctured wounds, with slow bleeding to death, that is quite another sensation, and human nature, irrespective of race, is not willing to accept such murderous warfare unmoved.

The naked blade is an enemy which no civilized man can contemplate with satisfaction, unless he is behind it, and then he revolts from using it until goaded by the passions of war. The bayonet has returned to its own, and will remain among the weapons of the soldier.

The Best They Could Do.

We were on a long route march with orders to rendezvous at ——, a small town.

It was a hot, blistering day, and we were all eager for a rest and a feed.

We met a native of the district.

"How far is it to ——?" asked one of the most tired.

"About 2 miles."

After another quarter of an hour, another native.

Same question—same answer—"About 2 miles."

Another half-hour, another native who answered "Only about 2 miles."

"Thank goodness, we're holding our own, anyhow."—The Rifleshot.

Quite a Feat!

The preacher was a young man and nervous but interesting. He was making an eloquent plea for the home life and was descanting eloquently on the evils of the club, telling his congregation that married men in particular should spend their evenings at home with their wives and children.

"Think, my hearers," said he, "of a poor, neglected wife, all alone in the great, dreary house, rocking the cradle of her sleeping babe with one foot and wiping away the tears with the other."—London Opinion.

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SAFETY AND DEFENSE.

NO QUALITY in a firearm ranks higher than that of safety. A gun must be of the sort that, with care, it may be handled with impunity by the user. Other things being equal, that is the safest mechanism which is the simplest. The fewer parts there are to get out of order the less likelihood there is of any accidental discharge of the weapon through the mechanism failing to function correctly. For all purposes of self-defense, and especially for self-defense by women, the safer the weapon is to carry the greater its worth.

People who are not accustomed to firearms, either dread them so much that they fear to see them in their vicinity, or they are so indifferent that they will handle them as carelessly as if they could not injure those in whose hands they are, or anyone else within sight or hearing. Safe-handling of firearms, whether the weapons are safe or not, is possible only when they are regarded always as capable of inflicting injury without notice. The main thing to bear in mind when seeing or holding a gun is that for all you know to the contrary it may be loaded. Once get into the habit of so regarding firearms, and it is most unlikely that you will ever accidentally injure yourself or anyone else with a gun by reason of its premature or unexpected discharge.

In choosing a weapon the uses to which it may be put will determine the decision. For target shooting a complicated mechanism is neither requisite nor desirable. Speed is not the first consideration; so repeating and magazine rifles possess no advantages over the single loader. Being so much more complex they are necessarily more expensive if of equal quality in workmanship and material. To buy a first-class repeating rifle merely for range work is to be extravagant to no purpose. The repeating rifle, by which is meant all magazine rifles, is actually more dangerous to carry, handle, and shoot than a single-loader. The mechanism may be of the simplest kind; all the parts may be strong, and the Breech-action may work well, but it is still inferior from the point of view of safety to the single-loader, because there is always the chance of a cartridge being left in the magazine, and unknowingly and automatically that cartridge may be transferred to the barrel, and so the weapon be loaded. Of late years nine-tenths of the accidents on rifle ranges have been caused by magazine rifles though the number of magazine rifles in use on miniature ranges is less than one-tenth the number of the single-loaders more generally found there.

So, generally, and as a sporting weapon, the single-loader is the best type of rifle for the beginner and the safest rifle for all.

In the same way the single-shot target pistol is safer than either the revolver or the automatic. As a weapon for defense it is, of course, inferior to either. Whether or not the revolver or the automatic is the better weapon has not yet been definitely determined. Much depends upon the point of view. Perhaps the present position may be most fairly stated by admitting that both types have advantages peculiar to the type, but the automatic has no advantages over the revolver which render the revolver inferior to it as a weapon for offense and defense. Undoubtedly the revolver is the safer weapon to carry, handle, and clean. Shot for shot, it is as quick, if not quicker. When you have to "draw" and shoot, the revolver is faster.

The automatic is safe enough for the ordinary careful person—that is admitted. Just because you have to manipulate the mechanism, to cock the weapon, and to adapt your hold to a different grip before it can be aimed and fired with precision it exposes the user to more mishaps. When shooting to defend one's self the first shot one fires is the one likely to achieve most, and to be fired to best effect if it is done in the quickest possible time. Consequently the revolver is the weapon for the law-breaker and the law-maintainer; the weapon to carry when attacks may be made unexpectedly. Also the revolver is the safest pocket gun one can carry. A double-action six-chambered revolver with five chambers loaded, and the hammer down on the empty chamber cannot possibly be discharged accidentally. It is the nearest approach to a fool-proof weapon the manufacturers of firearms have yet devised. No blow or blows, no entanglement of trigger or hammer, no unwitting fingering of the gun in any way will cause it to "go off by itself," because it is tantamount to an unloaded weapon whilst being carried or when laid by. But immediately the trigger is pulled it becomes alive, and in less time than one can "ready" an automatic repeating pistol the revolver is capable of being both aimed and fired once. If the user can shoot that shot will do all that can be expected of a pocket gun.—The Rifleshot.

TRIMMING THE "SUCKER."

By A. W. Woodruff.

WHEN Percy arrived at our camp he had an equipment that ought to have given a pang of jealousy to a big game hunter going to darkest Africa. Old Bill Appell got one peek at the outfit and nearly swallowed his chew before he could control his emotions—and it took a heap to faze old Bill.

His real name wasn't Percy, but that cognomen was hung onto him within an hour after he lit. It has been so long ago that I cannot remember all the items of his outfit, but some of the things I do remember are as follows:

A "shooting suit" of dark velvet corduroy, with frogged pockets and large bone buttons to match; "shooting cap" of same material; the trousers of the suit were knee length, where they met waterproof hunting boots, 16 inches high, laced with strings of porpoise hide (or maybe it was hippopotamus), with an additional fastening at the top consisting of an inch-wide strap with a large brass buckle; a sleeping sack weighing a third of a hundred pounds and needing a chambermaid to keep it in condition; silk bag to go inside the aforesaid sack; hip length rubber boots, gauntlet gloves made of dog skin; several shirts of silk and wool; half a dozen suits of silk underwear; a dozen pair of silk socks; a toilet case fitted up with enough accessories to equip a society belle; an expensive sweater "for trail work" and another of lighter weight for camp wear; a bath robe that could have been heard a mile away and a large bag full of other fixings too numerous to mention.

For deadly weapons, he had a rifle of large caliber (that was in the days before .22 and .25 H. P.'s were heard of), with a circassian walnut stock, and scrolls and other designs all over the receiver, and his monogram worked in gold on the tang; a sole leather ammunition case, and he had a double-barrelled shotgun. And such a gun.

At that time damascus barrels were in high favor. Those on Percy's gun were of chainette pattern and around the breech ends had been worked a twisted cord design forming half-inch diamond openings. In the center of each diamond was a star inlaid in gold. Every available half-inch of space on the frame, side plates, top lever and trigger guard was covered with a scroll or some other design until the grand "toot and scramble" made the tattooing of a Maori chieftain look like the aimless scrawl of an imbecile. It was sure some gun and its proud owner said it set him back 500 bucks.

For side arms, he carried a .45-caliber six-shooter that he didn't know how to use, and one of those "hunting knives" with a deer-foot handle, the kind with a narrow, sway-backed point as sharp as a needle—the kind of a knife that no one has ever found a real reason for, because it is good for nothing except to make an impression on a tenderfoot.

Notwithstanding this imposing armament, Percy didn't seem to get much excitement out of life the first day or two, even though our camp was surrounded with savage mallards and canvas backs, as well as man-eating deer. Bill, and the man on whom he conferred his society, for a consideration, would sneak down the lake to the big slough before daybreak and be back for an 8 o'clock breakfast with a dozen or fifteen ducks of various kinds, at which Percy would gaze with envy.

Or Joe Manypenny, the half-breed whose uncle was the proud full-blood chief of the tribe, would take a little pasear up the creek with his old single-barreled shotgun, along about sunrise, and presently return with half a dozen fat ruffled grouse, "paterdges" he called them. All hands looked on with tolerant amusement while Percy polished his deadly weapons and arranged his toilet outfit to his satisfaction, and when out of earshot of him the boys would comment with profane humor on their guest and his multitudinous equipment.

Bill Appell, who worked on a lake tug when he wasn't hunting or fishing (which was most of the time), summed up the situation thusly:

"The trouble 'ith Percy is thet his cargo's too durned big fer his biler works. He kint git up enough steam to tote his arsenal around where th' game is."

Joe Manypenny put it even more tersely: "He got hull heap fitout. Mos'ly no dam' good."

But, at that, Percy fooled us. About the fourth morning he got up early and went with Joe on a trip up the creek. In a couple of hours he came back all swelled up with the pride of accomplishment; he had killed a grouse with Joe's gun, and from the smile on Joe's face I suspect he had been the recipient of largess galore.

Next morning Percy insisted on going down to the slough with Bill, much to the disgust of one who had been accustomed to the bow place in the canoe. Our Nimrod got his first taste of wing shooting this morning and, I suspect, some plain, albeit friendly hints, because upon his return to camp he began to shed some of his gaudy raiment.

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Within two weeks Percy was a "regular feller" and he had a whale of a good time. He discovered he could exist without toilet articles other than a toothbrush, a towel and a cake of soap, and that it wouldn't kill him to get wet and dirty occasionally. But what he did to those highbrow firearms of his was a caution.

He traded the velvet suit to Joe for a buckskin shirt and a pair of lumbermen's trousers—the kind with gray and black stripes running lengthwise of the legs; he acquired a pair of German socks and a pair of Chippewa moccasins, and he took a jack knife and lopped off a bunch of ear flaps and strings from that "shooting cap." Bill's wife, who was a half-breed, fell heir to the toilet set, much to her delight, and Bill's secret joy, although he affected a condition of mind above such trifles.

Percy is now an old-timer in the shooting game and is training a ten-year-old edition of himself in the outdoor ways he should go. The whole trouble with him in the beginning was that he had slathers of money, that he was an utter greenhorn when the shooting idea first struck him, and that he happened to get into a store to buy his outfit where they do business for one purpose only—to sell as much as possible to each customer without regard to its appropriateness.

The salesman who got hold of Percy saw he had a greenhorn in tow and he went out to make a killing. He made it, all right, and incidentally he killed off a future good customer, because Percy never bought another dollar's worth of anything in that store. After he got wise he blamed the salesman for playing him as a sucker, and he was right.

Loading a customer up with a lot of stuff he does not need and can not use is, to the writer's way of thinking, mighty poor merchandizing. Undoubtedly the salesman was within his legal right in selling a bunch of high-priced trash to a tenderfoot; possibly he was as ignorant as the customer regarding what was really needed on a duck or deer shooting trip close to civilization. What a lot of sporting goods salesmen do not know about the goods they handle would fill a "five-foot shelf of books."

Percy was told his rifle and shotgun were made to order for him. Maybe they were, but even so, what was done to him was a plenty. For every dollar's worth of work done on that shotgun, five dollars were added to the price. But probably even the salesman did not know that it is in the doo-dads and gingerbread work on a gun that the easy money is found.

It was a good shooting gun; heaven knows, it ought to have been; but it was no better than 500 other guns that cost less than one-tenth as much. There is no reason on earth why a shotgun that costs $25 or $30 should not shoot just as well as one that costs a thousand dollars. When you get above a certain moderate amount, all the money on earth cannot bore any more shooting quality into a gun barrel. A gun barrel cannot be bored better than possible, and possible can be delivered in a $30 shotgun just as well as in a gun that costs ten or fifteen times that much.

Now, I have no quarrel with any man who wants to pay five hundred or a thousand dollars for a gun. If a picture of a hound chasing a deer, or three crows sitting on an oak, or a flock of ducks in flight, or a mystic maze of meaningless scrolls wrought upon the frame of his gun in flattering unction to his soul, let him go to it and, in the words of immortal William of Avon, "damned be him who first cries, 'Hold, enough!'" He's going to get plenty of encouragement from the makers, you can lay your last shekel on that.

The reason that big prices are asked for some guns is not that they possess intrinsic value to that amount, but because for years the shooting public has been educated to believe that in the making of a firearm there is something frightfully complicated; some wondrous secret skill possessed only by a favored few and born in them.

Engraving is a favorite method of separating an easy mark from some of his good coin. Figure it out that five dollars is added to the price of every dollar of actual work put on in the form of the fancy engraving shown in gun catalogues, and your estimate will not be far out of the way. Ninety-nine per cent of it is done from stock patterns by machine, or etched on with acid. The latter process is comparatively simple.

But the gingerbread work looks amazingly pretty to some people and it satisfies that peculiar vanity that all of us have to a greater or less extent; the idea that because we pay a whale of a price for a gun it must necessarily be correspondingly valuable for the work to be done.

A fair summing up of the value of the average gun, judging by results accomplished, would be approximately:

Boring	25 per cent
Ammunition	15 per cent
Man behind it	60 per cent
Total	100 per cent

When I was a kid, our old yellow dog, Tige, was frequently moved by the spirit to go out at early morning and capture a woodchuck. When the family would arise, the body of Mr. Chuck would be lying on the doorstep. We could have put a gold collar on Tige, with a large, silken bow on it, and tied a pink ribbon on his tail and probably he would have gone out and got his woodchuck just the same.

But not because of the decorations he would have worn.—The Sporting Goods Dealer.

DR. FAUNTLEROY'S VIEWS ON THE WAR.

A PROFOUND respect for the business end of a cannon and the greatest possible admiration for the dignified acceptance of their patriotic duties by the women of France in general and those of the French Red Cross in particular are the two main impressions of the war brought back by Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy, U. S. N., professor of surgery in the Naval Medical College, Washington, who has returned from France. Dr. Fauntleroy went to the front of the western theater of war in April as a representative of the medical department of the Navy. His report to the Secretary of the Navy, embodying his observations, is in process of preparation and will be issued as soon as possible.

That in this war the rifle has, comparatively speaking, been relegated to an unimportant position by the vastly more destructive power of artillery of various calibers is something that Dr. Fauntleroy admits made a great impression on him.

"Ninety-eight per cent of wounds that are treated in hospitals," he said recently, when interviewed by a press representative, "are from those caused by bursting shells. Rifle wounds, when they do occur, are usually received somewhere in the head and result either in instant death or in complicated wounds of the jaw. Therefore, many such never reach the hospital at all. This is largely due to the fact that the men fight almost exclusively in trenches, and when they expose any portion of the body it is the head."

"The war is being fought with artillery," he continued, "and the vast numbers of pieces engaged, their accuracy, and the speed with which they can be fired is incredible, unless one has seen it for himself. A certain portion of territory or 'sector' is picked out by a battery or number of batteries and rendered absolutely untenable for the enemy. No living thing can exist within its confines. I myself witnessed near Notre-Dame-de-Lorette a bombardment of such a sector, in size roughly approximating Lafayette Square. For twenty minutes French '75's' and 420-millimeter guns literally poured a rain of shells into it. The science of bombardment is exact; once the range is gotten there are no 'misses.' Every shell falls with mathematical precision into the spot aimed for."

"How about bayonet wounds? Does their number demonstrate that the bayonet has come into prominence again, as indicated by the Russo-Japanese War?" Dr. Fauntleroy was asked.

"Hand grenades have to a surprising extent taken the place of bayonets in winning positions by charges," was the reply. "A company of charging men which has broken through barbed wire entanglements and arrived near the brink of a trench finds usually some slight last obstruction at that point. Then the 'grenadiers' begin hurling into the trench the hand bombs which they carry strung around their belts. Although the average soldier dreads cold steel as he dreads nothing in the way of shell or rifle fire, the hand-grenade method has apparently been found more expeditious and surer."

Judging from Dr. Fauntleroy's testimony, war in some respects has gone back to first principles. The Russo-Japanese War saw the revival and firm establishment of the bayonet as a weapon; the present conflict sees revival of the importance of the "grenadier" of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Dr. Fauntleroy says the Russian bayonet, no matter how far in the rear its owner may be stationed, is invariably fixed and is as much a part of the rifle as is the trigger.

Dr. Fauntleroy spoke in high terms of the working centers maintained all over France, where women of all stations in life engage in work of all descriptions dealt out to them by the French Red Cross. The units comprising the three great divisions of this work undertake to do whatever is suggested by the Red Cross as beneficial to the able-bodied troops in the trenches, as well as the invalids in the many hospitals.

"The women of France," he concluded, "are just as busy working for their country as are the men in the trenches. Whatever the outcome of the war may be, it will be demonstrated beyond a doubt that the women of the republic have been just as valuable assets as its men."

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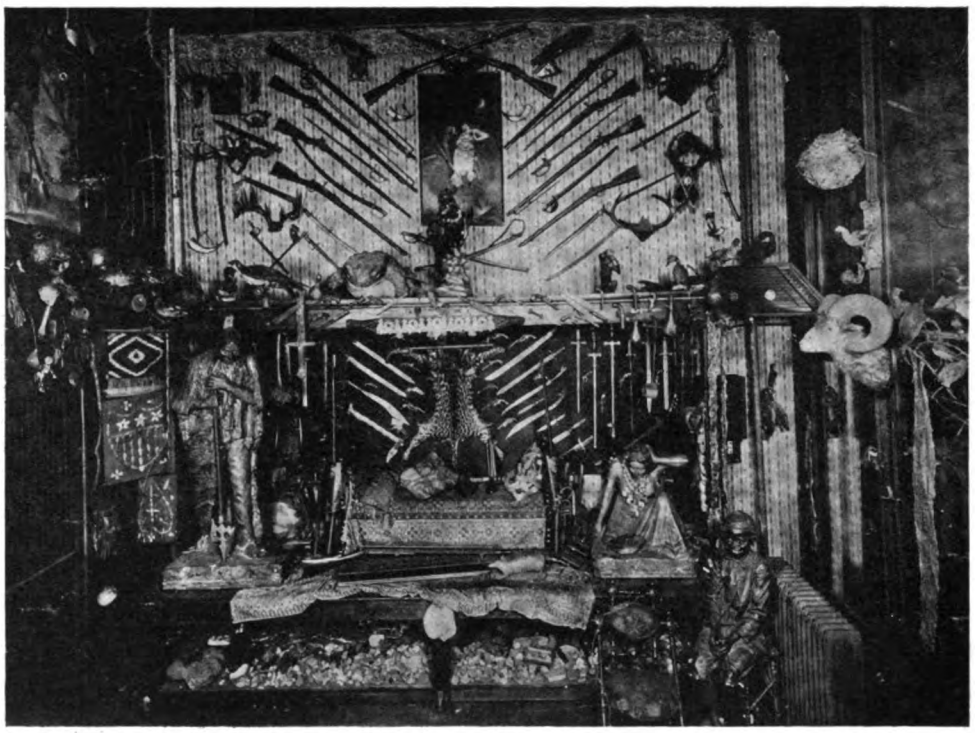
A RARE COLLECTION OF CURIOS.

ONE of the finest collections of curios, which includes a vast number of firearms, hunting knives, belts, swords, powder flasks, etc., formerly the property of the late John F. Sensenbrenner, for many years a well-known St. Louis shoe dealer, has been placed upon the market by Cal Hirsch & Sons, sporting goods dealers of St. Louis, Mo. The collection is valued at about $2,000 and was the result of more than thirty years' work on the part of the late Mr. Sensenbrenner.

No man has ever owned a collection he admired more than Mr. Sensenbrenner admired his. It was a collection gathered from many a distant point, and but few pieces, if any, were purchased of dealers. Sensenbrenner delighted in dealing at first hand and when an opportunity was opened for the purchase of a curio he went directly to the owner and made a bargain. In the collection offered for sale are more than 75 swords, 75 pistols, almost 100 guns, 14 knapsacks, 30 mounted birds and animals, Indian daggers, Chinese bow and arrow made of whalebone. In the firearm collection is what is known as a buffalo rifle used on the Western plains in hunting buffalo more than seventy years ago. This rifle Mr. Sensenbrenner bought from one of the early day members of the "Buffalo Bill" crowd. Another interesting relic is a Manton revolver made by John Manton in London. This is one of the rarest pieces to be found. It is a revolver containing eight barrels. The barrels are grouped together in cylinder form and are about 6 inches in length. There is a wide range in styles and models in the revolvers, pistols and in the guns and rifles.



ONLY HALF OF THE COLLECTION COULD BE SHOWN IN THIS PICTURE.

One of the peculiar features about the collection and its accumulation is the fact that John Sensenbrenner was not a sportsman or cared nothing for modern firearms. His son, who succeeded him in business at the corner of Sixth and St Charles Streets in St. Louis, said his father cared but little for hunting or fishing, yet he enjoyed very much the stories of fishing and hunting told by his intimate friends. How he ever became interested in the collection of ancient firearms is a mystery. The elder Sensenbrenner was born in Buffalo, N. Y., and when 20 years of age went to St. Louis. Soon after his arrival there he became associated with Halt's shoe store, which formerly was located at Sixth Street and Franklin Avenue. He remained with that firm almost thirty years and became the owner of the business comparatively only a short time before he died, in June, 1913.

Soon after he went to St. Louis he started his collection of firearms. For years he kept his collection in bureau drawers and in closets until finally it had grown so large a separate room in his St. Louis home was set aside for it. He made a study of firearms and their history and for years they were his hobby. Nothing else attracted his attention along the curio line, but later he drifted to knives and all articles that might be owned by a hunter. In later years he became interested in curios of all kinds and when the old dime museum that for many years held forth on Sixth Street, near Franklin Avenue, in St Louis, long before the day of the vaudeville, went out of existence, Mr. Sensenbrenner purchased the two Indian figures shown in the picture. He was a great traveler in unknown places. He took particular delight in getting off the beaten path and straying far from where the usual traveler was wont to go. In this way he picked up many of the articles that formed his collection. He knew the whole history of every little piece in the lot. Each rock or piece of ore, or knife, or firearm, each bird, meant something to him. Many of the birds came into his collections from friends who were sportsmen. The eagle shown in the center of the picture and the mountain sheep's head at the right were presents from intimate friends. The leopard's skin also was a present, coming from a friend who was a hunter of big game.

The picture accompanying this article shows less than half the collection. The son explains that he was forced to dispose of the collection because he has no place in which to keep it. Some of these articles will be shipped to San Francisco, where they will be placed on the market.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN RIFLE.

By Gen. George W. Wingate.

PART VIII.

MAGAZINE RIFLES.

SHORTLY after 1870 magazine guns began to come extensively into usefi and in a short time the well-known Winchester rifle (which was the successor of the Henry) was the arm of sportsmen all over the world. This had a tube underneath the barrel which held seventeen rim-fire .44 cartridges, which were successively thrown into the barrel by the working of a lever placed under the trigger guard. A number of other forms of magazine were also invented.

While a lever arm was and still is liked by sportsmen generally, Army people preferred the bolt action (which is a bolt sliding back from the barrel and moved by a projecting handle), as it could be more easily manipulated by a man lying down, this being the position which the development of arms has made so universal in armies that in some countries very little attention is paid to firing standing or "off hand."

Magazines for bolt guns contain from five to ten cartridges, which are inserted in an opening in the rear of the barrel and fed from the magazine to the barrel by moving the bolt. Magazines greatly increased the rapidity of fire over that of a sigle loader, although the ordnance authorities of all countries "viewed with alarm" their introduction upon the ground that they would expend ammunition so rapidly that it would be impossible to supply it to troops in battle. As was the case with the breechloader, they soon were universally adopted in the armies of the world. The .45 Springfield therefore became obsolete and a new .30 bore known as the "Krag-Jorgansen" was devised by the Ordnance Department, adopted by our Army in 1892 and issued in 1894.

This was shorter and much more powerful than the .45 Springfield. The rifle was 48.9 inches long and weighed 9.189 pounds. The carbine was 40.9 inches long and weighed 8.07 pounds. The barrel of each had four shallow grooves with a spiral of one turn in 10 inches. The sights had a V notch, but were much finer than any previously in use and the rear sight had a wind gauge. The rifle was operated on the bolt principle.

It had a magazine holding five cartridges, which were inserted by hand or from a clip, and successively forced into the barrel by the action of the bolt. The trigger pull was from 3 to 6½ pounds. The bullet first issued weighed 220 grains and was used with 34 grains of smokeless powder which gave a velocity of 2,000 feet a second. The powder was unsatisfactory, and the bullet was not of sufficient caliber so as to give proper rotation at distances in excess of 800 yards to make it accurate, which was the reason ascribed by our American team for being defeated in the International Rifle Match in Canada in 1902.

In consequence the bullet was subsequently changed and its weight reduced, while the powder was improved and the charge increased, which raised the velocity. The barrels were also improved. The rifle then shot very satisfactorily. With that calm disregard of what

(*Continued on page* 110.)

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THE DEFLECTION OF BULLETS.

IT IS generally supposed that the least obstruction to a bullet in its flight will cause it to deviate from its path. A twig, a leaf, a fragment of tissue paper are asserted to have sent rifle and pistol bullets off at a tangent. This is a fallacy. It was proved to be one by the screen shooting at the London rifle trials of 1883, but it is still believed and perpetuated by people who should know better. The editor of Outdoor Life last year tested a bullet fired at a muzzle velocity of over 3,000 feet per second at screens of wire one thirty-second of an inch in diameter. The bullet when it cut a wire 25 yards from the target was deflected about 3 inches only on the target; when two wires were cut one bullet dropped about 10 inches on the target, and another one about 5 inches only. The resistance of a strong wire having such a slight effect it is reasonable to infer—indeed we know—that the resistance of a leaf or twig would have no appreciable effect.

PSEUDO SCIENCE.

PSEUDO science, the sort that is exploited in the Sunday supplements and the popular magazines, is a great help to the criminal, the worthless and the undisciplined. The Boston urchin, caught robbing his mother's jam pantry, can plead atavism and blame his piratical ancestors for his sin, just as the pampered rich youth who carelessly murders can make good his plea of "brain storm" in explanation of the deed.

"It was my subconscious mind that made me do it," said a youth arraigned the other day before a New York magistrate on the charge of robbing a grocer's till of 50 cents. When a Harlem dentist annoyed two respectable girls in a New York street and was arrested he told the judge that he had been eating chop suey and was in a "subconscious condition," and, hence, not responsible for what he did. Strangely enough, the judge—one Corrigan—was so out of sympathy with "modern science" that he fined the dentist's subconscious mind $10, which the dentist, as the custodian of that mind, had to pay.

Sociology, in its pseudo scientific aspect, teaches that all inmates of penal institutions are victims of society, rather than of their own lusts and criminality. In other words, if we are to believe the flock of so-called scientists that have such ready access to public attention, no one is to blame for anything he does; society and other outside influences are to blame for everything.

It is a comforting doctrine to him who is prone to run afoul of the law. But the thought obtrudes that if pseudo science would justify itself it might do more good to the world at large by laying a bit of stress on the duty and the obligation that the individual owes to society, rather than posing society continually in the rôle of the goat.

INFANTRY FIRE IN THE PRESENT WAR.

A TRANSLATION of an article by General Cherfils, of the French army, recently published in the Infantry Journal, possesses enough interest to justify its reproduction herewith. General Cherfils says, in part, that between the school of precision, which develops "fire to kill," and the school of rapid fire which, carried to an extreme, only results in the heresy of "fire to create fear," there is a commonsense school, that of "fire to conquer." Its means are to fire well and rapidly, its object to bring down the greatest number of men possible in the minimum of time.

Even after the Boer war, we did not comprehend the importance of fire. A peculiar attitude of mind caused us to admit, *up to the war of* 1914, that the domain of fire was reserved to the artillery. This theory, exaggerated, had been developed by the abuse of the Kriegspiel of German origin, from which the man, the rifle, and the terrain are all absent and in which the warlike spirit atrophies.

Now it is this spirit that develops the individual value of the combatant; it is this spirit which should make the man reckon more on the aid which he should give others than on the aid which he can receive from them. Our distorted mental attitude tended toward making the man the accessory of the cannon, the infantryman intervening only by numbers, the quantity and shock of bayonets, without regard for the professional qualities of the rifle shot. If the infantryman acted by fire, it was only to prolong the zone fire of the cannon.

The war of 1914 *has cruelly proven to us that between the preparation of the attack by the artillery and the execution of this attack with the bayonet, a period and a zone intervene where the infantry should be supreme, if it knows how to deliver a fire that kills.*

A calm and cool rifle shot, trusting in his skill, who knows that his adversary will never arrive at a point where he can attack him with the bayonet, the rifleman who can bring down ten men with ten bullets, instead of killing only one with the bayonet, the man in whom quality has been trained without too much regard for quantity, this man is the king of the battlefield; he rules it through his intelligent fire, his aimed bullets, which the accurate rifle has cured from being wild; he rules it by the work which completes and continues the preparation of the artillery and which will make easy the effort of the bayonet against an enemy already three-quarters annihilated.

To be sure, in this siege warfare, the rôle of the artillery takes on considerable importance, and only the large cannon can crush casemates buried several meters under the earth. To it falls almost the entire task of the preparation against an enemy who is at the same time too close and invisible and who thus escapes both the 75-millimeter shell and the bullet of the rifle. *But as soon as this zone of siege warfare is crossed and space is opened, the bullet will recover its field of action beyond that covered by the 75-millimeter gun, the cannon of maneuver warfare.*

Modern victory requires the simultaneous and complete conjugations of three verbs: to will, to be able, to know. To will is the ardent courage, the irresistible determination without which the two other forces are without motive power and without life. But this magnificent verb is not sufficient; and the month of August, 1914, proved it to us. To be able is the power of organization of matériel and armament in which Germany had for an instant the superiority which we have taken from her. To know is the complete preparation of the human factor through professional instruction. We lacked this knowledge for a long time, not in respect to our commanders, who have shown themselves to be superior, but in respect to the executors, who have too long forgotten that an accurate weapon should insure an accurate fire.

The complete weapon of the infantryman is a rifle with a bayonet, the characteristic emblem of the royal arm of the service, the only one which combines in the highest degree the two eternal methods of action, fire and shock. But the bayonet is only added to the rifle as the shock follows fire, the latter preparing for the former.

NOVEL GAME LEGISLATION.

THERE are a number of novel features in the game legislation in the several States, says Field and Stream. In Illinois and in Oregon veterans of the Civil War are permitted to hunt without a license, as half a century has elapsed since the close of the war, it is not likely that such liberality will result in much untoward slaughter of game. Oregon, in a spirit of gallantry, issues free licenses to women hunters. The license feature has been pretty well established over the United States and it is pleasing to know that a larger proportion of revenue so derived is going for protection purposes than before. States seemed to be prompt in changing conflicting sections of the game laws to comply with the Federal regulations—a move that is to be highly recommended. While the average sportsman waits in fear and anxiety on the outcome of State legislation with reference to game and fish laws, it is to be said that the 1915 record is much above the average.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY TO OPEN.

ANOTHER attempt will be made to open the School of Musketry at Fort Sill, when on December 1 the commanders of the Infantry and Cavalry regiments in the United States and Hawaii will be asked to recommend student officers for the classes. It is planned to open the school on February 20, and nothing except actual war on the border will we allowed to interfere with this arrangement. Forty-five officers and 110 noncommissioned officers will be detailed to the classes for study of musketry, and fifteen officers and thirty-two noncommissioned officers to the machine gun classes. The same number of officers and noncommissioned officers were to have attended the classes which were to go to the school about three months ago, but the opening of the new school was postponed on account of the great demand for troops along the border.

The Proof of the Pudding.

Private Jones was blazing away through his loophole, when his section officer rushed up.

"What do you mean, man," he yelled, angrily, "wasting your ammunition like that?"

"I was only givin' 'em fifteen rapid, sir," pleaded the marksman, meekly.

"And do you think you have done any good with your fifteen rapid?" the officer snorted, sarcastically.

"Dunno, sir," said Jones; "but I overheard a German officer telling the stretcher-bearers to bury fourteen of them and take the fifteenth down to the base."—The Rifleshot.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.
EVERY THURSDAY

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ASHMUN BROWN

Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

Entered as second-class matter, April ' 1908, at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

MILITARY POLICY PROGRESS.

In Washington last week there were some conferences which should have an important bearing upon a military policy for this country. Secretary of War Garrison, with a regard for the proprieties and a consideration for his chief most admirable and correct, has discussed no military projects in the newspapers or with the public generally, pending the approval by President Wilson for the general plan which he submitted.

That plan, as has been previously said in ARMS AND THE MAN, deals only with the principles. It does not undertake to go into details. This, we apprehend, was a wise way to proceed.

We have mentioned a not unnatural apprehension of the National Guard as to what was to become of it under the operation of the new project. Some of these apprehensions can now be permanently laid aside.

As soon as Secretary Garrison felt free to do so he ordered the National Militia Board to convene here and sent an invitation to General Foster, chairman of the executive committee of the National Guard Association of the United States, and General Martin, president of the Association of Adjutants General, to meet and confer with him.

These gentlemen and some members of their respective bodies spent a great part of Friday and Saturday, day and night, in conference with Secretary Garrison and his principal official advisers. Certain elemental facts were developed by these meetings, first and foremost of which was that Secretary Garrison does appreciate the National Guard at its true worth as a military asset of the country. No legislation which he will propose will militate against the success of the National Guard so long as that force is worthy of respect.

It is believed that Secretary Garrison in common with every man who has studied the question of a military policy with an understanding mind believes that the National Guard should be a federal force to insure its utmost usefulness.

It is thought also that he would be disposed to favor the incorporation of the National Guard by units up to and including divisions, where these exist, into the proposed Continental Army.

But whether that is or is not done, he is going to do nothing to hurt the National Guard.

One unescapable conclusion which must be reached by every man who comes into contact with Secretary Garrison in connection with plans for a military policy is that his grasp of the situation is complete; moreover, that his comprehension of fundamental principles is entire, and his presentation of his attitude masterly. Further, he does show an open mind concerning details which justifies a great confidence in the outcome.

The truth is that Mr. Garrison is committed only to the principles involved. He wishes to make the best military policy which the exigencies of the occasion demand and the resources and sentiments of the country will permit. He is so sound in what he says and does that any right-minded man interested in these subjects could feel his full duty discharged if after expressing his opinion plainly to Mr. Garrison he should stand at attention and say:

"Mr. Secretary, I may not agree with you upon all details, but I am with you in principle and know you can see the whole situation. Depend upon me to the last atom of strength which I possess in your wise efforts to secure a military policy for the United States."

NATIONAL MATCHES EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL.

Never in the history of rifle shooting in this country has any great shooting program been carried on more smoothly than the National Matches and associated events just terminated at the Florida State Range, Jacksonville.

To mention any of the officers concerned by name would appear almost unfair unless all were mentioned, yet special praise should be given to Col. Richard M. Blatchford, Infantry, U. S. Army, executive officer; Capt. William C. Harllee, U. S. Marine Corps, assistant executive officer; Col. John J. Dooley, National Guard of Maine, assistant executive officer, and Capt. William H. Clopton, Jr., 13th U. S. Cavalry, adjutant. These gentlemen constituted the top of a staff which was efficient beyond comparison.

Not only were the matches run off without a hitch of any kind, with no accidents or mischances, but they were conducted with a very considerably less number of officers and men than have been employed in previous events of the kind. The new range proved itself satisfactory in every particular. There ought to be many more great shooting contests there, and, speaking of great contests, it is doubtful if ever in the history of the sport a more exciting concluding stage was ever known than that furnished by the National Team Match, in which the Infantry Team of the Army won by a narrow margin after a thrilling fight.

ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.

For the moment we are all turning our attention from the battles in Europe to the battle of Agua Prieta on the Mexican border, in the immediate vicinity of Douglas, Ariz. Battles in which Americans are being killed are always more interesting than the other kind. Moreover, this battle is in our own back yard.

Prior to Villa's attack on the Carranza garrison at Agua Prieta some 6,000 American troops were drawn up on the border and entrenched there, while notification was given to the opposing Mexican chieftains that they must not permit their fire to be directed across the line. The troops were there to see that the Mexicans obeyed this command.

According to press dispatches, within two hours after the battle began "machine gun bullets and shell fragments showered over American territory," and one American was shot through the back. Subsequently an enthusiastic Carranza soldier leaped from his trench and crying "Viva Carranza," shot a corporal of the 7th Infantry, who was on patrol at the rear of the American custom house. At the time this is written the battle is still in progress. Another warning has been served on the Villistas and Carranzistas.

American troops entrenched; Americans shot down by an alien soldiery! Still we are not at war.

It cannot be said that the first fruits of the recognition of Carranza, as thus exhibited, are entirely satisfying. The immediate result has been to remove the fighting back to the sorely stricken American border. That delightful theory of a protected zone along

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the border within which no fighting was to be permitted has passed to the limbo of forgotten things.

Once—and that not so very many years ago—when the stern and powerful Diaz was running things in Mexico, and outlaw Indians, having perpetrated outrages on American settlers, fled into Mexico, this Government, realizing conditions, had no hesitancy in sending its troops across into Mexico to capture those outlaws. Today Mexican outlaws, attacking the forces of the Mexican Government *de jure,* are inflicting damage on American lives and property as an incident to their military efforts.

It may be that the patience of the American Government is founded in sound statesmanship. Nevertheless, the just ordinary American is growing restive under repeated exhibitions of that patience. The issuance of mere "warnings" and "notifications" is becoming a joke.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN RIFLE.

(*Continued from page* 107.)

other branches of the service were doing, which prevailed among the bureaus in both the Army and Navy up to the Spanish War, the Navy adopted a .25-caliber, bolt action breechloader for its Marines and Sailors about the time when the Army introduced the .30 Krag The natural result of this was seen in the Spanish War when detachments from the Army, the National Guard and the Navy, serving together in a foreign country, were each armed with a weapon which could not use the cartridge carried by the other two.

THE NEW SPRINGFIELD.

The result was that the Krag was remodeled in 1903, being made shorter and lighter, and as the "New Springfield" was made the weapon of all branches of service in both the Army and Navy, the Lee and the carbine both being done away with. With some modifications, it is the present weapon of our military forces. It appears like a toy compared with foreign military rifles or even with the .45 Springfield, being but 3 feet 7 inches long, with a 24-inch barrel (about half the length of that of the Kentucky rifle) and a weight of but 8.69 pounds—about that of the old carbine, which, in fact, it much resembles. Its bore, twist and grooves are the same as those of the Krag.

The charge is from 47 to 50 grains pyrocellulose composition, the grains being cylindrical, perforated and graphited (to avoid fouling). The bullet weighs only 150 grains, permitting the soldier to carry many more cartridges than he could of the larger caliber. It has a muzzle velocity of 2,700 feet per second. The cartridge shells are of brass, central fire and crimped around the base of the bullet so as to be waterproof.

The bullet is made of lead hardened with tin and is enclosed in a cupro nickel jacket so as to stand without stinting the tremendous stripping friction that it is subjected to in being forced through the grooves of the barrel by the pressure of the gas from the smokeless powder, which runs up to 51,000 pounds to the square inch, and which pressure expands and shortens the bullet.

The rifle is worked on the bolt principle, and has a magazine which holds five cartridges in a clip which is slipped into a slot in the top of the receiver, and is consequently capable of very rapid fire. Sixty cartridges in twelve clips are carried by the soldier in a bandolier or belt which is supported by shoulder straps. The bandolier full weighs 3.88 pounds. Twenty-five aimed shots can be fired in a minute if the magazine is used, and twenty-three if it is fired as a single-loader.

At 1,000 yards its mean deviation is only 9.6 inches. The bullet will penetrate 59.98 inches of pine boards at 50 feet, and 10.48 at 1,000 yards. At 600 yards the trajectory is only 3.27 feet and at 1,000 yards 14.48 feet. Its sights have a peep opening as well as a V, and a wind gauge on the rear sight. They are excellent and have been greatly admired by Europeans. The gun being so light the recoil is severe (14.98 foot-pounds) and the report is loud. If a Maxim silencer is used (which is a tube made on the principle of a muffler in an automobile, and screwed on the end of the barrel) the report and, what is more important, the recoil, are largely eliminated. This is therefore used considerably in the instruction of recruits who become disconcerted by the heavy recoil. Great difficulty was experienced for a long time with this rifle, from the deposit in the barrel of a metallic fouling which required a chemical solvent to remove. As soldiers in the field cannot carry bottles of acid, much thought was devoted to getting rid of this. It has largely been accomplished by a change in the material in the primer of the cartridge.

This rifle is generally believed to represent the latest and best ideas on the subject. Various improvements are, however, being rapidly originated. In this rifle, as in the Krag, there was another departure from precedent in that the trigger pull was from 3½ to 4 pounds, as against the 6 pounds of the .45 Springfield and a much heavier pull in its predecessors. The 3½-pound trigger pull is what is usual upon sporting arms. Army people have, however, always thought that in the heat of battle the soldier would be so excited that he would move his trigger unconsciously before he had taken aim unless it was made to move hard.

They therefore put such a heavy drag on the trigger of the military rifle as to render it almost impossible to do good shooting with it, although many managed by using the two forefingers to do better than they could if they used only one.

In view of the fact that in the practice in rapid firing by the New York National Guard at the new rifle range at Blauvelt, in 1912, it was found that many in their anxiety to fire the requisite number of shots within the time limit, pressed the trigger while working the bolt in loading or before they had leveled the muzzle of the rifle, so as to shoot over the mountain in the rear of the targets and drop bullets in the village of Nyack, which is four miles away, some people are beginning to ask whether there may not be more in the old heavy trigger-pull than had been recently supposed—at least where men are firing who are not seasoned marksmen.

OTHER HIGH-POWER MODERN RIFLES.

The Ross rifle, which has been introduced in Canada since the Springfield was brought out, is used there for military use in the .303 size, the same as the British caliber. Experimental and match Ross rifles have been built with a smaller bore (.28) and different rifling, and is claimed to have a velocity of 3,000 feet a second, which is 300 feet more than the Springfield. For sporting purposes, this bullet has a hollow point in which a copper tube is inserted. This makes it light and must make it very destructive, as the bullet will "mushroom," or, rather, explode on impact. Sometimes, however, light bullets which have a high velocity and open point break up without penetrating when striking an object. As some of the highest scores made at Bisley in this year's matches of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain were made with the Ross, its accuracy must also be great.

For the information of those who are not familiar with the subject it should be stated that the idea which has been sought to be attained through the different improvements which have been made in weapons throwing projectiles has been to secure the greatest possible velocity, speed of manipulation and accuracy, the relative importance of these three being in the order in which they are named. Higher velocity means that the projectile will not only go to a greater distance but follow a flatter course in doing so.

If the force is slight it falls to the ground close to the muzzle. As the force becomes greater it goes a longer distance before reaching the earth. This distance can be increased by raising the muzzle, in which case the bullet describes a curve in the air which is called the "trajectory." This is in accordance with the law of gravitation, which is, that an object drops 16 feet in the first second, 48 feet in the next, and keeps on at that rate until the increase stops on account of the resistance of the atmosphere.

The old, smooth-bore gun, using a big, round bullet, had such a slow velocity that if the barrel was level the bullet would strike the ground after it had gone about 100 yards. This distance could be increased if the muzzle was raised, but the resistance of the air would so impede the movement of the projectile that after it had gone another hundred or two hundred yards its drop would be almost perpendicular. Consequentliy the curve that the bullet described was so high that the center part of it would pass above the head of a man.

As guns have improved, this velocity has become greater, so that the bullet travels much further before it reaches the ground, and in consequence its trajectory is extremely flat, so that in most modern arms a bullet going 600 yards would not pass over the head of a man.

We therefore find that whereas the ancient muzzle-loading, smooth-bore had an effective range of not to exceed 100 yards, and the muzzle-loading rifle with a pointed bullet an accurate range of 400 yards, and a total range of about 1,500 yards, the .45 caliber Springfield, with a velocity of 1,200 feet a second, had an accurate range of about 900 yards and a total range of 3,000 yards, the "New Springfield," with its present long-nosed bullet, has a velocity of 2,700 feet a second, which gives an accurate fire of up to 1,500 yards and a total range of 2½ miles. Its bullet rises over the line of sight only 2.88 inches at 200 yards, and 24 at 500.

(*To be continued.*)

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A TOOL FOR MEASURING THE INSIDE OF GUN BARRELS.

IN THE issue of Arms and Explosives for February, 1899, Vol. VII, page 19, I note a discussion of a tool for the measurement of the inside of gun barrels. Some time ago, in an effort to determine different types of choke in shotgun barrels, the writer found it necessary to use such a tool.

For this job it was sufficient to measure the diameter for only a short distance from the muzzle, say 4 or 5 inches. The writer agrees with the statement made in your article mentioned above, that there is no suitable tool for this purpose on the market at the present time, but would suggest a simple method of making such a tool.

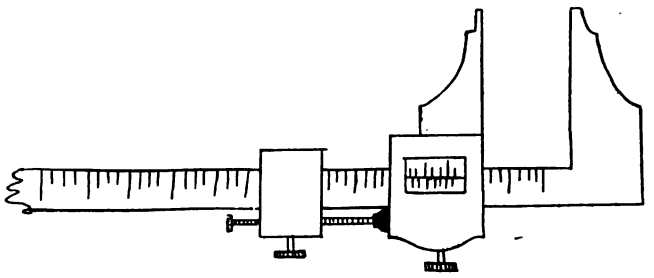

Fig. 1

The Browne and Sharpe Manufacturing Co., of Providence, R. I., make a micrometer caliper similar to Fig. 1. It would seem possible to modify this tool and make the arms as per Fig. 2, having a distance from "A" to "B" of, say, from 4 to 5 inches. The objection may be raised that such a tool would not be rigid, in which case

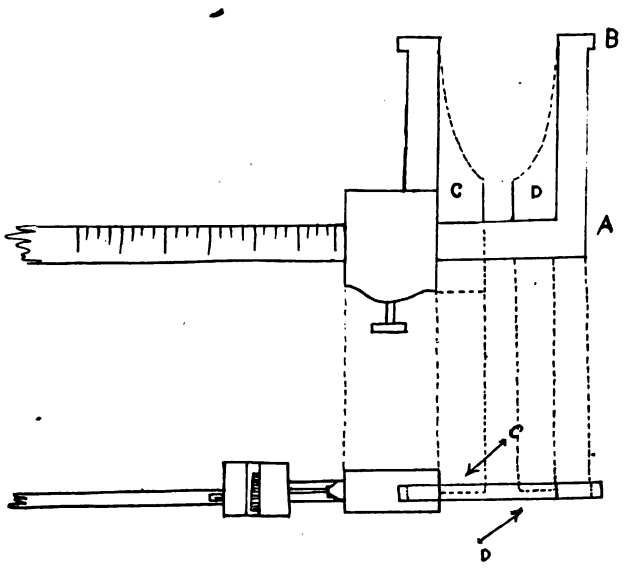

Fig. 2.

supports such as "C" and "D" could be arranged, so as to slide by each other (see top view). Such a tool would give accurate measurements 4 or 5 inches down the barrel from the muzzle.

Would be pleased to have opinions as to the feasibility of the above suggestion.

W. E. GATCHELL.

PREHISTORIC SPECIMENS IN NEBRASKA.

NEAR the little town of Agate, Nebr., there are a million tons of skeletons of prehistoric monster animals, all packed together in one little hill of 10 acres, says a western writer in the October Sportsman's Review.

How they got there, how they lost their lives in one gigantic tangle, just the nature of that ancient tragedy, is one of the greatest puzzles to scientists. Theory after theory has been offered, but as yet there is no evidence, so it still remains the master secret. Yet there lie the heaps of fossilized bones of prehistoric monsters, tangled and packed together in one solidified mass, all in that small 10-acre area.

These were monsters unknown to the world today. They were ponderous horned and tusked giants that lumbered over the plains of North America like modern cruisers on four legs. Here were great elephants, or mastodons, with four tusks. No modern elephant has four tusks. No modern elephant has even a suggestion of tusks in the lower jaw. But these monsters had two tusks in the lower jaw as well as in the upper. Then came a day when the lower tusks began to deteriorate. Gradually the race began to lose them. Just what form of toothache these monsters contracted in this early Pliocene age no one can say. But as old Tethrabeladon, as the scientists have named him, had no dentist friends, he had to let his lower tusks fall out when they got bad. Soon his babies were born without these lower tusks, and soon the race had forgotten there ever were four-tuskers in the world.

Here lived also the giant moropus, the giraffe-like horse, that stood 18 feet high, ate palm leaves from the tops of the tall trees by virtue of his long neck, and plucked marsh grass from the sloughs by means of his three toes which were the fore-runners of the modern hoof. Several whole skeletons of the moropus have been collected in this great quarry and have been articulated for the museums. One of these is now in the American Museum of Natural History, others are in the University of Nebraska Museum, and a few others are in other museums. Probably not more than a half-dozen of these have ever been set up in the museums. Prof. E. H. Barbour, of the University of Nebraska, head of the department of geology, has by accurate measurements, and the application of careful anatomical knowledge, built up a picture of what his moropus giant must have looked like as he galloped over the tropical marshes that were central North America.

The four-horned antelope is another freak that is found in these remains. This is the first spot in the world where the four-horned antelope has been found. Because the quarry is on the ranch of Capt. James Cook, and because the son, Harold Cook, found this antelope skull, Professor Barbour, of the University of Nebraska, immediately gave it the scientific name, "Syndiocerus Cooki," or "the four-horner of Cook," in plain English.

The tapir, rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, and hundreds of other animals, most of which are now extinct, and many never known until now, have been found among these fossil remains. Fierce weasel-like dogs are found; the misonyx, a terrible rodent as large as a wolf; saber-toothed tigers, fierce as Turkish cavalry; monstrous mastodons, and the still greater moropus; all mingled in this roaring, snarling, death-churning battle on the mound a few hundred miles south of the Black Hills.

But the Black Hills were not there at the time. The Alps, the Caucasus and the Himalayas were just poking their noses skyward, for it was in the latter part of the Tertiary period, and geologists tell us these mountain ranges were born at that time.

But how did a billion bones of a thousand species of monsters come to be deposited on this hill in a solid cluster, now ages since cemented together with a firm, flinty cement? One theory is that this region was the bed of a great river flowing eastward, and the strata of rock seem to bear out this theory. The theory further holds that the river periodically overflowed, catching thousands of animals in the rich grazing ground and sweeping them to destruction to be deposited at the bottom at a certain point where a giant whirlpool played.

Another theory is that this 10-acre plot was a wild morass in a tropical jungle and that animals coming there in herds to water, crowded one another into the slime and ooze, where they were mired down in great numbers. Still another theory is again built upon the evidence of the great river. It holds that during the flood season this spot may have represented an island, the top of the highest hill, the Sinai of the animal kingdom, where the monsters made their last stand against the flood, where they huddled together in millions until they starved, devoured each other, or trampled one another into shapeless masses.

Still again there is a theory holding that they may have been stampeded by the great elemental disturbances when mountains were being thrown skyward; that in frantic search of protection, they began to mill round and round each other, even as great herds of sheep today mill in a storm, until the stronger trampled the weaker into the earth, and were themselves hopelessly marooned among the slimy bodies of the dead.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE secretary is supposed to make his annual report at the meeting of the Board of Directors in January, but I desire to take this opportunity to call your attention to some of the activities of the Association this year up to date.

Undoubtedly the year 1916 is going to mark an epoch in the history of the N. R. A. and will be looked back to as the year in which it became national in scope.

Although it is about a year since the law authorizing the free issue of rifles and ammunition to rifle clubs went into effect, it could not be said to have been actually launched and in working order until about the first of the year, so that the operation of the law from January first up to the present time would be a criterion of its success. Since

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the first of the year there have been organized and affiliated with the N. R. A. 321 clubs and up to the first of October the records in the Ordnance Office show that there had been issued to these clubs 1,513 Krag rifles and 1,186,100 cartridges for same. The work entailed upon the offices of the Adjutants General in putting through the organization papers and requisitions for these clubs has been considerable but we think that the new blank form which we have just issued for use by clubs in making their requisitions will greatly reduce this work. Hereafter these requisitions are to be made in duplicate, the original one sent through the Ordnance Department and the duplicate filed in the Adjutant General's office. Arrangements have just be completed by the Ordnance Department whereby it will not be necessary hereafter to have attached a certificate from the secretary of the N. R. A. to every requisition put through for free issue and purchase by clubs. Hereafter the names of all clubs eligible to this privilege will be filed with the commanding officer of the arsenals and the Adjutants General so that no longer there will be delay caused by the non-transmission of the eligibility certificate.

The following rifle clubs have been organized, by States, since January 1, 1915:

Alabama 2, Alaska 2, Arizona 12, Arkansas 1, California 21, Colorado 6, Connecticut 10, District of Columbia 1, Florida 6, Porto Rico 1, Georgia 1, Idaho 5, Illinois 13, Indiana 10, Iowa 10, Kansas 6, Kentucky 2, Louisiana 1, Maine 13, Massachusetts 34, Michigan 13, Minnesota 3, Missouri 3, Montana 14, Nebraska 6, Nevada 1, New Hampshire 6, New Jersey 6, New Mexico 6, New York 26, North Carolina 3, North Dakota 4, Ohio 18, Oklahoma 9, Oregon 10, Pennsylvania 17, Rhode Island 2, South Carolina 1, Texas 9, Utah 4, Vermont 6, Virginia 2, Washington 12, West Virginia 3, Wisconsin 3.

The rapidly increasing number of rifle clubs in many of the States has brought up the possibility as well as the advisability of State organizations of clubs. Such organizations have already been perfected in one or two States. The N. R. A. approves of such federations and believes they will be instrumental in greatly increasing the number of followers of the sport in those States where such organizations are operated. It would not be necessary to organize a State association of rifle clubs in those States where a State Rifle Association exists. All that would be necessary would be to make provision in the by-laws, if the same do not now exist, for the affiliation of these clubs. This will be naturally followed by plans for State shoots at which prizes will be given for interclub competition and will result in greatly increasing the number of competitors at a State competition and it will also strengthen the State associations financially as well as make more important their annual matches. The question has been asked so frequently by rifle clubs in different parts of the country, why they were not invited to attend the annual State shoot. Of course many of these State competitions are open only to the National Guard and for National Guard prizes while others are held only for the purpose of selecting the State team. There is no reason however why such competitions should not be made more State-wide and opened not only to civilians but to schools and colleges as they are to eventually help the National Guard in many ways.

On the first of October the number of organizations and clubs affiliated with the N. R. A. were as follows: 23 State rifle associations, 82 regiments, 50 separate companies and battalions, 600 rifle clubs, 61 university and college clubs, 110 school clubs, 7 boys' clubs.

This last class is a new one established this year and provides a class of clubs for boys in the Boy Scout organization, independent cadet corps, summer camps, and community clubs.

At a midsummer meeting of the Executive Committee it was decided to launch a campaign for life members and circular letters were sent out to a large number of prominent men. So far we have gained about forty new life members by this method, among which may be mentioned Thomas A. Edison, Congressman Ward, of New York; Senator Wadsworth, of New York; former Congressman Adams, of Illinois; Edwin Gould, Maj. F. R. Appleton, Jr., of the New York Guard; Col. Robert M. Thompson, to whom we were indebted before for financial aid in sending the rifle team to Stockholm; banker John H. Storer, of Boston; Judge Burke, of Seattle; Robert L. Bacon, son of the former Secretary of State, and others. It is the purpose to establish a special trust fund from the proceed of these memberships, the interest only of which will be used for the promotion of rifle practice.

There is no branch of our Association's activities which has met with better success than our Small Bore Department. Shooters throughout the country are taking more and more interest in small bore shooting and we had in our indoor league matches last winter thirty-six clubs competing in the interclub small-bore matches. From the number of preliminary inquiries which have already been made, the indications are that twice as many clubs will participate in the matches this winter. We organized in the spring an interclub competition with the .22-caliber rifle on outdoor ranges, the shooting being carried on at 100 yards slow fire and 50 yards rapid fire. This competition was also successful and I believe small caliber shooting on the outdoor ranges is eventually going to be more popular than on the indoor ranges. We also organized and ran off for the National Board a new match for rifle clubs using the service rifle on outdoor ranges. The competing teams shot on home ranges under the supervision of officers appointed for the purpose by the N. R. A., and the targets were shipped to Washington where the official score was determined. In this competition twenty-five clubs competed, covering the entire country from Maine to California and a team from Hawaii. The running of these competitions has greatly increased the work in the Washington office. Two extra rooms have been rented and we now have permanently employed four clerks and stenographers. This force will probably have to be increased if these competitions grow, which they are surely doing.

The publication of the monthly bulletin, Shooting News, was begun more in the nature of an experiment than anything else, but from the congratulatory and complimentary letters which have come to the office, there is no question but what the new move is successful and is appreciated much more than the old method of one annual report containing year-old news. We have been handicapped by the lack of funds to make the publication as large and attractive as it should be. The size has been restricted and a great deal of matter which might have been used had to be discarded. We hope that next year we will be able to print a larger and better monthly with a larger edition so that more copies can be sent to our affiliated organizations. We invite contributions of any description relating to rifle shooting or the operation of rifle clubs, construction of ranges and rifle dope generally. All such contributions will be used if possible. The success of this publication depends just as much upon you as it does upon the editor and if you will assist by occasionally dropping a few items of interest about shooting in your locality it would be greatly appreciated.

LEGISLATION.

The Association has outlined a plan of legislation desired in the interest of rifle shooting and recommendations have been made to the Secretary of War. These recommendations will be presented to you tonight for your approval.

On motion of General Macklin, the report was filed and ordered printed in the monthly bulletin. The next order of business was the nomination of directors to fill the places of twelve whose places expire January 1 next. The chair asked how the meeting desired to handle the nominations, whether by a nominating committee or by nominations from the floor. General Bond, of West Virginia, moved that a committee of five be appointed by the president to make the nominations, and the committee appointed by the chair consisted of General Bond, Colonel Thurston, Captain Harllee, Colonel McCoy and Captain Burnham. The committee withdrew and during their absence new business was taken up. The chair asked if any one had any matter to present. Lieutenant Wise, of Massachusetts, proposed the following resolution:

"That it is the sense of this meeting that the conditions in the famous old Leech Cup Match should not be changed from those which have obtained for so many years, and that in future matches the old conditions be restored and that the telescope be not allowed. This will put the match back on a comparison basis." The motion carried.

General Wood, of Minnesota, read a letter from the president of the association to the Secretary of War recommending legislation and asked that the meeting endorse and approve the recommendations, which were as follows:

"As president of the National Rifle Association of America, I wish to make some recommendations for the consideration of the General Staff in arranging its estimates for the appropriation bill to be presented to the next Congress. Naturally that which our Association is most deeply interested in is the promotion of rifle training among citizens of the country. We have reached that point in our propaganda that to get proper returns from a military standpoint commensurate with the importance of the work and in making prospective volunteers efficient in military training, it is necessary for Congress to enact certain legislation and make proper appropriations for the carrying on of the work. I would therefore submit for your consideration three recommendations:

1. The authority granted in last year's Army bill authorizing the issue of Krag rifles and ammunition to civilian rifle clubs has brought about a great deal of interest among the civilians of the country in rifle shooting. In the year which this law has been in operation there has been organized approximately 300 clubs with an estimated membership of 15,000. Twice as many clubs, however, could have been organ-

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ized if there could be found any way to furnish range facilities, as many clubs desired charters but were unable to find such facilities. In connection with the successful carrying on of this movement, two things are necessary. One is an appropriation to cover the cost of the issue of ammunition to these clubs for use in the Krag rifle and the other is the free issue to such clubs of range supplies.

2. It would be impossible to expect any great national movement in the education of civilians in rifle shooting unless ranges are furnished where the work can be carried on. A little relief could be secured by the throwing open to civilian clubs of Army and National Guard ranges. The Army has practically done this, but it is impossible to secure the latter voluntarily, especially on ranges which have been built with State or private funds. For many years our association has been urging the adoption by Congress of a progressive plan of range construction throughout the country, not large ranges, but small ones such as company and club ranges. It is probable that such ranges would have to be restricted to not longer than 300 yards near large cities, but training on such ranges is better than no training at all. It is probable that such a plan of legislation had better be handled by a separate bill than in the Army appropriation bill but it would undoubtedly stand a better chance of enactment into law if incorporated in the Army bill.

3. A more liberal appropriation for the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Pracitce is urged. This appropriation, which is now $10,000, should be at least $25,000, and the law under which such an appropriation is made should be changed so that it could be expended for any purpose which would promote rifle training among the citizens of the country, especially in schools and colleges. Under the present law, no funds of the National Board can be expended for clerical help or traveling expenses of any representatives of the Board which it might be desirable to send on field duty.

If necessary, I would be very glad to submit a detailed report to the General Staff, showing the urgent necessity for such legislation and appropriations as above suggested.

(Signed) Col. Wm. Libbey, *President.*"

The meeting unanimously approved and indorsed the recommendations.

Major Douw, of Maryland, speaking to the question of the use of State ranges by civilians, explained why it was impracticable to allow civilians to use ranges under the present restrictions enforced by the War Department as to the employment of markers and scorers. To bring the matter before the meeting, Major Douw presented the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* by the National Rifle Association, That the General Staff be requested to secure proper legislation to allow the use of National Guard ranges for the benefit of civilian rifle clubs, as at the present time it is impossible for a State to set aside the use of its open range for civilians without being penalized the amount of the cost of running such range for the time used by the civilian rifle clubs."

The resolution received the unanimous approval of the meeting.

Colonel Brookhart, of Iowa, spoke of the work of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice and of the difficulties encountered in getting the rules fixed in accordance with the wishes of the shooters. He referred to opposition in certain bureaus in the War Department in Washington against holding national matches and deprecated the sentiment which seemed to prevail there for killing off these matches. He strongly urged the holding of the matches annually and expressed the opinion that the money spent on these matches was the best investment the Government was making along the lines of of military training. He thought the appropriation for the transportation of teams to the matches should be continued and made annually, and concluded his remarks by offering the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved,* That it is the sense of this meeting that the National Matches be held annually and that the appropriation for transportation be continued as an annual appropriation."

General Macklin, of Maryland, made the suggestion that a committee of one from each State meet as a committee to arrange for uniformity and make suggestions in the organization and rules for the National Matches. He referred to the great good that these matches were doing and thought that all teams should consist only of eighteen men. On his motion, which was adopted, each State will appoint a representative, whose name is to be handed in to the National Rifle Association headquarters, the committee thus formed to be presided over by Colonel Blatchford as chairman. Arrangements are to be made later for the meetings of the committee.

General Wood, of Minnesota, moved that a recommendation be made to the board of directors to elect Colonel Blatchford as a life member at their annual meeting in Washington. The resolution was adopted.

General Macklin brought up the question of the rules obtaining this year in the matches in the decision of ties and expressed the opinion that the same should be changed. The Chair said that the matter was under consideration and that without doubt the change would be made at the first opportunity.

There being no further new business before the meeting the presentation of the prizes won in the late matches was taken up and General Foster presented on behalf of the Southern Association the prizes won in their competitions. Colonel Blatchford, at the request of Colonel Libbey, presented the medals in the President's Match, making a short speech to the winners. Colonel Libbey then presented the medals to the winners in the National Rifle Association matches.

The nominating committee having just returned, General Bond made his report and presented the following nominations:

Maj. W. B. Martin, of New Jersey; Maj. J. V. Clinnin, of Illinois; Col. F. H. Phillips, of Tennessee; Capt. Ira L. Reeves, of Vermont; Maj. C. R. Williams, of Wisconsin; Lieut. Col. Glendie B. Young, District of Columbia; Maj. S. W. Brookhart, Iowa; Lieut. Col. John J. Dooley, Maine; Capt. William H. Clopton, Jr., U. S. Cavalry; Maj. Orris E. Lee, Minnesota; Lieut. Col. W. R. Riley, Hawaii; Capt. H. F. Wirgman, U. S. Marine Corps.

For vacancy on board of directors for 1916: E. Y. Breese, of New Jersey.

On motion, duly approved, the secretary cast the entire number of votes present for these directors and they were elected.

General Wood made a motion for a vote of thanks to Colonel Blatchford for his courtesy and efficiency in the conduct of the matches, and also a vote of thanks to the assistant executive officers, Captain Harllee and Colonel Dooley, and Captain Clopton, the Adjutant; Captain Hanson, quartermaster; Captain Layton, the statistical officer, and the other officers who had assisted in making the matches so successful, and that the sentiment be expressed by a rising vote The motion being put by the Chair, every man in the room but those directly interested arose.

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General Macklin, of Maryland, moved that a rising vote of thanks be given also to General Foster, and this also was done. Colonel Libbey then addressed the meeting as follows:

"In view of what has been said this evening upon the subject of national preparedness, I cannot resist the temptation to say a few words on this important subject. This nation has already gone through two crises in its history and is facing a third. Its early struggle for freedom was the means of establishing free institutions in this world. After that era our country groped along blindly until the question of State sovereignty arose and under our Constitution, from a legal standpoint, this doctrine was on an almost unassailable basis but which, when pushed to its logical conclusion, spelled disaster to us as a nation.

It is due to Daniel Webster more than to any one man that the national idea was so logically and forcefully developed. If he had not lifted this discussion above the legal plane, and viewed it from the standpoint of historical development and future possibilities, it is doubtful whether we would have still been in existence as a nation.

The question, however, was settled and the crisis in the ordered development of our freedom was only passed after one of the greatest struggles the world has ever seen and then the national idea became part of our governmental structure for all time. Another and equally critical period now faces us in the interpretation of this national idea. In Webster's time the question was between a confederacy of States or a nation; now it is more a question of an aggregation of races or a unified government. We must remember that this country is not a new Germany or a new Italy or a new Scandinavia, but if it is a nation at all it cannot recognize racial differences or a divided loyalty. Our doors have always been open, and I hope always will be, to the oppressed of the world; but the house behind those doors must stand for certain great principles which must be accepted by all who come to us; and we cannot, in loyalty to ourselves or to them, change these principles. We have no quarrel with those who prefer an autocratic or military form of government, for the principle of government by and for the people has been adopted as our policy. But we can demand that they make a final choice between the two when they enter our doors. I wish that this idea could be brought home to the young men of this country and that they should make a more insistent plea for stronger Americanism. Why is it that we tolerate people leaving us by the thousands to join the colors of other lands? Why do we not require an immigrant to declare his intention to become one of us? If not, and if he is to be a parasite among us, howling for his fatherland at a good, safe distance, then let us send him back at once. Why do not these people go back and fight for the beloved lands which virtually turned them out of doors? It is bad enough that so many of our own citizens do not realize their responsibilities as citizens. We seem to think that the country owes us something for being patriotic instead of our owing something to it. There is absolutely nothing unfair in requiring everybody to do his share and those who try to shirk should be forced to do their duty. We are too easy-going and thousands of us through ignorance or carelessness neglect these important things. When, however, it comes to abusing our hospitality, spurning our sovereignty and insulting our President, I shall always maintain that this country is no place for the Irish vote or the German vote or the Italian vote, but only for the honest American vote, cast by an American; a vote that will silence the voices which plot treason to the home which shelters them. This nation was born and developed through strife. It was baptized with the blood of the earnest men who fought for the principles we believe in, and it will not give them up without a struggle; and if it should come to this, woe to the man who forgets that he is an American and that he has but one allegiance."

General Macklin also spoke in regard to the status of affiliated clubs and thought the clubs should be affiliated with the State associations, and approved the recommendation contained in the report of the secretary, that rifle clubs be affiliated with the State associations. Colonel Libbey replied that the matter was already under consideration by the executive committee and it was hoped that some plan could be worked out along such lines. Colonel Brookhart moved that the resolutions adopted by the national defense conference lately held in Washington be indorsed and the resolutions which are as follows were heartily approved by the delegates present:

"It is the unanimous opinion of the conference on national defense, which is participated in by representatives of the National Defense League, the Navy League and the National Rifle Association, the three principal and oldest national-defense organizations, and by representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, the United Spanish War Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Army and Navy Union and the Union Veteran Legion, the five principal organizations of the United States, that

The American people, in order to provide for their needs at home and abroad, for their security from foreign aggression and for the maintenance of the ideals which have inspired the republic from its foundation, must create an efficient fleet sufficient in size to keep the national honor unstained.

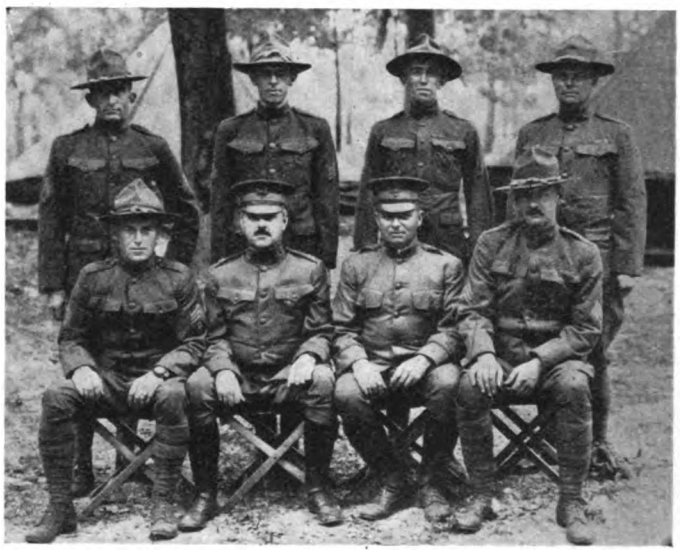
To this end the conference on national defense indorses unreservedly the views which have been enunciated by the experts of the General Board of the Navy, who are properly charged with the duty of determining the size of the fleet. Be it further

Resolved, That the conference on national defense believes that means should be adopted to coordinate the needs of the Navy as expressed by the General Board with the necessities of the nation and therefore heartily indorses the proposal for a general council for national defense.

The conference on national defense sees with intense gratification the growth of public sentiment and popular appreciation of the needs of the Navy and indulges in the hope that this feeling will find expression in practical measures to bring into being the fleet which must be prepared for common defense.

It is the sense of this conference that the Army, the National Guard and all other means of national defense be speedily increased in accordance with the recommendations of the General Staff of the Army. The conference desires that Congress take immediate steps to provide for a council of national defense."

There being no further business before the meeting, the same was adjourned.



MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY TEAM.
Winner of Enlisted Men's Team Match at Jacksonville.

WILLIAMS CUP MATCH.

The third annual post match of the Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking, China, for the Williams Cup was shot on the International Rifle Range at Peking, on September 26, 1915, and was won by the team from the 38th Company, U. S. Marines.

The match was originally instituted in 1913 by the presentation to the Guard by the Bethlehem Steel Company, through its president, Mr. Archibald Johnston, of a fine silver cup, 12 inches high, decorated with two handsome dragon handles of Chinese workmanship and called the Williams Cup, complimentary to the commandant of the American Legation Guard, Lieut. Col. Dion Williams, U. S. Marine Corps.

Through the courtesy this year of Capt. I. V. Gillis, U. S. Navy, retired, individual miniature silver cups were presented to each member of the winning team.

The conditions for the shoot were excellent, the day cool and clear and a moderate breeze blowing. Teams of eight men competed, one from the Field and Staff, one from the 38th Company, and one from the 39th Company. Ten record shots per man were fired at 500 and 600 yards slow fire and 500 yards rapid fire, giving a possible of 1,200 points. The 39th Company, which has won the cup for the two preceeding years, led by a slight margin at the slow fire ranges, closely followed by the other two teams. In the rapid fire however, the 38th Company, commanded by Capt. Charles C. Carpenter, forged ahead, winning by a total of 1,024 points as against the 39th Company's second place of 1,011 points. The percentage of hits of the winning team exceeds that of the winning teams of the previous two years.

Capt. Louis McCarthy Little, U. S. Marine Corps, acted as Executive Officer of the range for the day. He was assisted by officers of the Legation Guard.

Following the match the cup was presented to the captain of the wining team, First Sergt. Frederick Wahlstrom, and luncheons were served to the men of the command witnessing the match and to the officers of the Guard and their friends attending.

FIELD ARTILLERY FOR M. V. M.

AS PUBLISHED in Orders, dated September 25, the 2d Corps Cadets, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, are to be instructed, armed and equipped as a Field Artillery unit.

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Winners of the Sea Girt Matches

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2d, 3d Reg. N. J. Infantry
3d, 4th Reg. N. J. Infantry

Officers' and Inspectors' Trophy
1st, Major W. B. Martin
2d, Capt. C. F. Silvester
3d, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes

Nevada Trophy
5th, Capt. C. F. Silvester

Dryden Trophy
3d, N. J. State Team

Sadler Match
2d, N. J. State Team

Interstate Regimental
2d, 2d Reg. N. J.
3d, 3d Reg. N. J.

Company Team
3d, Co. L, 2d Reg. N. J.

Company Team (Tyro)
3d, Co. L, 4th Reg. N. J.

Spencer Silhouette
2d, N. J. State Team

Cavalry Team
1st, Troop C, 1st Squadron N. J.

Veteran Organization
1st, Old Guard N. Y.

Sea Girt Championship
3d, Lieut. A. F. Ruch, 3d Reg. N. J.

Spencer Match
3d, Major W. T. Price

Libby Match
2d, Major W. T. Price

Hayes
3d, Major W. T. Price
4th, Col. W. A. Tewes

Meany
4th, Major W. T. Price

All Comers' Expert
3d, Private O. Smith

Keller All Round
3d, Col. W. A. Tewes
4th, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

Members
1st, Capt. C. F. Silvester
2d, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

Reading
2d, Corp. R. E. Gilman

Boyle Trophy
2d, Corp. R. E. Gilman

Individual Rapid Fire
1st, Capt. C. F. Silvester
2d, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

McAlpine Trophy
3d, N. J. State Team

Cruikshank Trophy
4th, 4th N. J. Infantry

71st Regiment Trophy
3d, 2d N. J. Infantry

Old Guard Match
1st, Zettler Rifle Club

N. Y. State Rifle Association Match
2d, Col. A. A. Tewes

Wingate
3d, Col. W. A. Tewes

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RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL

Richmond, Va., Oct. 23, 1915.

EDITOR TRAPSHOOTING DEPT.

Dear Sir:

I have recently had some correspondence with some of the officials of the Interstate Association in reference to the rule on flights and elevation of targets.

As this rule now reads any targets with a flight from 6 to 12 feet high at a point 10 yards from the trap is a "regulation target."

To satisfy the low target man and the high target fellow the custom is to set the trap to throw a target 9 feet, splitting the distance between 6 and 12 feet.

My observation is that the big majority of shooters like a target a little higher than 9 feet, so I have asked the Interstate Association to, if possible, change this rule making a "standard elevation" of 11 feet, allowing a variation of a few feet each way to take care of irregularities of traps and wind.

I am informed that no suggestions on this point has ever reached them and naturally they hesitate to change a rule unless they are shown that such a change is advisable.

I can hardly believe officials of gun clubs throughout the Union have never been annoyed by some fellow demanding regulation targets and have not had to contend with those who wanted the targets low and those who wanted them high and I think that many of us who have to receive these kicks would like to have a rule, just as clearly defining a standard target as the standard distance of the firing line.

I am writing this trusting that it may attract attention and that interested shooters will write their views on the subject to the Interstate Association and that the matter may be taken up at the next annual meeting of the Association in December. M. D. HART.

The Intercollegiate Outdoor Shoot, Season of 1915.

Owing to a misunderstanding in regard to the targets to be used in the Intercollegiate matches, the team of the U. S. Naval Academy shot their 300-yard stage of the outdoor match on target B. By the time the correction in regard to the target to be used at this range reached the Naval Academy, the team had disbanded and the members had gone on a cruise. As the error occurred in the office of the N. R. A., the Executive Committee felt that in due justice to the team, they should be given opportunity to re-shoot the match or at least the 300-yard stage on the proper target, and a letter was addressed to the officer in charge of the team at the Academy to the effect that the final bulletin of the match would be held up until such a time as they could re-assemble their team for the purpose of shooting over the 300-yard stage. Information has just been received that the re-shoot has been held and that the team made a score of 245 points. This dropped the team from first place down to fifth, giving the victory for the 1915 match to the Massachusetts Institute Technology Club. The correct scores of the thirteen teams follow:

	Rapid fire 200 yds	Slow fire 300 yds.	Slow fire 500 yds.	Total
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	283	271	284	838
Massachusetts Agricultural College	284	264	282	830
Norwich University	278	264	283	825
University of Illinois	281	249	284	814
U. S. Naval Academy	276	245	290	811
George Washington University	282	261	259	802
Kansas State Agricultural College	272	258	272	802
Cornell University	281	248	271	800
University of Pennsylvania	275	248	275	798
University of Arizona	273	242	265	780
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas	272	250	248	770
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College	246	219	243	713
University of Michigan	249	229	189	667

The record for this match as it now standsshows the following winners: 1905, Princeton University; 1906, George Washington University; 1907, no contest; 1908-09, George Washington University; 1910-11, Massachusetts Agricultural College; 1912, Harvard University; 1913-14, Massachusetts Agricultural College, and 1915, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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U. S. R. A. Outdoor Championship Scores Made at Habana, Cuba.

Match	*Name*	*Arm*	*Ammunition*	*Score*
A	1. Julio Batista	S. & W. .38	Peters	416
A	2. Alonso Franca	S. & W. .38	Peters	389
A	3. Gonzalo Freyre	Colt .38	Peters	370
A	4. Porfirio Franca	S. & W. .38	Peters	269
A	5. Carlos Alzugaray	Colt .38	Peters	266
B	1. Julio Batista	S. & W. .22	Peters L. R.	415
B	2. Porfirio Franca	S. & W. .22	Peters L. R.	357
B	3. Gonzalo Freyre	S. & W. .22	Peters L. R.	353
B	4. Alonso Franca	S. & W. .22	Peters L. R.	337
F	1. Julio Batista	S. & W. .38	Peters	154
F	2. Gonzalo Freyre	S. & W. .38	Peters	131
F	3. Porfirio Franca	S. & W. .38	Peters	109
F	4. Alonso Franca	S. & W. .38	Peters	77
F	5. Guillermo Zaldo, Jr.	S. & W. .38	Peters	41

P. FRANCA, Local Governor.

Fort Wayne Rifle Club Outshoots Co. E.

In a competitive match conducted under ideal weather conditions, the Fort Wayne Rifle Club team proved victorious October 24, over the soldiers of Company E, Second Separate battalion, on the latter's outdoor range. The scores were close and exciting throughout, with the outcome a matter of speculation, as first one team and then the other forged ahead. On all ranges from 300 to 600 yards, the men of Company E proved their mettle on the slow firing targets, winning from their opponents of the rifle club by comfortable margins. In the rapid firing on the 200 and 300-yard ranges, they lost their advantage, while the club team went into the lead and held it to the end, winning by seven points.

The highest score of the day was that of Sergt. W. H. Miller, of Company E, whose total for the match was 228. Sergt. George Funk was second high gun for the guardsmen, with 209. For the rifle club, Foster Houck, who returned Saturday from Florida after competing against the best marksmen in the United States and winning third prize on the Indiana National Guard five-men team, made a total score of 220. George Gawehn was second with 208. Capt. John E. Miller was range officer.

The company range on the Kreager farm in the bed of the Spy Run was in splendid condition for the match, the outcome of which decides the possession for the ensuing year of the handsome silver cup offered as a permanent trophy to the first team winning three competitive rifle matches.

The individual and total scores follow:

FORT WAYNE RIFLE CLUB.

	300 S.F.	500 S.F.	600 S.F.	200 R.F.	300 R.F.	Tot.
Houck	42	46	45	45	42	220
Gawehn	36	42	46	45	39	208
Patch	39	43	43	43	33	201
Beimer	39	40	37	46	42	204
Wagner	37	41	38	36	34	186
Totals	193	212	209	215	190	1019

CO. E, SECOND SEP. BATTALION.

	300 S.F.	500 S.F.	600 S.F.	200 R.F.	300 R.F.	Tot.
Funk	43	44	45	39	38	209
Taylor	38	36	40	25	35	174
J. E. Miller	39	45	42	39	38	203
Nachbar	40	42	42	40	34	198
W. H. Miller	46	47	48	46	41	228
Totals	206	214	217	189	186	1012

Birmingham (Ala.) Revolver Club.

Last week saw the finish of the revolver championship of the South, with Starnes and Garl tied on the total score.

Starnes won the match on Wednesday night by a margin of four points, and on Thursday by a margin of eleven points. Friday night, in the rapid fire match, Garl won over Starnes by fifteen points, which left the score a tie for the championship.

H. Henderson proved to be the runner-up in the match. He was handicapped by a very bad arm, but in spite of this he put up a splendid score.

Jack Biddle, Summerford and Mrs. Garl shot consistently throughout, all scoring nicely in the rapid fire match. Carlo de Tuniak did wonderfully good shooting in the rapid fire and won the badge in the rapid fire match. S. A. Jones was the runner-up in this match, and turned in splendid rapid fire cards. A. T. de Tuniak was runner-up in the handicap match, with his 140 added points. Biddle made actual high score in the handicap, followed closely by Mrs. Garl. Watkins could not stay for the handicap.

Scores were made as follows:

	15	20	R.F.	Total
B. M. Starnes	421	380	425	1226
O. L. Garl	417	369	440	1226
H. Henderson	388	362	290	1040
Summerford	391	329	263	983
Jack Biddle	349	268	332	949
Mrs. O. L. Garl	299	284	352	935
S. A. Jones	288	181	360	829
F. Hamilton	146	108	301	555
W. Watkins	208	116	219	543
A. T. De Tuniak	262	135	134	531
O. Chalifoux	372	301	...	673
Dr. Jordan	...	314	351	665
Carlo De Tuniak	...	...	362	362
Shireman	...	165	...	165
Sanford	...	164	...	164

	15	20	R.F.	Hdp.	Tot.
Frank Hamilton	99	78	128	140	445
A. De Tuniak	99	69	115	140	423
Jack Biddle	132	113	140	...	386
Mrs. Garl	131	90	144	...	365
Jones	138	64	152	...	354
Walburn	56	45	...	140	241

Boise Military Rifle Club.

The morning of October 24 broke clear and calm after a nice rain on the 23d, and the conditions as to light and temperature were perfect when the members of the Boise Military Rifle Club arrived on the range for the Member's Match. It would probably have been a different story had there been any wind, but as it was it proved to be a matter of dead holding all through the match, even at 500 yards no wind was evident.

The rapid fire stage showed that there were several who had their eyes with them, as there was one 49, four 48's and one 47 shot, but the "jinx" appeared at the 300-yard stage, where "Tiny" Pederson came up with a 45 high. It was surprising why no higher scores were rolled up at this range, as the conditions were so perfect. Herrick had been shooting at a 47 clip at this range, but failed to bring enough of his home-loaded cartridges with him and switched at the last moment to Arsenal stuff, and seemed unable to connect and "blew up" for a 42. However, there were three 44's at this range to follow the leader.

At the finish of the 300-yard stage, Johnson and Pederson were tied, with 93, and Keeffe and Herrick followed, with 90 each. Pederson slipped for a 45 at 500 yards, due to his having to hurry through his score, and Johnson, Martin and Keeffe broke 47 each, putting them out of the running, with Johnson two points to the good. Herrick came to bat with six straight bulls at 500 and it looked as though Johnson might have to shoot off a tie, but dropped two out of the black, leaving Johnson winner by two points, with a score of 140.

Fifteen men fired the match, although the match really lay between about four men who have been shooting very consistently for several months.

H. E. HERRICK,
President.

Newport Rifle Club.

Below are the scores shot by members of the club this week.

The attendance at the range this week was rather small, Messrs. Fletcher, Spooner and Albro shot their match scores on the night of the twenty-eighth, and on the thirty-first the following practice scores were shot.

Twenty-five yards offhand, iron sights, one hundred shots consecutive. German ring target.

A. A. Albro—
246 243 246 242 236—1213
245 241 241 242 240—1209
—— 2422

F. B. Spooner—
240 239 241 238 242—1200
239 238 241 242 245—1205
—— 2405

T. J. Biesel—
238 242 242 241 243—1206
245 241 235 236 239—1196
—— 2402

PISTOL SCORES—50 YARDS.

F. B. Spooner ..... 90 90 94 94 91—459
92 89 90 88 95—456
86 89 90 91 88—444

T. J. Biesel ..... 92 86 93 94 84—449
89 91 94 87 85—446
90 84 90 92 84—440

Revolver, 50 yards 87 88

T. J. says these are profanity scores. Nuff said. Three A.

Taunton Indoor Rifle Club.

The first week's shooting in the offhand team matches of the Taunton Indoor Rifle Club was productive of rather low scores. The Spanish War Veterans had the high team total, with 395, four of their men shooting well. In the individual scores Broadhurst, of the Vets, was high, with an 88. It is expected that the scores will improve as the series progresses. In the prone shooting Broadhurst scored his second possible 100, giving him an average of 100 for the first two weeks. Story and Barden each shot 98 and Rouse 97. The team standing in the offhand series and the highest five averages in the individual prone series follow:

	W.	L.	Pc.	Pts.
S. W. V.	1	0	1.000	395
Wampechos	1	0	1.000	384
Centers	1	0	1.000	365
Echoes	1	0	1.000	327
Winonas	1	0	1.000	314
Erifmirs	0	1	.000	375
Highlands	0	1	.000	340
St. John's	0	1	.000	297
Ninth Co.	0	1	.000	239
Spring Brooks	0	1	.000	175

Broadhurst	100
Barden	99
L. Hodgkins	95½
Rouse	95½
Stedman	94½

P. C. TAYLOR.

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Olympic Activity.

The Olympic Club pistol and rifle teams are getting down to business and weekly practice is the rule. The following men have reported for the pistol teams: Geo. Armstrong, C. F. Armstrong, A. J. Baker, W. F. Blasse, J. E. Gorman, G. E. Kimball, C. W. Linder, J. D. Milliken, R. Mills, W. C. Pritchard, C. W. Randall, S. T. Rodgers, Geo. Graham, J. Heller.

The following men have reported for rifle practice: Geo. Armstrong, C. F. Armstrong, V. D. Cousins, C. W. Linder, J. D. Milliken, C. W. Randall, A. J. Reed, S. T. Rodgers, G. L. Scoville, B. Worthen, Geo. Papberg, R. Mills, W. C. Pritchard.

Enclosed find three targets made last week by three of the men using Ballard actions with Stevens barrels and Peters .22 long rifle cartridges. The rifle team score ranged from 198 to 194. The pistol team turned in the following scores last week:

Geo. Armstrong	234	C. W. Randall	226
G. E. Kimball	237	C. F. Armstrong	220
J. D. Milliken	231	W. C. Pritchard	225
R. Mills	230	A. C. Baker	212
C. W. Linder	225	S. T. Rodgers	215
W. F. Blasse	230	J. E. Gorman	225

The pistol team will look after itself but with the new faces in the rifle team only con-

jectures can be made as to what the prospects will be. There is some talk of organizing a military rifle team after the success obtained at the P. P. I. E. festival when our improvised squad captured first in the military team match and won the Governor's cup and our own George Armstrong defeated all but three of the "German" scheutzen shooters on

the German ring target using the regulation Springfield with the ideal gas check bullet making 73 out of 75 points against various

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combinations of telescopes, palm rests, hair triggers, cheek pieces, heavy guns and all the paraphernalia involved in the scheutzen game. I will send you items of information from time to time.

V. D. Cousins.

The Kiowa Shooting Club.

The first two matches in the Iowa Rifle League team match have been shot. This league was formed by Lieut. W. E. Kessler, of Des Moines for the purpose of increasing interest among the National Rifle Association clubs of the State, and by inter-club matches to bind the clubs closer together. The Du Pont Powder Co. generously donated the first trophy, and it is indeed a beauty, of which the club wining same should be proud. The conditions of the match were made easy in order to encourage the new clubs and were: Six-man teams; four matches, one each week during the month of October, clubs to report scores to headquarters within three days after the completion of each match; any .22-caliber or any R. A. krSgbL ny shrdlu cmfwyp eta or any military rifle; any sights except telescope; any ammunition; N. R. A. shooting rules to govern; two sighters and ten shots for record for each man at 200 yards, prone, target "A." The club having the highest aggregate score at the end of the series to be awarded the cup.

Arrangements are under way for an Iowa Rifle League Indoor Team Match this winter, and if sufficient entries are secured for an indoor revolver and pistol team match under such conditions as will meet with the approval of a majority of the clubs.

Iowa Rifle League Team Match.

The following scores were reported to me, duly certified to by the proper official of the various clubs:

First Match

KIOWA SHOOTING CLUB, DES MOINES, IOWA.

W. E. Kessler	47	T. H. Winfrey	44
F. M. Winfrey	47	Fisk	42
Manbeck	44	Carter	41
Total			265

RED OAK RIFLE CLUB, RED OAK, IOWA.

Gochenour	44	Windsor	43
Spicer	43	Schadel	42
Logan	43	Woodard	40
Total			255

STUART RIFLE CLUB, STUART, IOWA.

S. Monahan	45	P. Girard	41
O. Trevillyan	45	Dr. Gray	40
S. Kirlin	44	C. Keeler	37
Total			252

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GUTHRIE CENTER RIFLE CLUB, GUTHRIE CENTER, IOWA.

C. C. Kennedy	40	H. W. Riddle	40
S. B. Weeks	40	C. I. Thomas	38
A. U. Lombard	40	S. W. Aldrich	37
Total			235

AUDUBON RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB, AUDUBON, IOWA.

Art. Schrader	45	Lee Brigge	39
Leon Talbot	40	Wm. Hamilton	34
C. L. Hoover	37	L. D. Ross	34
Total			229

CEDAR RAPIDS RIFLE CLUB, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

The last named club has not reported. It has been written that it may submit its scores when it reports the second match, under possible protest from the other clubs, and that if no protest is filed prior to reporting the third match, it will be eligible to win if it makes the high score.

Second Week, October 7 to 14, 1915.

KIOWA SHOOTING CLUB.

L. Scott	48	H. F. Fisk	44
A. Carter	46	A. C. Owens	41
L. Bentley	44	R. A. Martin	39
Team total			262

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Used Books—Cumming's Lion Hunter; Hammond's Hitting vs. Missing with a Shotgun; Dead Shot; On the Wing; Barker and Danforth's Hunting and Trapping; Ingersoll's Knocking Round the Rockies; McLellan's Poems of Rod and Gun; Van Dyke's Game Birds at Home; Northrup's Camps and Tramps in the Adirondacks; Livingstone's Travels in South Africa, 1858; Brown's Powder, Spur and Spear; Shooting on Moor and Marsh; Greenwood's Wild Sports of the World; Crawford's Fox Earth to Mountain Tarn; 50c each. Lists of others, W. S. RIPLEY, JR., Wakefield, Mass.

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177 Park St., Montclair, N. J.

RED OAK RIFLE CLUB.

Schadel	46	T. H. Murphy	43
Gochenour	45	Lewis	42
C. H. Murphy	43	Woodard	42
Team total	261		

AUDUBON RIFLE CLUB.

L. D. Ross	45	C. Petty	43
C. L. Hoover	44	H. Preston	43
Wm. Hamilton	43	L. Riggs	43
Team total	261		

GUTHRIE CENTER RIFLE CLUB.

P. Wylis	44	G. McLuen	41
O. Middleton	42	J. Baden	41
M. S. Lower	41	D. Boets	41
Team total	261		

STUART RIFLE CLUB.

O. Trevillyon	42	Dr. Gray	40
P. Girard	41	S. Kirlin	35
B. Lamar	41	C. Keeler	34
Team total	233		

AGGREGATE SCORE, TWO MATCHES.

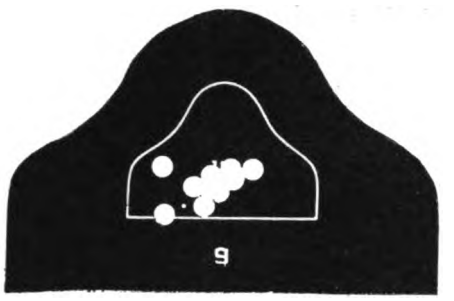
Kiowa	527
Red Oak	516
Audubon	490
Stuart	485
Guthrie	485

Original Sportsmen's Show Revived.

The original Sportsmen's Show has been revived. The next exhibition will be opened Monday morning, March 15, and closed Wednesday evening, March 22, at Madison Square Garden, the show's birthplace.

Sportsmen's shows were originated by Capt. J. A. H. Dressel. The initial show was held May 13–18, 1895, at the Garden. The shows of the future will be held by the National Sportsmen's Show Corporation under the auspices of the National Sportsmen's Association.

The shows will be managed by Capt. J. A. H. Dressel and Allen S. Williams. In the 1916 show there will be features to be shown in sportsmen's shows for the first time. Game regions will be well represented, especially Canadian, and the guides, amid woodsy surroundings will be present in force.



Practice possible score 100 yards, at 50 yards, rapid fire by J. E. Kelley, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, using a .13 S. A. Martin action rifle, telescope sights, U.M.C. long rifle Lesmok cartridge. Target reduced one-half. Time 1.40.

Remington Arms-U.M.C. News Items.

Showing fine form under the bad weather conditions, F. A. Priestly, of Camden, recently won the target shooting championship of South Jersey at the annual tournament over the traps of the Camden Association. A gale blew directly into the faces of the marksmen, causing the targets to do all manner of stunts. Mr. Priestly, shooting Nitro Club shells, scored 89 out of 100, beating Lloyd Wright, who shot the same brand of shells, out of first honors by one target.

Fifty enthusiasts faced the traps of the Middlesboro (Ky.) Gun Club recently. William Archer, shooting the perfect combination of Remington pump gun and Nitro Club shells, won high amateur average with a score of 93 out of 100.

Everett Brown won high general average at a shoot held recently by the Wolcott (Ind.) Gun Club. Shooting Nitro Club shells, he made an excellent score, breaking 147 out of 150.

Peters Paragraphs.

At Edgar, Neb., October 21, Mr. D. D. Gross won high professional and high general averages, 148 out of 150; Mr. E. W. Varner, high amateur, 147, and Mr. George L. Carter, second professional average, 143, all using Peters shells.

"Pop" Heikes continues his great work at the traps, his scores since beginning to use Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells, being the best of his career. At Wolcott, Ind., October 19, he was high professional, 143 out of 150, and at Clayton, Ind., October 20, he was again high over all, 147 out of 150. At the latter point Mr. C. A. Edmonson of Clayton, Ind., tied for high amateur average, 146, also using the "P" brand shells.

High professional and high general averages at Evansville, Ind., October 21-22, were won by Mr. C. A. Young, 391 out of 400, using the "P" brand.

High general average at Salem, Ohio, October 26, was won by Mr. W. R. Chamberlain, using Peters shells, score 137 out of 150.

High general average at the Chicago Gun Club, October 24, was won by Mr. C. A. Young, 147 out of 150, with Mr. H. W. Cadwallader second, 145, both using Peters shells. In the amateur handicap event Mr. Crossett and Dr. Price tied for first and Mr. A. M. Burr, of Rockford, Ill., was second in the amateur class, 99 out of 100, also using the "P" brand.

At Capron, Ill., October 26, Mr. C. M. Powers, of Decatur, well known as one of the leading amateur trapshots of the country, won high amateur average, 145 out of 150, shooting Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells; Mr. A. M. Burr was third, 142, and Mr. J. R. Graham was second professional, 144, all three gentlemen using Peters factory-loaded shells.

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New clubs are organizing everywhere and indoor ranges are under construction in all sections of the country, which indicates the growing popularity of rifle and pistol shooting as a sport.

The National Rifle Association is now organizing its various leagues to provide shooting for Military Schools, Public High Schools, Colleges and Civilian Rifle Clubs.

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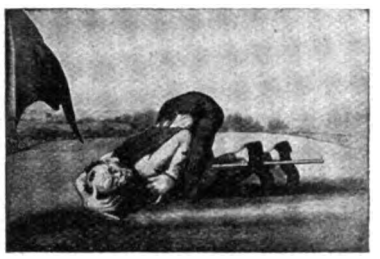

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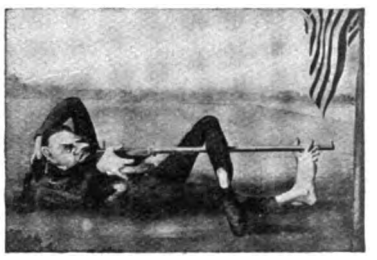

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Vol. LIX, No. 7 NOVEMBER 11, 1915

THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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The Note to Britain.

Random Notes on Military Shooting.

The Development of the Modern Rifle.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LIX. No. 7. WASHINGTON, D.C., NOVEMBER 11, 1916. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

The Proposed Military Policy for the United States.

By Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War.

IN PROPOSING a military policy to be adopted at this time, the very first thing to do must be to agree upon the proper basis.

The subject could, theoretically, be approached without regard to existing constitutional and legal provisions and existing institutions and sentiments. Undoubtedly this method would result in proposals that would be sound from a military point of view and would theoretically approach perfection. The necessity of making such a system practicable, however, would require constitutional amendments, a reversal of existing institutions, and the changing of existing sentiments to such an extent as to make it a safe prediction that little, if anything, would be accomplished, and that only after the passage of a great length of time.

The other possible method of approaching the subject is one which recognizes existing constitutional and legal provisions, existing institutions, and the sentiments of the people in so far as they concern vital portions of the system.

As between the two methods of approach, it seems so clearly the part of wisdom to choose the one last stated as not to require elaboration of reason.

The essential, the imperative thing, is to make such wise military preparations and take such wise precautions as are presently possible. These reasons dispose of many suggestions which are entirely worthy of consideration from a military standpoint, but which could not be made effective under existing conditions. Military systems based upon universal military service, upon conscription, or upon national control of the public school system, fall under this head, as also does any policy which can only be made operative by a constitutional amendment or by identical, contemporaneous legislation in the forty-eight States of the Union. In any policy proposed, moreover, the matter of the cost of its maintenance has much to do with its acceptability, not that there should be any legitimate objection to the necessary expense of a proper policy, but that there would be legitimate objection to the adoption of any policy which was unnecessarily expensive.

The policy proposed, therefore, proceeds upon the basis of existing conditions of a legal and constitutional nature and recognizes existing institutions and the feeling of the people concerning the general subject matter.

The Constitution provides that Congress may raise and support armies, and under that provision the regular standing Army exists. It likewise provides that Organized Militia may be maintained in the different States; that the national Government may provide arms for this force, may decide upon the nature and character of its organization, and may prescribe the discipline to which it must conform. It reserves to the respective States the right to govern this force, to appoint the officers thereof, and to train it.

In time of peace this force is available to the President of the United States, under the Constitution, to aid in enforcing the laws of the Union, to aid in suppressing insurrections, and in repelling invasions. There is no constitutional provision which makes this force otherwise available to the nation in time of war, and therefore no law can be passed by Congress making it so available. In order to obtain whatever is possible to be obtained in this respect, the act of Congress concerning the raising of volunteers provides that such organized regiments of the National Guard as volunteer may be taken over into the service of the United States intact and not merely as individuals.

It will be seen, therefore, that under the Constitution there is contemplated two kinds of military forces—one a national force raised and maintained directly by the acts of the national Congress, and the other a force raised entirely by the States, to be governed, officered and trained by them and to be available to the national authorities in certain specified instances.

If the determination arrived at by those whose knowledge, skill, and experience makes their judgment practically conclusive is accepted, we should have in this country a force of at least 500,000 men ready for instant response to a call in the event of war or the imminence of war. It is surely not necessary to state the many reasons why this force may not be supplied by a regular standing army of that number constantly under arms. For reasons which have just been pointed out it is equally impracticable to suggest that this force should consist solely of the National Guard expanded to that number. There is no legal way that the National Guard can, in time of peace, be governed, officered, or trained by the National Government and there is no legal way, excepting by volunteering, that it can be made available to the nation in time of war to any greater extent than specified in the Constitution, which confessedly falls short of the necessry uses to which an army may have to be put in the event of a war with a foreign nation.

It becomes necessary, therefore, to devise some method of making available for the use of the nation in time of war a national force in supplement of that part of the national force, to wit, the Regular Army, which is constantly under arms; a part of the Army, in other words, to be raised and maintained by Congress and governed in all respects in accordance with its directions. When this system is devised and made operative the nation would militarily be in this situation: It would have, as the Constitution provides, an Army raised and maintained by it, composed of a certain number constantly under arms, and a very much larger number definitely identified in personnel, provided with equipment and organization, possessed of some training, and subject to instant call. The States would have the Organized Militia, developed with Federal assistance to the highest practicable point of efficiency, available for the purposes specified in the Constitution, and so circumstanced that in the event of a war with a foreign nation they could, by their own volition, immediately take their place with the other military force of the nation.

Having reached these conclusions, we approach the question of their practical application.

Our military responsibilities include not only continental United States, but also the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Panama Canal. On the military side, as distinguished from the naval side, there is necessity for provision not only for mobile army troops—that is, infantry, cavalry, and field artillery—but for coast fortifications and troops to man them.

At the present time appropriations are available for the maintenance of an Army and all of the accessory employes thereof aggregating 5,023 officers and 102,985 enlisted men. Of these 67,000 men are mobile army troops, 20,000 are coast defense troops, and the balance are hospital corps, quartermaster men, and other employes of that character. Of this total number, about 29,000 are on service outside continental United States, leaving therein about 46,000 mobile troops and about 13,000 coast defense troops. Deductions must be made from these latter figures of sufficient troops to garrison the over-sea possessions, which will materially reduce each of the totals above mentioned.

The Organized Militia in the various States has an enrollment of approximately 129,000 men and officers.

The policy as proposed provides for the over-sea garrisons in accordance with the approved plan of 1913, and for the presence in continental United States of approximately 50,000 mobile army troops and 20,000 coast artillery troops, together with the necessary auxiliary troops, etc.

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The total of the enlisted men and officers in the Regular Army, when the plan has been completely carried out, would be 141,843.

It is proposed that the term of enlistment in the Regular Army shall be two years with the colors and four years on furlough, during which latter period the obligation would be to return to the colors in the event of war or the imminence thereof. Under this scheme there would always be in the country a large number of men who had been trained in the Regular Army and who, during the period mentioned, would be subject to the call of the Nation to be placed in the Regular Army or to be held in reserve to supply wastage or to be utilized in whatever way was thought best.

The plan necessitates the raising of the following additional organizations and proposes to do this in two fiscal years, one-half in the next fiscal year and the other in the succeeding one:

Ten regiments of infantry, 4 regiments of field artillery, 52 companies of coast artillery, 15 companies of engineers, and 4 aero squadrons.

It is not now proposed to attempt a rearrangement of Army posts. However undesirable from a military standpoint the location of some existing posts may be, they do exist and can be utilized, and, in fact, will all be necessary if the increased force is provided. The essential thing at this time is to obtain the requisite man and matériel, and it is relatively unessential where we house them. It seems the part of wisdom, therefore, not now to ask for money to acquire, erect, and equip new places when the existing ones can be used, and furthermore will be available in great degree, for the training of the supplement of the Standing Army, which is a part of the plan.

It is proposed to supplement the Army that is constantly under arms by a force of 400,000 men raised in increments of 133,000 a year, obligated to devote a specified time to training for a period of three years, and then to be on furlough for a period of three years without obligation excepting to return to the colors in the event of war or the imminence thereof. For the purpose of convenience this force has been designated the Continental Army. It is proposed to recruit it territorially according to population; to have it subjected to short periods of intensive training; and in addition to what officers may be developed from its own operations, to obtain officers for it from those who have served in the National Guard, those who have served in the United States Army and are no longer upon its active list, and those who, by training acquired in colleges and schools or in other ways, have become equipped with sufficient military information and experience to make them available. It is the purpose to have the membership of this force assembled at convenient places and have there such portions of the Regular Army to assist in their training as are desirable, and to obtain all the benefit which can be obtained from intensive training over such a period of time as is possible. For the purposes of the necessary figuring upon costs, etc., as well as for military reasons, the period proposed is two months. It is recognized, however, that with respect to this period of training and other features of the plan a final wise determination can only be reached after the fullest interchange of views between those who collectively represent the wisdom, experience, and knowledge to determine these matters properly.

With respect to the National Guard, it is proposed not only to continue the existing assistance rendered by the Federal Government, but to increase it. In the references previously made to the National Guard, the relationship of that body to the military system of the country was stated. With the existing cooperation of the Federal Government and the earnest efforts of the membership of the Guard, great progress has been made in the last decade and, in the judgment of all those concerned, still greater progress is not only possible but assured. There is the fullest recognition and appreciation of the untiring devotion and patriotic spirit of those who have unceasingly wrought for the improvement of this body. This body has, as above stated, a clearly defined and important part in the military system of the country, and it is proposed in the plan advocated to amplify the Federal assistance in every way that it can be done constitutionally, so as to aid this force and make it efficient for the purposes set forth in the Constitution, and for the further purpose for which it is available in the event of war if it volunteers for Federal service. The plan offers to the membership of the National Guard every alternative which a full recognition of their position suggests. With respect to the National Guard system, under the Constitution there is to be not only continued but increased Federal cooperation and assistance. With respect to the personnel of the Guard, opportunity is offered, either in units or individually, to come into the Continental Army whenever by the action of their State they are free to do so.

From this outline of the policy it will be observed that it has been framed in view of existing legal and other conditions. It provides for a Standing Army of a minimum size to perform the necessary functions of such a force, including the very important one of training the other military forces. It provides a supplement to that Army into which the citizens of the country who realize the necessity of patriotic action on their part can go with a minimum sacrifice. It continues available for all its legal purposes the other force outside of the National Army, and provides for increasing cooperation therewith. It offers opportunity to the three great classes of the community that are considered available for military purposes in so far as training and preparation in time of peace are concerned, namely, those who will undertake Regular service, being constantly under arms; those who desire to prepare themselves but cannot take such preparation in intensive periods; and those who are so circumstanced that the intensive training best meets their conditions.

Both with respect to the Army that is constantly under arms and the Continental Army, its supplement, there is no request for sums of money to build or provide accommodations therefor. The policy seems to come as nearly as is possible to meeting the conditions which must be met in a country which does not provide for universal military service or for compulsory military service, and does offer an opportunity to solve the military problem along the line of the patriotic spirit and conduct of its citizenship.

The framers of the policy are fully conscious of the possibility of formulating military policies much better in theory, but after concentrated consideration of existing legal and other conditions they think it will be found that almost insuperable objections and difficulties arise in carrying into practical operation suggestions that from the military standpoint might otherwise be very acceptable.

This completes consideration in so far as the personnel of the proposed policy is concerned, and leaves for consideration the questions of reserve matériel, coast defenses, and other subjects not properly part of a formulated policy with respect to prepared forces.

For the purpose of ascertaining the requirements with respect to the coast defense fortifications, the Secretary of War some months ago created a board composed of the heads of all departments having to do with this subject matter. Space and other considerations made it undesirable to go into the matter as reported upon by them, in detail; it is sufficient to say that they have given the entire subject full consideration, aided by reports and suggestions of those on the ground and familiar therewith. Under their instructions they were to report upon any needed fortifications at places where they do not now exist, any change at existing fortifications, and any supplements thereto. They have prepared elaborate reports covering all these points and have suggested a total expenditure during the next four years of $80,000,000 in annual increments of $20,000,000 each.

In similar manner the heads of the various departments which have to do with equipment and supplies have studied the situation with a view to ascertaining what matériel should be on hand for use by a force of 500,000 men in addition to what would be in their hands at the outbreak of hostilities. The result of this study was an aggregate of approximately $104,000,000, to be accumulated throughout the period of four years by the expenditure annually of $26,000,000.

Many other subjects have been studied and provision made with respect to them which cannot usefully be dwelt upon in this statement. With respect to such important subjects as aviation, its equipment and personnel, the necessity for large guns which may be moved from place to place, field guns and machine guns in sufficient quantities, coast defense guns of proper size, proper reserves of ammunition for all arms, and motor transportation careful study has been devoted to the consideration thereof, and the recommendations to be made are the results of the best thought and experience with respect thereto.

It has been proposed to make available in time of need the services of those in certain kinds of employment requiring special knowledge and skill, such as railroad men, bridge builders, engineers of all descriptions, etc., and leading men in these lines and professions have been collaborating with the War Department in an endeavor to formulate, by legislation or administrative action, an acceptable and useful plan with respect thereto. In this connection, and because of the patriotic spirit thus displayed, it seems desirable to say that if those who are the employers of the young men of the country cannot, by reason of age or situation in life, give their personal service, they can do that which will be equally useful, by encouraging in every way the participation of those in their employ in the plan of national defense. If they would so arrange their business that a certain proportion of those whom they engage could undertake this national service without sacrificing their personal interests, those who did this thing would be acting in the most public-spirited and patriotic manner possible.

What follows with respect to the details of numbers, organizations, and cost completes this outline of the proposed policy.

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Under this plan there would be stationed the following totals of officers and enlisted men at the following places:

	Officers	*Enlisted Men*
Panama Canal Zone	272	9,490
Hawaiian Islands	503	16,869
Philippine Islands	448	14,324
Philippine Islands	182	*5,733
Porto Rico	32	599
Alaska	16	441
Total over-sea garrisons	1,453	47,456

In continental United States there would be the following organizations aggregating the following totals of officers and enlisted men:

	Officers	*Enlisted Men*
11 2/3 regiments of cavalry	597	11,973
26 2/3 regiments of infantry	1,361	25,512
7 regiments of field artillery	308	6,599
170 companies of coast artillery	510	18,968
Engineer troops	104	3,262
Signal troops	76	654
Total at home, combatant forces	2,956	66,968
Mobile Army, deducting coast artillery	2,446	48,000

In addition to the above, there are at home and abroad 1,927 officers of the staff departments and extra officers provided by law, and fifty veterinarians. The plan calls for 750 more officers for the proper execution of this plan, involving as it must, the training of the citizen soldiers, and more cooperation with the National Guard and with those educational institutions which have malitary courses.

In addition to the enumerated forces in the Regular Army, there must be provided a total of 20,283 men for the quartermaster corps, hospital corps, ordnance department, recruiting service, school detachments, etc., including 792 additional noncommissioned officers to aid in training the citizen soldiers.

Thus, the total of the officers and enlisted men in the Regular Army, as proposed above, at home and abroad, will be:

Officers	7,086
Veterinarians	50
Enlisted men	134,707

To obtain this result, the plan calls for the following new organizations:

Ten regiments of infantry, 4 regiments of field artillery, 52 companies of coast artillery, 15 companies of engineers, and 4 aero squadrons.

Using reserve matériel as far as available to equip new organizations, the estimated cost of the Regular Army on the proposed plan of 7,086 officers, 50 veterinarians, and 134,707 enlisted men will be $127,234,559.70. It is proposed, however, to provide for the additional organizations in two annual equal increments, so that the first year the cost of the proposed Army would be $111,035,716.08. To this must be added for the first year's cost the cost of cantonments at over-sea garrisons, amounting to $600,000, making the total for the first year $111,635,716.08.

At the present time the Federal Government appropriates for or on behalf of the National Guard an average of $6,614,532.13 annually. The States individually appropriate for their respective Guard an aggregate of $6,244,214.98 annually. It is proposed this year to increase the Federal appropriation to $10,000,000.

Using reserve matériel to the extent available for the personal accouterment of the citizen soldiers and not furnishing them with full complement of wagon transportation, horses for cavalry, etc., it is estimated that the cost of the first year, when 133,000 men are to be trained, will be approximately $15,000,000; the second year, when an additional 133,000 are to be trained, the cost will be approximately $29,500,000; and the third year, when the whole 400,000 will be under training, the cost will be approximately $45,000,000, and this will be the annual cost of the system when in complete operation.

The first year the estimated items of cost would be as follows:

For the Regular Army	$111,635,716.08
For the Citizen Army	15,000,000.00
For the National Guard	10,000,000.00
Total	$136,635,716.08

When the system is in complete operation, without considering reserves of the different organizations, the results as to numbers and cost would be as follows:

	Officers and Enlisted Men	*Total Cost*
Regular Army	141,843	$127,234,559.70
National Guard	129,000	10,000,000.00
Citizen Army	400,000	45,000,000.00
Total	670,843	$182,234,559.70

With respect to reserve matériel:

In addition to the matériel in the hands of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Citizen Army, already provided for in previously stated estimates, there should be provided and kept in reserve matériel of the kind which cannot be obtained with reasonable promptness, as follows:

Quartermaster material	$19,474,390.97
Ordnance material	74,582,237.85
Medical supplies	716,423.81
Signal material	7,530,928.45
Engineer material	2,022,280.00
Total	$104,326,261.08

It is deemed best to provide for this accumulation in four annual increments at the annual rate of $26,081,320.

SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS.

The board before mentioned reported an irreducible minimum for additional seacoast defenses, necessary accessories, and an adequate reserve of ammunition, totaling $81,677,000, of which there would be used:

In continental United States	$60,540,000
Over seas	21,137,000

This board estimates that appropriations can be expended to the greatest advantage at an annual rate of approximately $20,000,000, thus completing the work in four years.

If these requirements are met, the results would be as follows, so far as cost is concerned:

For the first year:

For the personnel, etc., of the Regular Army, National Guard, and Citizen Army	$136,635,716.08
For reserve matériel	26,081,320.00
For seacoast defenses	20,000,000 00
Total	$182,717,036.08

For the second year:

For the Regular Army	$127,234,559.70
National Guard	10,000,000.00
Citizen Army	29,500,000.00
Reserve matériel	26,081,320.00
Seacoast defenses	20,000,000.00
Total	$212,815,879.70

For the third and fourth years:

Regular Army	$127,234,559.70
National Guard	10,000,000.00
Citizen Army	45,000,000.00
Reserve matériel	26,081,320.00
Seacoast defenses	20,000,000.00
Total	$228,315,879.70

Annually thereafter:

Regular Army	$127,234,559.70
National Guard	10,000,000.00
Citizen Army	45,000,000.00
Total	$182,234,559.70

Generously Spoken.

Pat had a black eye, a tooth short, and a couple of flesh wounds, and he said that he got them from "the littlest divil of a German he ever saw."

Said Mick, "I should be ashamed to be bested by a little undersized swine of a German bar——"

"Whist," replied Pat. "Don't speak evil of the dead."—Exchange.

The Only Practical Thing.

A short time back, while a certain general was inspecting a regiment just about to depart for new quarters, he asked a young subaltern what would be his next order if he was in command of a regiment passing over a plain in a hostile country, and he found his front blocked by artillery, a brigade of cavalry on his right flank, and a morass on his left, while his retreat was cut off by a large body of infantry.

"Halt! Order arms, ground arms, kneel down, say your prayers!" replied the subaltern.—The Rifleshot.

*Philippine Scouts.

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THE BATTLE SIGHT AGAIN.

By E. Newitt.

THE comments under this caption in your issue of October 21 seem to indicate that very general misconception concerning the theory and use of fixed elevation sights exists.

To attain efficiency in the field commensurate with its theoretical possibilities, the war rifle, and incidentally the hunting rifle also, must be equipped with sighting media adapted to the conditions under which it is used; that is to say, with sights that dispense as far as possible with the necessity of performing the two impossible functions of estimating distance and correctly adjusting elevation.

The chief advantage pertaining to modern high-velocity bullets is a relatively flat trajectory to such a distance that it is possible with the aid of a properly constructed fixed elevation sight properly used to hit anything in battle or hunting quite as far as any marksman can be reasonably certain of hitting with any sight under any circumstances. But to utilize such a sight necessarily involves some departure from traditional methods of aiming, and this the military savants responsible have failed, doubtless with reason, to make known to the shooter, hence the trouble. The battle sight, the subject of your comments, is the embryo of a development in fixed elevation sights which at no distant date will evolve a sight which will relegate the old tangent elevating sight to a secondary position, for use only under rare circumstances at distances beyond the scope of the battle sight. Until such eventuates, however, let us consider the Springfield battle sight as it is.

Since the principles of the negative angle system of sighting were demonstrated to the War Department, its elevation has been increased so that it gives a trajectory to the bullet which at no point in the resulting range of about 550 yards rises more than about 32 inches above the line of sight, and 32 inches, be it observed, is exactly double the estimated height of the head and shoulders of a man in the prone position, and therefore precisely in conformity with the principles laid down by the inventors of the negative angle system.

It should be understood that at any given elevation the trajectory or path of the bullet maintains a constant relation to the line of sight, rising steadily above it from the muzzle until it attains its maximum height at a little over half the range, and from thence falling at a slightly sharper angle until it again falls below the line of sight at the extremity of the range, and this is the case in whatever direction the rifle may be pointed.

Consequently, in the case of the Springfield battle sight, if aim is taken at the lowest extremity of any object exceeding 32 inches in height, such object will be hit in some part above its lowest extremity at any point in the range attained by the bullet. Now, a man in either the kneeling or standing position is more than 32 inches high, therefore so long as aim is taken at the ground line upon which he necessarily kneels or stands, he will be hit if he is anywhere nearer the rifle than 550 yards, and the shooter need not trouble himself whether he is 100, 200, 390, 420 or any other number of yards away, for if he is less than 550 yards away he will be hit.

But the most common objective of the battlefield is a man lying prone, in which position he shows about 16 inches above the ground. When shooting at such an object with a sight giving a 32-inch trajectory, it is obvious that for the greater part of the range the path of the bullet will be over his head; but it will never be more than 16 inches over, so there is an easy way out of the difficulty. If aim is taken 16 inches low, he will then be hit throughout that part of the range in which the trajectory exceeds 16 inches in height, and that is anywhere between about 90 and 500 yards from the rifle.

It may reasonably be asked how is one to aim 16 inches low? As a matter of fact, this is more simple even than aiming at the ground line. The object itself being about 16 inches high and visible while aiming, naturally furnishes the necessary gauge of its own height, and all one has to do is to drop the foresight until it appears as much below the object as the object appears above the ground, which, in fact, means dropping the foresight about one-sixteenth inch.

One who has had experience of shooting at such an inconspicuous object as the head and shoulders of a prone man amidst surroundings which afford no color contrast will readily admit that 500 yards is the extreme distance at which the best of marksmen could reasonably hope to hit such an object. It will be seen, therefore, that with the Springfield battle sight used in the manner herein directed, the soldier can hit any object in the battlefield about as far as he could expect to hit it under any circumstances and at the same time has been relieved of the impossible task of judging distance or worrying about his elevation.

Nevertheless it is not free from faults. First, it is a V and Λ combination, which necessarily obscures the foreground right up to the object, and causes blurs while aiming which add to the inconspicuousness of an already inconspicuous object. A good-sized aperture mounted on the rifle so as to be as near the eye as possible is free from these faults, greatly facilitates the finding of one's object and accelerates aim. Moreover, the Springfield battle sight does not utilize all the fixed elevation sight possibilities of the rifle. A twin point battle sight was demonstrated by the inventors of the negative angle system which gave a fixed-sight range of about 700 yards for standing men, 600 yards for kneeling, and 500 yards for prone men, and doubtless when the time is ripe for making other necessary alterations to the Springfield rifle some colorable imitation of this will also be adopted, and in all probability with the same amount of recognition to the inventor; that is, none.

The writer cannot conclude the comments without a word to the target shooter whose persistent efforts to adapt the rifle to the wholly artificial conditions prevailing on the rifle range are certainly hindering its development toward greater efficiency for the purposes for which it was designated, viz., war. And yet the target shooter is not wholly to blame. If those who design rifle ranges and shooting conditions would only simulate war conditions a little more closely, the merits of their rifle developments would doubtless find immediate appreciation.

In conclusion, to those to whom it may concern, the following rules for the use of the Springfield battle sight will be easy to recollect:

1. When shooting at prone men, aim at the height of the object below.

2. At men in any other position, aim at the ground line.

NEW FLYING BOAT CHRISTENED.

THE National Aeroplane Fund, which was instituted by the Aero Club of America for the purpose of developing aviation corps for the Militia, has been a remarkable success. Since it was started twenty States have taken up the work of developing aviation companies with the land and water Militia. The States of New York and Rhode Island have each received close to $20,000 with which to start aviation units; the State of Massachusetts has received $2,500 with which to train eight officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia in aviation; the States of California, Texas and Arizona were given $1,200, $400, $400, respectively, to defray the cost of training Militia officers as a preliminary step toward organizing aviation units.

The first tangible result was seen in the christening of the first flying boat presented through the National Aeroplane Fund to the Naval Militia of New York, by Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss.

The christening took place on November 1, and it was, as Governor Charles S. Whitman, of New York, expressed it, as significant as an expression of the public interest in National welfare and the improvement of our National defenses, as the Plattsburg camps were in demonstrating the willingness of business men to participate and contribute in building a substantial bulwark of national defense.

In view of this importance, Governor Whitman laid aside other duties of the office to come down from Albany to receive the boat on the part of the State, and as Commander-in-Chief of the defensive forces of New York. He was accompanied by Mrs. Whitman and their 5-year-old daughter, Olive (to whom the honor of christening the flying boat had been assigned), and by the Governor's official staff.

The event, the first of its kind in the history of the State, brought together a distinguished company of citizens and prominent Army and Navy officials, for it marked the opening of a new era in national defense, as well as in flying, whose importance can scarcely be overestimated.

Many prominent officers of the Army and Navy were present.

The ceremony took place on the pier of the Naval Militia at the foot of West 97th Street, New York City, where the venerable ship *Granite State*, the training ship of the Naval Militia, is moored, and was witnessed by more than 5,000 people.

Mr. Henry A. Wise Wood, vice-president of the Aero Club of America, and the chairman of the conference committee on national preparedness, representing the Aero Club of America, presented the flying boat to the Naval Militia in the name of the donor, as well as the Aero Club of America, through which the gift was made. In his address Mr. Wise Wood made a strong and able appeal for a realization of the need for preparedness on the part of the people. and a wholehearted support of an adequate preparation program. when that should be worked out by the military heads of the country. in the following paragraph:

"My friends, all of you, these are times to be dealt with seriously. We have now seen enough of war in action to know that we want it to be not upon our own soil, nor along our own shores, nor made upon us in the form of a cordon of steel riveted about our coasts slowly to crush us into subjection. We want none of war; we want peace. and we want strength with which to dictate peace before ever a

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declaration of war can be made upon us. But peace is no product of weakness, nor of parsimony, nor even of the deft use of phrases—nor is it a product of preparation, unless that preparation be so adequate as to render attack hopeless of success. Then armament is peace assured, and who dare say, with the spectacle of Europe before us, that the cost of an assured peace—be that cost any price—is too great for us to pay!"

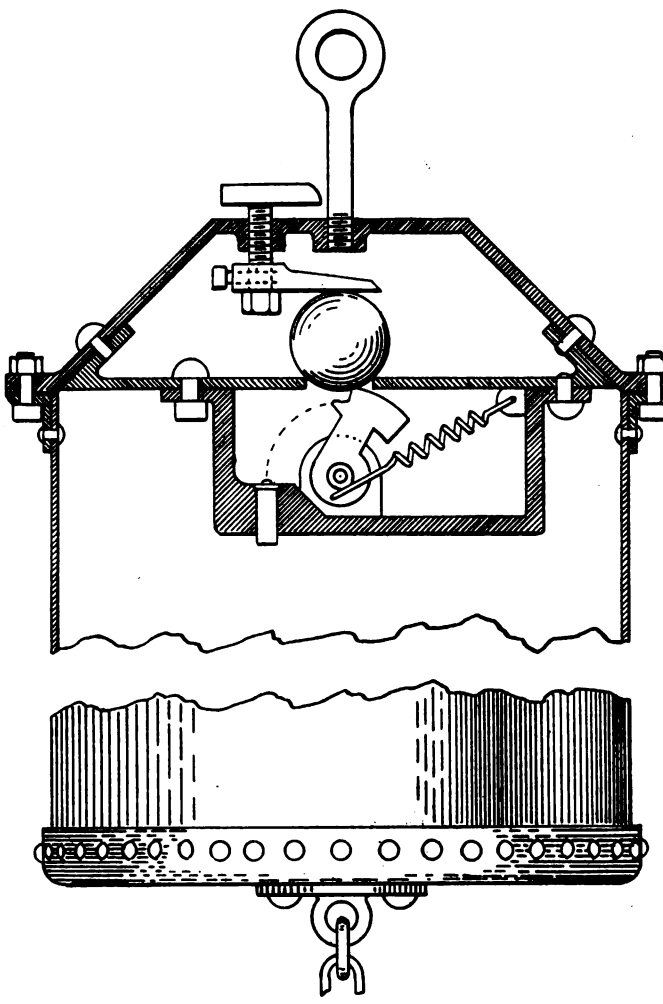
A CYLINDRICAL, AUTOMATIC, CONTACT MINE.

THE important part played by submarine mines in the European war now going on has brought out many ideas for such devices among inventors.

The one shown herewith is the design of Mr. Thomas C. Harris, of Baltimore, formerly in the United States engineer department.

This mine is intended to be used in a channel and is held at any desired depth of water by regulating the length of the anchor chain to suit the location.

Briefly described, the mine is a cylindrical vessel of wrought iron or steel, preferably of galvanized sheets, both riveted and soldered at the joints. The top is of cast iron as shown and contains the automatic firing mechanism and is joined to the cylinder by bolts through the flanges, with a rubber gasket in the joint.



The firing mechanism consists of a hammer, held in a "cocked" position by an iron ball resting in a socket above it. This ball will securely hold the hammer at full cock as long as the cylinder remains in an upright position. When struck or pushed aside by a passing vessel the ball will roll out of its bed, releasing the hammer, which falls and explodes the fulminate cap and the mine charge with it.

For safety in handling the mine, the cover has a projecting safety handle, with an arm inside, shown in the "safe" position. This arm securely holds the ball in its socket until the arm is turned aside, which leaves the ball free to roll when the mine is sufficiently tilted.

In use, the handle is intended to remain in the safe position until the mine is ready to lower to its resting place, when it is turned to one side at the last moment. When once in place the mine is automatic and ready for business.

It is evident that such a mine cannot be removed, after once in position, without exploding it. To grapple and to lift it to the surface of the water, in order to reset the safety handle, would be a decidedly ticklish proposition and well-nigh impossible.

When a channel is planted with such mines it may be declared as *closed* to friends and foes alike.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN RIFLE.

By Gen. George W. Wingate.

PART IX.

THE POINTED BULLET.

IN CONSIDERING the question of the pointed bullet in use in the "New Springfield," it is curious to note that not only was a cone-shaped bullet used 50 years ago in the muzzle-loading target rifles, such as were first carried by the Burdan Sharpshooters, which bullet, from its shortness, was only available for short distances, but the cartridge of the .50 caliber Remington, which was used by the National Guard in the 'Seventies,' had a pointed bullet. This was a short cylinder with a sharply-pointed end, the point only running about one-third the length of the bullet. It was, however, found to be so inaccurate that it was discarded.

As a result of many beautiful mathematical problems and some experiments it was determined by all shooting people that a long cylinder with a slightly rounded head, in what is known as the "Ogival" form, afforded less resistance to the air than any other. The bullets which were used in the early International Matches were of this form and it was followed not only in those adopted for the .45 caliber Springfield but also in the .30 caliber which succeeded it.

These theories were brought to an untimely end by the discovery about 1907 that the despised and rejected short-pointed bullet was really the correct idea, provided that instead of tapering sharply to a point, the latter was made so long that the bullet would be two-thirds point to one-third cylinder, like a very long pencil point.

Another unexpected result that has come from the use of this bullet with a long, tapering point is in regard to its destructiveness. The old, big bullets struck a smashing blow which produced such a shock that they put any creature that was hit immediately out of business although not struck in a vital place. As the caliber was reduced the shock became less and the bullet became more "humane."

Millard, the American correspondent who was in Port Arthur during its siege, wrote that there was scarcely a soldier of that garrison who had not been hit at least once and many three or four times by the small, .25-caliber, oval-nosed bullets of the Japanese, but that they merely punched a small hole, producing such a slight injury that unless the wound was in the vitals the injured man usually kept on fighting or had a quick recovery.

In fact, Millard contended that as the object of battle is to put the opposing army out of business, it was more humane to have this done promptly with bullets which rendered those hit incapable of fighting further rather than to have a long-drawn-out combat such as was the case in Port Arthur.

The "humane" effect of the small bullets was, also, such as to make them useless for hunting, as deer and similar game, although shot through a vital part, would go long distances before dropping, and the small bullet would not stop the charge of a dangerous beast. Neither would it stop a Moro in the Philippines.

As hereafter stated, this was overcome in hunting by making the nose of the bullet with a tubular opening and later of soft lead, which would expand and create the shock which would otherwise have been obtained by a ball of large diameter, the speed of the projectile making up for its reduced weight. As the soft-nosed bullets have been prohibited from use in warfare by civilized nations, in the Philippines buckshot pump guns were sometimes used to handle the rush of the Moro boloman.

The expectation, therefore, was that when it came to a long, tapering point upon the bullet it would make it much less injurious than the round point. The exact contrary, however, seems to be the fact. Hunters in Africa, particularly Colonel Roosevelt, speak of the very deadly effect which is produced upon large animals, such as the eland, by these pointed bullets of small diameter. Whether it is because the bullet tumbles and goes sideways, exposing a large surface, or whether it acts as a wedge instead of going through the object like a punch, is unknown, and is not particularly material.

It is gratifying to know that the recent victories in the Argentines and of our Olympic team at Bisley and Stockholm against the best riflemen of the world have established that the present United States Army rifle with its improved and accurate sights, its smokeless powder and pointed ball, is superior in accuracy to any other modern military rifle that we know of. Yet, when one looks back at the respect and admiration that was had for the clumsy old muzzle-loading Springfields when they were first issued to the regiments of the North during the Civil War, he cannot but wonder what wonderful improvement the future will produce in respect to the weapons of our soldiers.

(*Continued on page* 130.)

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WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

THE population of the United States is now in excess of one hundred million people. The waste lands and the forests are shrinking before the mighty onflow of our civilization, and even our lakes and rivers are losing their one-time pristine wildness. Evade the fact as we may, says a recent editorial in Forest and Stream, the day of free shooting, free fishing, at least as the terms were understood in pioneer days, are coming to an end; first, because the open territory is being preempted for settlement, and second, and corollary to the first, the supply of game and fish is decreasing despite the best efforts to maintain it.

Nevertheless the day should never come when it can be said that there is no game left in this country. The intelligent efforts of the game departments of the different States will be redoubled in the future, and so far from the feeling of resentment which our people may have held in the past against seemingly needless restrictions on their rights to shoot and fish, we believe that every intelligent sportsman will cooperate with his State authorities to keep for future generations some reminder of our wild life and fauna.

Perhaps one solution will be the organization of sportsmen's associations and clubs with more or less restrictive rights over certain territories. We do not mean that this will lead to class privileges such as exist in England, but rather a cooperate effort by sportsmen to see that in certain areas under their control, indiscriminate slaughter of game and the too free taking of fish may be prevented. If all the sportsmen in any State took this attitude there would be more hope for the future, but as all cannot be banded together, there certainly is nothing wrong in associations representing certain sections of a State, or for that matter associations of sportsmen all over the country with territory in any State, taking up the work.

One thing is certain. The sportsmen of the United States have got to realize that unless they do some thinking and exercise reasonable restraint, the grand outdoor sports of this country will come inevitably at an end.

A DISTINGUISHED MILITARY FAMILY.

THE Hughes family of Canada, of which Maj. Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, the Minister of Militia of Canada, and well known to most Americans, is a distinguished member, enjoys the unique distinction of having three generals in the army: Maj. Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, K.C., Minister of Militia; his gallant son, Brig. Gen. Garnet Hughes, now in France, and a brother of the Minister, Brig. Gen. John Hughes, commander of the camp at Valcartier. Two other brothers of Sir Sam are Col. W. St. Pierre Hughes, commander of the 21st Overseas Battalion, and Hon. Col. Dr. James L. Hughes, Toronto.

It is a self-evident fact that "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be A Soldier" was not the lullaby to which this family of gallant officers was brought up.

Canada has contributed much to the present conflict, and her pride in her achievements should not be lessened by the fact that one family on Canadian soil can boast of five members such as those mentioned above.

THE UNITED MILITARY ORDER OF AMERICA.

FIFTY years have passed since Lee surrendered his Southern veterans to Grant at Appomattox. Thousands of the men who fought for the Union, or for the Confederacy, are still living, and there are hundreds of thousands of others who, too young themselves to bear arms, were yet old enough to realize what the terrible tragedy meant.

Twenty years ago the bitterness engendered by the Civil War was still evident in every walk of American life. But in the last decade practically all of this bitterness has passed away. The veterans who fought under Grant, Sherman, and Meade, and those who followed Lee, Jackson, and Stuart, have in that period met as brothers on the once bloody but now peaceful battleground of Gettysburg. Confederate veterans have journeyed into the very heart of abolitionist Boston, and been met and entertained by the men who once fought them. The same has happened in the South. To Richmond and other Southern cities the survivors of Civil War campaigns have gone and smoked the pipe of peace with the men who once wore the gray.

Out of all this fraternity has arisen the organization to be known as the United Military Order of America, the membership of which is limited to the sons and descendants of men who wore the blue, of men who wore the gray, or of men who served the North or the South in official or other administrative capacities in the period between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

For many months past a body of patriotic Americans, of families that played their part and played it well in the Civil War, have been at work perfecting the plan of the organization. These men, after many informal meetings and consultations, met at the Army and Navy Club in New York City on September 6 last, and then and there the United Military Order of America came into existence. Last week the order was incorporated at Albany, and within the next few days the incorporators will meet and map out the definite and final plan for the extension of the order to all parts of the United States and its overseas possessions.

Prominent among the organizers of the order is Colonel Henry H. Andrew, a son of John A. Andrew, the famous war Governor of Massachusetts. Colonel Andrew first conceived the idea of an organization that would "unite in bonds of fraternity and friendship" the descendants of the men of the army, navy, and civilian services of the Union and of the Confederacy. He mentioned his idea to many of his friends whose fathers or grandfathers had fought on battlefields of the Civil War. The response was instantaneous; they were all for it heart and soul.

The names of the incorporators indicate the true non-sectional character of the organization. They include a descendant of Abraham Lincoln, the sons of half a dozen war governors of both Northern and Southern States, a Lee of the South, a Sherman, and a score of other men whose forebears risked their all that the Union might live, or the South might be independent.

The object of the new organization is to unite in bonds of fraternity and friendship the descendants of men in the army, navy, and civilian service of the North and South during the war between the States and to make the order a permanent factor in stimulating legislation for maintenance of an adequate army, navy, and militia for National and State defense.

The society is and will continue to be American to the core. A man can't be "hyphenated" and also be a member of the United Military Order of America. If he comes in he must be for America first, last, and all the time, and, if he is not, he had better get out or else, in the words of its president, he will be shoved out.

The society was formed for the one great purpose, as stated in its constitution, of binding together in fraternity and love and loyalty to the United States the descendants of men who proved their Americanism—the Gray as well as the Blue—in the years between 1861 and 1865. Its object is to unite the descendants of the men of the Civil War in sentiment and to wipe out forever any sectional feeling that may still exist in this country.

CLEANING THE .22 CALIBER.

OWING to the small diameter of the bore it is all important that the inside of the .22 caliber rifle should be kept scrupulously clean, says the Rifleshot, England. For the same reason it is most difficult to clean thoroughly. Ordinarily the small-bore rifles are neglected, and many, consequently, do not shoot accurately. There is no excuse. The barrel must be wiped out after it has been shot; if the cleaning rod gets tight as it nears the breech-end the probability is that there is metallic fouling in the barrel. This must be removed, and if it will not come out with the cleaning rod, a lubricant and elbow grease, some solvent must be put into the barrel and left there for twenty-four hours, when another attempt may be made to get the barrel clean from end to end. To keep it clean and bright it must be wiped out frequently even if the rifle is not shot.

A NEW BOOK ON AUCTION BRIDGE.

A COPY of the second edition of "1915 Auction Bridge," by Wynne Ferguson, 358 Broadway, New York city, has been received.

This little book of pocket size is full of suggestions and advice and contains everything of real importance that a bridge player wants to know. It is the first book on the game to sell at a popular price, 25 cents a copy, and the player who wishes to improve his game cannot afford to be without it. It is for sale by ARMS AND THE MAN.

'Twas Not His Stature Made Him Great.

A company of infantry in training were engaged in a route march along rough country roads under a broiling sun with little or no shelter by the hedgerows. The men swung bravely but uncomfortably along to the accompaniment of marching songs and hymns, but all secretly hoping that the diminutive and youthful looking captain in front would call an early halt.

The captain, however, showed no signs of responding to their hopes, and some wit in a spirit of revenge struck up with the hymn, "A Little Child Shall Lead Them," in which his comrades lustily joined, but the captain marched quietly on.

When the company paraded the following morning the little captain, congratulating his men on their performance of the day previous, said: "Well, boys, we did nineteen miles yesterday in fine style; today, we shall march twenty-eight miles, and the same little child will lead you on horseback.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.
EVERY THURSDAY

Editor
JAMES A. DRAIN

Associate Editor
ASHMUN BROWN

Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

Entered as second-class matter, April ' 1908, at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

THE NOTE TO BRITIAN.

England, we are told, feels "hurt" over the tone of the American note on the subject of Britain's seizure of American ships bound for neutral Scandinavian ports. Germany, it will be recalled, as her first emotion on the receipt of our *Lusitania* and munitions notes, also felt "hurt." Both nations are necessarily bound to experience a feeling of "hurt" by any action of the part of the United States that makes for the maintenance of neutral rights. When the war is ended both of those belligerent nations will have reason for thanking this country for standing firm for neutral rights. Our position is precisely that taken by both Germany and England when those nations happened to be at peace and other nations at war.

In the long note to England Secretary Lansing indited a document admirable from every angle. It is a pity that its length was such that the newspaper and periodical press have been, in general, unable to present it in full. From the excerpts which have been printed, it will be observed that the argument it presents is in all respects the same as heretofore set forth in the editorial columns of ARMS AND THE MAN.

The issue is clear cut and exact. Great Britain, to the detriment of legitimate American trade, is seeking to extend the rule of contraband and the rule of blockade in flagrant violation of the precepts of international law. She is denying to us the right to ship goods into the neutral countries of Scandinavia while shipping her own goods to those countries. We protest, and we can cite from the record incidents innumerable where Britain has protested—and with effect—against efforts by other nations to do even less than she is doing now.

Taking the comment of the London *Daily Mail* on the American note as representing the British point of view, we observe that England maintains that her case "is that the orders in council (to seize American ships) were a reply to Germany's repudiation of all international law." It must be admitted by all fair-minded men that Britain should do her replying by some other method than injuring legitimate rights of Americans to trade with neutral countries. As stated in 1793 by Thomas Jefferson, in somewhat similar circumstances, Great Britain might "feel the desire of starving an enemy nation; but she can have no right of doing it at our loss, nor of making us the instrument of it."

The *Daily Mail* asserts that the doctrines laid down by the British prize courts, of which decisions we complain, "are in essence those laid down by the United States courts in the Civil War. They are applied to the new conditions of modern war, but adaptation does not imply contravention of principles." This reasoning is purely and blindly selfish, just such reasoning as the German apologists applied to the *Lusitania* case.

Heretofore ARMS AND THE MAN has had occasion to point out that the British assertion that Britain is merely following our Civil War decisions is absolute fiction. Any reading of the decisions establishing the doctrine of continuous voyages, or of the Matamoras cases, shows conclusively that the very contrary of the British assertion is true. In the case of the British ship *Volant*, for example, destined for Matamoras, the Supreme Court of the United States held that the capture of the vessel was illegal. The cargo, said Chief Justice Chase, in his decision, "consisted in part of bales of Confederate uniform cloth, . . . but there is no proof of unlawful destination." What the English prize courts are attempting to do now is not merely to adapt the maritime code to the conditions of modern war, but is distinctly a "contravention of principles."

The *Daily Mail* also makes the bald assertion, quoting some Confederate historian in proof, that the Union blockade of Southern ports was not effective and that yet "England respected" it. The *Mail* must have searched diligently to find this authority. English historians of our Civil War agree that the blockade was effective, far more effective than most blockades, although there was some blockade running, with occasional success. The fact that British merchantmen were about the only ones engaged in the extra hazardous business of blockade running demonstrates that England did not respect the blockade. Her respect for it extended only to recognizing it was an effective blockade when Union war ships captured or sank British blockade runners, and then that respect was demonstrated by the fact that Britain made no protest.

We must reconcile ourselves to the fact that neither the German people nor the English people love us for our insistance on maintaining neutral rights. They are at war. A man earnestly engaged in an endeavor to "knock the block off" an opponent, the while parrying the blows of that opponent, is not in a frame of mind to pay attention to considerations of abstract justice. Nevertheless our business and our duty—duty to the future of the very belligerents themselves as well as to the remainder of civilization—is to do precisely as we are doing.

PITFALLS FOR PREPAREDNESS.

At the moment last week when William Jennings Bryan, in Washington, was giving out his denunciation of the national administration for proposing a preparedness program, citizens of Maine at a public meeting in Portland, were passing resolutions denouncing the administration's plans as "wholly insufficient." On Monday Representative Claude Kitchin, who is to be the leader of the Democratic side in the coming session of Congress, came away from the White House and gave out the statement that he was going to oppose the President's naval program, holding it to be too big. At the same time Charles F. Johnson, United States Senator from Maine, a Democrat, was announcing that he "must confess disappointment in the plans proposed" for naval expansion because, in his opinion, they are not adequate. The people, he said, should awaken from their sense of security that may bring them dishonor and degradation.

In a circular letter to the subscribers to his *Commoner*, announcing a temporary reduction in the subscription price, William Jennings Bryan asserts that "The manufacturers of munitions, the preparers of preparedness, are now trying to lash the country into a panic over the prospect of war. Their subsidized papers are clamoring for big appropriations. There has not been in fifty years a time when there has been less reason for fear from attack from without," etc. Now is the time to subscribe, and by subscribing put a crimp in the war trust.

Highly respectable and ably edited journals devoted to the interests of the Army and Navy have difficulty in restraining their indignation at the failure of the administration plans for land defense to

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measure up to preconceived ideas of what those land defenses should be. Increases proposed, they assert, are hopelessly too small.

And, as the esteemed Mr. Dooley would remark, "there ye are."

All of which means that the administration is going to require all the patriotic help it can get to advance the cause of preparedness in Congress this winter. Individual citizens who think clearly on this subject can be of real assistance. It is up to them to give that assistance.

NOT A PARTISAN ISSUE.

To realize that the matter of military preparedness is not a partisan issue in this country, one has but to read the party platforms from the time national parties began, in 1856, to promulgate platforms. In those documents both the Republican and Democratic parties are found standing alike for adequate national defense, but of all of these the Democratic declaration of 1912 stands as the most in accord with today's conditions.

That platform, in the making of which William Jennings Bryan, now arrayed against all preparedness, had a powerful hand, was a straight-out declaration for the creation of a council of national defense and for a policy "to provide and maintain an adequate and well-proportioned Navy sufficient to defend American policies, protect our citizens and uphold the honor and dignity of the nation."

In the same year the Republican party, while silent as to land defenses, expressed its belief "in the maintenance of an adequate Navy for the national defense." Four years prior to that the Republican party declared:

"Although at pace with all the world and secure in the consciousness that the American people do not desire and will not provoke a war with any other country, we nevertheless declare our unalterable devotion to the policy that will keep the republic ready at all times to defend her traditional doctrines and assure her a proper part in promoting tranquility among the nations."

Defense, as a matter of fact, is approved by both party declarations. Let each party in the coming Congress be true to those declarations.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN RIFLE.

(*Continued from page* 127.)

HUNTING RIFLES FOR BIG GAME.

As the limits of this article do not permit of a discussion of the many different kinds of rifles which have been used, praised and become obsolete, reference has been made mainly to military rifles. It would not be complete, however, without a brief reference to hunting rifles.

British sportsmen have always been keen hunters of dangerous game in India, Africa and other countries, and the favorite gun which such nimrods as Gordon Cumming, Sir Samuel Baker and others used for elephants, rhinoceroses and lions was a double-barreled, four-bore, which, when a smooth-bore, carried a soft, round bullet of 1,510 grains (the size of a plum), with a charge of from 12 to 14 drams of black powder. When a rifle it carried a big, soft-pointed ball.

Either was a species of young cannon. This gun was only good at short distances, and from its charge and consequent severe recoil had to be made very heavy, weighing from 16 to 21 pounds, although the barrels were only from 22 to 24 inches long. This heavy gun was so cumbersome and had such a short range and high trajectory that it was largely displaced by the "Express" rifle.

This was made on the principle that by using a very heavy charge of powder and a short, light bullet with a tubular hole extending from the nose nearly to the base, and a slow, spiral grooving, the velocity, coupled with the fact that the bullet spread upon striking an object, would produce the same shocking and therefore stopping effect as the big, round bullet. In fact, it is now believed that this results more from the air becoming compressed in the opening in the bullet by the impact and expanding with great force after the bullet has entered the object.

While the light bullet could not be shot with accuracy much over 250 yards, its velocity was so great that it would shoot point blank up to 150 yards and most game is killed under 150 yards. English sportsmen prefer double-barreled rifles to repeaters, and the former enable a second shot to be delivered without an instant's delay, a most important consideration in the case of dangerous game.

Some used the "Keane" bullet, the nose of which was split so that when it struck it opened into a four-pointed star. This was much heavier than the Express bullet. The writer found it very effective on elk in the 45-75 Winchester, with black powder, but its weight caused it to have a much more curved trajectory than the Express, which was objectionable in hunting.

The Winchester .405 caliber is used very extensively in Africa, India and for big game in this country. It has a box magazine and is operated by a lever. The bullet weighs 300 grains, with a rounded and soft nose and a muzzle energy of 3,236 foot-pounds; the soft-pointed bullet penetrates thirteen 7/8-inch pine boards, and the full metal-patched bullet 48. The trajectory at 200 yards is only 4.85 inches, and over 300 yards is 2.82 inches. The recoil is practically the same as that of an 8-pound shotgun with 3¼ drams of smokeless and 1¼ of shot.

The one used by Colonel Roosevelt in Africa had a Silver's recoil pad and was equipped with sling straps and swivels. The rear sight was a flat-top sporting one with an extra large notch; the front sight was a Lyman ivory bead with the bead dyed pink (a special idea of Colonel Roosevelt). The stock had a total length, including recoil pad, of 13⅞ inches, drop at comb 1⅞ inches, and at the heel of 1 7/16 inches.

While it has been stated that with this gun nineteen African buffalo have each been killed with a single shot, yet the rifle which is the most approved of for the most dangerous game having a thick skin and great tenacity of life, is the "Holland." This is a .50-caliber, double-barreled rifle, shooting a 450-grain, soft-nosed bullet with a very heavy charge.

While Colonel Roosevelt found the .30-caliber Springfield was powerful enough to kill soft-skinned animals, such as elands (which are the size of an elk) and similar animals, and that the .405 Winchester was sufficient to dispose of lions, giraffes, when it came to elephants, rhinoceros and buffalo, having a hard skin and requiring a bullet of great penetration and in particular of such shocking power as would at once paralyze their charge even if not hit in a vital part, he used the "Holland." In fact, his experience was, that, even with this, one bullet through the lungs did not stop a charging rhino.

There is always a division of opinion among sportsmen upon the merits of a heavy rifle which is cumbersome to carry, but which is certain to stop anything that is hit by its bullet, and a light and more easily carried weapon, which does not possess the same combination of penetration and shocking power. Most of them, however, appreciate that they are going to bet their lives against an elephant's tusks or the head of a rhinoceros and prefer the labor of carrying a heavy gun to the chance of being trampled or torn to death by the animal they are hunting before he has had time to die from the effects of their shot.

As against these ponderous weapons, a .22-caliber rifle has been produced within the last year using a long, 70-grain bullet with a very heavy charge. While this caliber has previously only been considered suitable for squirrels and similar small game, this gun has a velocity of 100 feet a second higher than that of the Springfield, with the result of cutting the old .22 trajectory in half with a killing power which is asserted on good authority to exceed that of the .30 bullet. It weighs but 6¼ pounds and has very little recoil.

Mr. E. C. Crossman, a great authority on firearms, has named it the "Imp," and asserts that he has killed wild goats, who are eminently tough citizens, by a single shot with it at 300 yards. Others have declared that they have killed a 6-foot bear in the same manner. Some sportsmen, however, say that it failed to stop deer they wounded as a larger caliber would have done.

In Greener's exhaustive book "The Gun" (1881), he predicted that the coming weapon would have two barrels, one over the other, two cartridges being loaded at once. "It is not well to prophesy unless you know," and he was wrong. At present it appears that the coming rifle will be the automatic or self-loading gun. This has been successfully used for some time in shotguns and pistols, and has recently been adapted to hunting rifles, which seem to work well.

In these either the recoil or a portion of the gas which is formed in the bore by the explosion of the powder is used to operate a mechanism which opens the breech, ejects the empty cartridge, throws another ball in the barrel and closes the breech more rapidly than the eye can follow the motion. It can consequently be fired like a double-barrelled gun without taking it from the shoulder and as rapidly as the firer can pull the trigger.

The advantages of this intense fire in a military as well as in a sporting rifle are obvious. But on the other hand it brings up in a more

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acute form than ever the old question of the difficulty of supplying the increased amount of ammunition and of the waste of cartridges. While many experiments have been made in different countries for several years in order to produce an automatic service rifle which would be sufficiently strong and simple to meet the contingencies of military life, these have not been successful. It is now claimed that a new rifle has been produced in England which will meet the necessary requirements, but this has not as yet been demonstrated.

From the wonderful improvements in rifles that have been made in the last thirty years, and particularly recently, there is nothing too improbable to be expected, and but a few years are likely to elapse before our present elaborate theories as to weapons will be proved to be erroneous and our most valued rifle as antiquated as the long bow and the matchlock.

THE END.

RANDOM NOTES ON MILITARY SHOOTING.

By Ralph W. Seiss, M.D.

THE writer has had the great misfortune to lately meet sundry "graduates" of the famous Plattsburg Camp—ready-made officers in a few weeks! Among the exceedingly small band of fairly well-informed riflemen in the United States I must surely have many sympathizers in so great an ordeal. To one of these gentlemen I handed my Springfield. He could open the bolt and had a vague idea of the cut-off, but when, after running a clip of "dummies," the bolt, of course, locked to the rear, how to close the action empty was an unknown factor. He handed me back the arm, pronouncing it "out of order." Needless to say a touch on the carrier, and the bolt slammed back.

Now the writer is well aware that he is in no position to criticize the famous camp, nor does he dream of being "funny" at the expense of this generally well-to?do and successful business man; he speaks only of the grotesqueness of the facts. Another, a fair cross-country rider, and a rather fair performer at horse shows, who told me "why, I have shot birds for year," and informed me that he now considered himself "ready to command a troop," is a similar example. He also told me a bit about leading charges, and "center forward." Likewise he was quite annoyed when I said I could easily pick out ten friends who, on ground suitable for mounted charges, could easily hold off a squadron of real cavalry if ammunition lasted—say ten men to 300 horsemen.

At all events it seems certain that even these famous schools of intensive training could do little with our totally unmilitary people. For years before the war cloud burst—as all sane men of information knew it must soon—the writer had been very humbly training men as opportunity offered, expending many hundreds of dollars in the work. Always the dense ignorance of modern war among loyal Americans was the overwhelming characteristic; senseless boasting (as led by our prize politician) the remaining fraction. We are not a "nation of riflemen," but of talkers; and not one in ten thousand of our men of military age knows or cares anything of the scientific hell of modern war. And well should we remember that in our only real war "one man out of every twelve who enlisted was a deserter. Four times the number killed." And that terrible war was finally won by conscripts against a dying foe. In our whole Spanish war but 243 men were killed in action; a single regiment has lost three times that number in a few hours in the present struggle. Hence I am of those who think that every man should now do what he may; even if as humbly as the present writer. A certain season the subscriber had a sort of class on the Jersey Shore, where he did much coaching, largely at his own expense. The rifles, mostly my property, were the U. S. Magazine Springfield, the 30-30 Winchester, the 25-35 Winchester—the latter were carbines, and the very best officers' rifles known to me—besides half a dozen modern military pistols.

The pupils were above average intelligence, several were surveyors by profession. *Imprimis,* not one learned to even "take the recoil" of the Springfield in less than 100 shots. Not one learned sighting and hitting in less than 250 shots, even at 100 yards; not one learned true long range (actual military) shooting at all—though some were three months at it, and fired upwards of 500 shots. The *worst* shots were sundry officers of militia who had first of all to unload their false notions, and begin lower down than the "plain spots." The next worse I have coached were guides, who had killed "hundreds of deer;" several of these were quite unteachable when the range was only 400 yards. In other words, the firing of a few score rounds under even individual coaching is of *no value whatever* for military work. Hunting ranges bear no relation whatever to military shooting—several ladies of my party, one who had never shot a gun before, became expert at 75 yards in a few weeks; and several would have "dropped a deer" with great regularity at 100 yards, after three weeks' coaching. As none of their shots at even 300 yards could ever be found, how they might do at long range I cannot say.

The writer has had but thirty-five years' experience in only three continents, and limited to simply a few hundreds of men of several races—he at once admits the pitiful paucity of such experience. His own slight personal shooting experience has only occasionally exceeded four thousand shots a year, and averaged but between two and three thousand. About *five thousand* a year, under good coaching, should turn out really formidable shots—given the natural aptitude—in about two years.

But this is work for professional private soldiers of the infantry and dismounted cavalry (the use of mounted cavalry has followed the stone ax, the flintlock, and the sword and bayonet), it prefaces officers in but the smallest measure. To teach the swift use of the prismatic compass is a work of months; to impart knowledge of the making of practical panoramic sketches is the labor of many more. To really take care of men and keep them an efficient firing machine, the intensive training of years.

George Washington thought, and spoke in public of this some 135 years ago; every well-informed officer (these United States may have some dozens such) knows it to be far truer now.

Four regiments and six batteries from one of the modern armies might crush us—but 100 times that number would be landed within some ten to fifteen days. Even an American politician must admit the result.

There are few newly fledged subalterns of militia who have not "preparedness" at their very tongue's tip. The man-on-the-street invariably tells one, "oh, we would be ready to fix 'em in a month," and that settles the matter. So, even the worst-informed military student may be permitted a few modest suggestions. The militia as a whole, and the mystic volunteer (who is to learn the use of quadrant and panoramic artillery sights over night) may be instantly dismissed as mere illusions, wholly worthless. Both have always proved to be such until years of actual soldiering made them no longer militia or volunteers—(oh, I know the story of the Philippines, and the gallant riflemen against bolo armed savages, of course). For a permanent system the best educated country in the world, Switzerland, has solved the problem, and supplied the textbook. Both quite to the satisfaction (*or dissatisfaction*) of the Prussian brute, of blond fame.

For this most hurried and urgent emergency, West Point, or equivalent schools, should be trebled in size. And from their curriculum should be at once cut out most of the petty senseless, benumbing drills; much of the higher mathematics, and all the useless riding school stunts. Simple horse-mastership and riding might have some little time devoted to them—but as we now have no horses, the sense of it is not apparent. The management of men and camps, the management of artillery and rifle fire, can be taught apt men in some degree in three years, and this alone should in its broadest sense, constitute the course. For the private soldier, if his often senseless bullying should cease, and his pay be doubled enough good recruits might be secured to fill the ranks of an army of 300,000. This would supply enough efficient noncoms in a few years to officer the army of about two and a half million that even a "mild" invasion would require. Or, in other words, we might have an efficiency army in three or four years of the hardest intensive work. Outside of that these United States are but spoiled and utterly helpless children, and all the world knows it, and if one wants the German view of us let him read the book of Freiherr von Edlesheim, a colonel of the Prussian staff. Among other things he says: "The Americans have no army, and there would be nothing to withstand the advance of two or three German divisions. Their cities would be given the alternative of *being destroyed* or of putting themselves under bonds for satisfactory indemnity." He suggests a thousand millions of dollars in the case of New York!! We have Louvain for an object lesson! But we might "see it," and there are Americans who know that Belgium, France and England are fighting this time our battles also. How long the latter may take our idiotic nagging complacently is a most open question.

Mr. Sportsman, you who are going to "save our country when the need arises," did you ever even look through a panoramic sight? Can you make field maps that will give data for gun fire? Have you read one book on camp sanitation? Better learn a few letters of the military alphabet anyway, for we live in perilous times, and even your beautiful "Ross" would "hit back" against a *rafale* of shrapnel fire at 4,000 yards about as well as a broomstick.

A barefooted darky while hoeing cotton one day saw his big toe under a clod and, thinking it was a mole's head, hit and hurt himself. After working with it for a while he got tired, set his foot on a stump and said:

"Well, jes pain away now; I don't keer, yo' hurts yo-se'f wus'in yo' does me."—Spectator.

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THE NATIONAL GUARD AND NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS.

IN VIEW of the nation-wide discussion of the United States' lack of preparedness for war and the agitation for a great strengthening of the national defenses, special attention is due the National Guard of the States.

The Government has shown that it has been impressed by the striking demonstrations of the inadequacy of the military and naval establishments. Recently President Wilson gave orders that he be furnished with detailed information as to our military resources, in order that he may formulate a definite and permanent policy of national defense.

Every year the different States have their National Guard encampments for a period of ten days, where these citizen soldiers receive their training on the field, and it might be well to add, "for the defense of their country." These camps are inspected and the men instructed by officers detailed by the War Department.

In these days of mechanical war monsters of the deep and of the air, it is very easy to forget that all a nation's strength or weakness is measured by the strength and skill, experience and training of its men, or lack of all these things. Wonderful machine of undersea warfare though the submarine is, it would be almost equally impotent unless the men were experienced and thoroughly drilled in their duties. The aeroplane or the big modern guns would be of little use unless there were men available who were competent to handle them.

The National Guard would be called upon to form the nucleus of the volunteer army which our nation would have to raise should war be forced upon us. The training they are now receiving and which they will receive in the years to come—inadequate though it is, because of the brief time spent in camp—may some day mean the salvation of our country. Their military skill and experience may prove just sufficient, should war come, to hold off the foe while the nation is hurriedly gathering together and training the raw recruits. This would take at least six to eight months.

In the Spanish-American War the men of the National Guard were formed into compact fighting units almost immediately, while the volunteers who had not had military experience required months of training before they were ready for the field. The fact that the National Guardsmen were so few in number might have counted heavily against us had we faced a stronger foe.

China, with her many millions, is at the mercy of little Japan because China failed to take proper measures for her protection from aggression. China's plight is a striking object lesson and every citizen who does not feel that he is in a position to join the National Guard and fit himself for military service, can at least help the cause of national defense by showing honor and consideration for those who do enlist in the National Guard.

CORPORAL F. H. SMITH.
Hampton Battery B, F. A., N. G. P.

WAKE UP, UNCLE SAM!

CHARLIE KNOWS THE DEER BY THEIR FACES.

BY SWITCH REEL.

"THET there's a gosh danged good ol' rifle," said Charlie, as he patted his 44 carbine affectionately. "She never went back on me but once and thet warn't altogether her fault."

We were sitting on a stump by the corduroy road waiting for the buck board to take us in and we had a buck and a nice big doe to go in too.

"Wen 'uz thet, Charlie," asked Jud, "the time yer fell into the Agglesby's marsh and plugged her full o' mud?"

"Naw," flashed Charlie, "ner it warn't the time you tried to rassle the little buck in the barn and spoilt yer long tailed coat."

The laugh that followed silenced Jud for we all knew that story. It had become a classic in the Eastern Adirondacks. Jud had been badly beaten and, although not disgraced, yet a mention of the incident always acted as a notice to Jud that he was to keep still.

"Gwan, Charlie. We want to know the story," said Billy.

"Taint what you might call no story," resumed Charlie, "but long towards the first o' the huntin' one fall I an' Dick Baker was over around Grizzly Ocean an' we struck a good track. Dick 'lowed he'd put the deer int' the pond fer me to git so I went 'round to whar the boat was hitched and pritty quick I see the deer come into the pond. Wen he'd got about half way acrost I fired. The smoke hung a leetle but I knowed I'd held right so I jumped int' the boat and rowed out to git the deer. Wen I got thar I turned around to see an' thar was the gosh danged deer a'climbin' into the bushes on tother side o' the pond. I knowed I'd held right an' so I couldn't tell what was th' matter.

"'Bout two weeks afterward I an' Dick was comin' along a mile or two frum the pond an' Dick killed a buck. I ses to Dick soon's I seed its face that it looked like the one I lost in the pond an' Dick 'lowed it had horns just the same. We hunted it all over careful an' ther warn't no hole 'cept where Dick's ball went in an' I couldn't understand it yit.

"But wen we got it skun an' dressed an' come to cut out the tongue there was a leetle round hole in that there tongue whar a ball'd went thro almost healed up!

"I ses to Dick 'at I'd bet ther was sumpin' wrong with that front sight an' I pinted the ol' gun at a knot hole 'bout ten rod off and the ball went about 4 inches to the right. See? I knowed I'd held right wen I covered that deer in the watter. Sight was knocked over. Hadn't fired her since the winter before. Knowed it was the same danged deer the minnit I see its face."—Forest and Stream.

Ancestral Privileges.

The haughty English lord was endeavoring to impress the importance of his family upon his guide in the Scotch Highlands.

"Why," he exclaimed, with an eloquent gesture, "my ancestors have had the right to bear arms for the last 200 years!"

"Hoot, mon," cried the Scot, "my ancestors have had the right to bare legs for the last 2,000 years."

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had from two to three splits in the necks. By this time it was too late to see the pin point they make us shoot at for a bull's-eye on the A Target, Model 1909, so I had to stop for the day. Dr. M. H. Jordan was with me and, shooting a carbine with 1914 ammunition, made forty twos and forty threes.

Now the Government gave the club 7,000 rounds of Krag, Frankford Arsenal 1907, and it is not well to look a gift horse in the mouth. Neither is it courteous, but at this particular time when the air is full of "preparedness," would it not be well for Uncle Sam to give his rifle-club nephews some ammunition that will at least hit the target now and then?

We have a very fine club here and there has been much enthusiasm displayed. Organized with thirty-five members last May, our membership now exceeds 125 and our attendance every week runs from twenty to thirty-five, and nearly every week there are from one to three or four visitors and they either join at once or shortly after their first shoot.

The club lately graded their members according to their averages into three classes, Class A being composed of men shooting 80 per cent and over. Class B is composed of those shooting between 70 and 80 per cent, and all shooting under 70 per cent are in Class C. The club bought three medals, one for the high man in each class, and these are shot for weekly and can be kept only one week, unless the same man wins a second time. This has added quite a little to the enthusiasm and the attendance at our shoots. We also give a solid gold medal to any member making a possible at any range, but so far we have had to give but three of these.

This club would be glad to know, through your magazine, if other clubs who use Krags and Frankford Arsenal 1907 ammunition have had similar trouble. If this complaint is universal, it might be well to take the matter up with the National Rifle Association and see if they can take such steps as will give us a better ammunition.

It may be that your valuable magazine can give us the "dope" on this matter and if you can we would be mighty glad to get it.

Let all civilian clubs who have a kick of a similar character advise ARMS AND THE MAN and let the editor push this matter for us in the interest of good rifle shooting and "preparedness."

OLD-FASHIONED GUN POWDERS.

THE oldest explosive used for guns is gunpowder, which for about 500 years was without a rival. It is strange that we knew so little about the discovery and origin of a material which played such an illustrious rôle in the history of the entire human race.

According to the latest scientific researches it seems that an explosive mixture composed of saltpeter, sulphur and charcoal was first made and used by the Chinese in their war against the Mongolians.

The famous scientists of the Middle Ages, the Dominican Monk, Albertus Magnus, and the famous Robert Bacon, the "Doctor Mirabilis" of the thirteenth century, knew the composition of gunpowder, but never thought of its use in the modern sense.

In Europe it seems the monk Berthold Schwartz thought first of its use for guns (Freiburg, Germany, 1313), but the Arabs had anticipated the Christian world in this regard, as they applied gunpowder in Asia much earlier and the Moors had used cannon in their fighting in Europe in 1323. After this, in the latter part of the fourteenth century, it became more common and became a sovereign ruler in the fifteenth century, until the new scientific achievements, that is the more effective products of the organic chemistry, pushed same more to the background.

It is interesting that the composition of gunpowder did not change materially during these 500 years, though there experiments have always been made to improve it. Potassium, sulphur and charcoal remained as the chief ingredients, as well as the mixing proportion (74: 16: 10) remained practically the same.

Potassium is the most important factor in this compound. It furnishes the oxygen (KNO_3) that insures perfect burning of the sulphur and charcoal. As the ballistic effect is the greater the more perfect the mixture of these ingredients, they must first be pulverized.

The further preparing is done in wet condition after intimate mixing in the dry state. The mixture is pressed into the required shapes. After drying, graphite is added and the pressed shape polished. Polishing is necessary for the purpose of making the surface more resisting and also to eliminate the flying apart of the particles by their electro-magnetic action.

The products of combustion of this gunpowder are only about 43 per cent gaseous (chiefly carbon dioxide and nitrogen). The remaining 57 per cent is very fine solid matter, part of which settles in the barrel of the guns, the rest escaping as smoke expanded to a large volume. Both the solid matter and the smoke are undesirable, first because frequent cleaning is necessary, and second because the smoke not only reveals the position of the batteries, but makes aiming difficult. A classic example is the case of the English fleet at Alexandria in 1882. It happened that during the bombardment the English admiral had to order firing to cease for a while until the smoke had settled, and after that to give orders to slow down the firing considerably.

By analyzing the smoke, we find that large portions of it consists of potassium sulphate. Efforts were made to minimize the amount of sulphur used and at the same time to improve the ballistic effect by increasing the size and the density of the particular grains, the theory being that the ballistic effect depends on the pressure of gases produced by the burning and on the time required for the burning. It was found by experiments on different materials that the time for change of state and change of pressure shows very large limits, and though the explosion as a matter of fact is always accomplished within a very short time limit, the difference in ballistic effect is very great. The change of state in detonating explosives occurs, so to say, instantaneously, and the pressure reaches its maximum in an unthinkably short time. For this reason they are not fit for gunpowders because the explosion would endanger the barrel of the gun. If the standard ingredients for gunpowder are employed the velocity of the reaction is slower and the gas production is more even. Therefore the pressure of the gases is not instantaneous, but reaches its maximum gradually. Such powders are more suitable for hurling the projectiles.

It is hard to draw a sharp line between gunpowders and other explosives. Scientific researches show that by changing the density, the shape and other physical properties of the explosives we may change the quickness of the burning. Lately it was even possible to use explosives for guns which are otherwise absolutely of detonating nature (explosives containing guncotton and nitro-glycerine).

Old-fashioned gunpowder belongs more or less to the detonating variety, as it takes only one-sixtieth of a second to burn one kilogram 2.21 pounds) of it. During this period 680 calories (about 2,700 British thermal units) will be freed and gases of 285 liters (about 10.5 cubic feet) or about 78 gallons developed. The absolute temperature of the explosion is about 2,000 deg. Cent. (3,600 deg. Fahr.). Taking a perfectly closed space of 1 cubic decimeter, that is about 1 quart, as a basis the maximum pressure will be 3,250 atmospheres (about 47,800 pounds per square inch).

By practical experiments it was found that by increasing the diameter of the grains of the powder (particles) the quickness of the burning diminishes somewhat. After this was known chemists tried to increase the ballistic effect. As a result of this mammoth gunpowder and the six side prism shapes (1868) were used for cannon.

But large grain powders were soon improved in turn. The outer surfaces were channeled to receive the developed gases. This had its effect on gun design in turn. But even by increasing the density (1875) it was not possible to improve the effect materially.

Next came a change in chemical compositions. As a result, so-called brown powder was developed, in the manufacture of which sulphur was entirely eliminated and the amount of carbon increased.

It is interesting to know that through the burning of this brown powder the developed gases are much less (200 liters per kilogram equals 32 cubic feet per pound) than by the burning of black powder. But the difference is amply equalized by the higher temperature and the slower burning of the powder, which insures a much better utilization of the pressure of the gases.

With the brown powder, the mechanically mixed gunpowders reached the limit of their efficiency, and with this, in the 80's of the last century, the epoch of the old gunpowders is closed. As the result of scientific researches, modern warfare has found in some products of organic chemistry much more powerful and more useful materials, so that gunpowders lost their importance in the present days of warfare.—Scientific American.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

The following inquiry has been received from a subscriber:

"I have a model 1898 Krag carbine and have seen about fifty others, all of which are model 1899. In what particulars does the 1898 model differ from the 1899 model?"

We should be pleased if any of our readers could supply the information desired, which we will gladly forward to the inquirer.

Where, Indeed?

A cook who had burned up a piece of veal weighing 4 pounds, threw it away and reported to her mistress that the cat had eaten the meat. The lady placed the cat upon the scales and found it weighed exactly 4 pounds.

"There, Bridget," she said, "are the 4 pounds of meat, but where is the cat?"—Spectator.

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THE VALUE OF GOVERNMENT COMPETITIONS IN DEVELOPING AEROPLANE ENGINES

By Neil Macdonald.

THE first use of aeroplanes in the military maneuvers in France so completely demonstrated their great value that all the leading powers of Europe turned their attentions toward the development of the military areoplane. It has even been reported that these demonstrations were so far reaching as to prevent a clash between Germany and France at the time of the Morrocco crisis—simply because Germany suddenly learned that her aeronautical strength was so much less than that of France that she had but little chance for victory.

It was realized that the value of an aeroplane depended, first of all, upon its reliability, and, since the heart of the aeroplane, the engine, is responsible for its reliability and speed, it was considered necessary to give considerable encouragement to engine builders.

Aside from the large sums of money indirectly reaching the engine builders by means of aeroplane competitions, several competitions were arranged for engines only. Before any governments offered prizes for engines, Mr. Patrick Alexander, of England, offered a prize of $5,000 for the best British-built aeroplane engine. The competition was held in December, 1911, and was won by the four-cylinder, 65-horsepower Green engine. This engine made two twelve-hour nonstop runs, one on each of two consecutive days, delivering an average of 61.6 horsepower for the twenty-four hours. The engine weighed 375.1 pounds, with water and radiator, and consumed 1,130.7 pounds of fuel and oil during the runs, which is equivalent to 18.4 pounds per horsepower for twenty-four hours. Other runs were made which showed that the maximum horsepower of the engine was 67.8 and that it was able to operate satisfactorily in inclined positions.

The competition was open to all British engines between 40 and 75 horsepower, which did not weigh more than 8.5 pounds per horsepower, based on the weight of radiator and water for a twelve-hour run.

Awards were made on the basis of—

(a) Gross weight per horsepower, including fuel.

(b) Reliability and steadiness of running.

(c) Wear.

The E. N. V. engine was the only other to compete, but as it broke down at the start of the second twelve-hour run, the $5,000 prize was awarded to the Green

In France several engine competitions were held under the supervision of the Automobile Club of France, one of the most interesting of these being a 100-hour test held in 1913, which covered thirteen days, the engines being required to run eight hours each of the first twelve days, with only half an hour allowed each day for making minor adjustments. The Salmson and Gnome engines both finished this gruelling test.

One of the first competitions for prizes offered by a government was the German competition for the "Kaiser Prize" of $12,500. Second, third, fourth and fifth prizes were $7,500, $6,250, $5,000 and $5,000, respectively. The competition was open to all German-built engines of 50 to 115 horsepower at speeds of not over 1,400 revolutions per minute, thus eliminating the high-speed engine with "geared-down" propeller. One of the interesting requirements was that the engines should be completely assembled in three days.

Awards were made on the basis of weight for brake horsepower, including radiator, and fuel and oil for a seven hours' run. The first prize was awarded to the 100-horsepower Benz, which weighed but 8.4 pounds per horsepower. The second and fourth prizes were won by the 90 and 72 horsepower Mercedes; the third prize by the 97-horsepower N. A. G., and the fifth by the 98-horsepower Argus, the weight of which was 8.95 pounds per horsepower, not very much more than the Benz. All these engines were verticle and water cooled, and, with the exception of the six-cylinder, 90-horsepower Mercedes, had four cylinders.—Aerial Age.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH KRAG AMMUNITION?

By A. F. deFuniak.

THERE is something radically wrong with the ammunition as furnished by the Government arsenals for the Krag-Jorgensen rifles.

This article is more in the shape of an inquiry than as information to other users of this ammunition, for it is really information that the writer is asking for, and not for himself alone, but for a good many other members of the rifle club to which he belongs.

When the Jefferson Rifle Club, of Birmingham, Ala., was organized with thirty-five members, not all of us could afford the price of a Springfield and the higher cost of ammunition for it, and we took into consideration the fact that the Government gives each member 120 rounds of Krag cartridges per year, so a good many members bought the Krag rifle at about $6.60 complete.

All members buying Krags put in over a month, or five shooting days, with the Springfields that were loaned the club by one of the local National Guard companies, and most of these men shot between 50 and 60 per cent at ranges from 200 to 500 yards, none of them shooting less than 40 per cent the first time or two. When our rifles and ammunition came, all who had ordered Krag rifles came out, with the pleased look of the man with a new gun. After a few shots and as many "flags" or sometimes "twos," a pained look took the place of the grin on these faces. Two members who had been shooting around 60 per cent got twelve straight misses at 300 yards.

All of these Krag rifles came with the 1898 rear sight, which has a peep so small that it is almost impossible to see the front sight through it. Therefore an order went in promptly for the 1901 rear sights, which have an aperture a little larger than a No. 6 Springfield.

There was a large falling off in the attendance at our weekly shoots immediately after the Krags had been on the range a time or two, which was not to be wondered at, as no man will come time after time and make possibly six or eight out of a hundred.

Of course most of the owners of Krags sold them to new members as they came in, and ordered Springfields and last Thursday our newest member came out with a Krag that was bought by one of our charter members in the first shipment that we received and had been sold to "Shavetails" three times. Our new man got seven misses, one four, two threes and two twos in his first string of twelve shots. I am inclosing one of our score cards showing the record made by "Richard Roe" at our last shoot., He used a Krag rifle and Frankford Arsenal 1907 ammunition, making a total of four on his first string of twelve shots and eighteen on the last one. Also inclose a card made by "John Doe," shooting a Krag and Frankford Arsenal 1907, on his first string and scoring 16 on ten record shots. I knew that John could shoot better than that, so I got him a Springfield and gave it to him with twelve cartridges, not coaching him at all, and he went out with a 30, or 60 per cent, on the other string.

"Richard Roe."

300 Yards, Slow Fire, Prone.....	2	0	3	2	2	3	0	0	3	3	—18
300 Yards, Slow Fire, Prone.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 2
Total.....											20

"John Doe."

300 Yards, Slow Fire, Prone.....	4	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	3	2	—16
300 Yards, Slow Fire, Prone.....	2	0	3	2	4	4	5	4	3	3	—30
Total.....											46

Now for my own very limited experience with this rifle and ammunition. On September 16 we were shooting at 500 yards and I shot my string of twelve shots, making twelve fives. That would indicate that I was holding pretty well that day. In the next squad of ten men was a member who was shooting that fatal combination, "Krag and Frankford Arsenal 1907." I was standing behind him and saw that he was holding steadily, not flinching and squeezing off well, and yet he was getting flag after flag with an occasional two or three. He asked me to see if there was anything the matter with his gun, so I lay down and, setting the sights at 500 yards, taking one-half point left windage on account of the sun being on left front, I fired my first shot, getting a two at 11.30, just on the target. I made the necessary adjustments to put the next one in the black, fired and threw up dirt in front of the target. On extracting this shell I noticed that there were three small splits in the neck. I left the sights as they were before and got a 12 o'clock nipper; my third shot was a 6 o'clock two, my fourth a 6.30 three, just inside the three ring. I made a slight change in elevation and got a flag.

This last shell was also split in three places. I gave up then in disgust and told my friend that it was not he or the rifle, but that the trouble lay in the ammunition.

I had already ordered a carbine and thought that I would wait for that before making any further tests. It came along in October, but I had no idea of using it in our weekly shoots, having a desire to be high man now and then.

I took this carbine out last Saturday, taking some Frankford Arsenal 1907 ammunition, the only kind we have, and started at 200 yards and found the normal to be 1½ points left wind and 100 yards elevation, putting last five shots in the black. Then I went back to 300 yards and started a string with the battle sight, making a total of 41. Two fives, but one three at 6 o'clock, shell split in two places.

I then used the peep sight at the same range, getting 39 out of 50. Got three 6 o'clock threes in this string and all three of these shells

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Winners of the Sea Girt Matches

in many notable instances, chose

Peters AMMUNITION

as a stepping-stone to success. During this tournament, continuing from September 9 to 18, 1915, the following places were won by users of the Ⓟ brand

Columbia Trophy
1st, 2d Reg. N. J. Infantry
2d, 3d Reg. N. J. Infantry
3d, 4th Reg. N. J. Infantry

Officers' and Inspectors' Trophy
1st, Major W. B. Martin
2d, Capt. C. F. Silvester
3d, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes

Nevada Trophy
5th, Capt. C. F. Silvester

Dryden Trophy
3d, N. J. State Team

Sadler Match
2d, N. J. State Team

Interstate Regimental
2d, 2d Reg. N. J.
3d, 3d Reg. N. J.

Company Team
3d, Co. L, 2d Reg. N. J.

Company Team (Tyro)
3d, Co. L, 4th Reg. N. J.

Spencer Silhouette
2d, N. J. State Team

Cavalry Team
1st, Troop C, 1st Squadron N. J.

Veteran Organization
1st, Old Guard N. Y.

Sea Girt Championship
3d, Lieut. A. F. Ruch, 3d Reg. N. J.

Spencer Match
3d, Major W. T. Price

Libby Match
2d, Major W. T. Price

Hayes
3d, Major W. T. Price
4th, Col. W. A. Tewes

Meany
4th, Major W. T. Price

All Comers' Expert
3d, Private O. Smith

Keller All Round
3d, Col. W. A. Tewes
4th, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

Members
1st, Capt. C. F. Silvester
2d, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

Reading
2d, Corp. R. E. Gilman

Boyle Trophy
2d, Corp. R. E. Gilman

Individual Rapid Fire
1st, Capt. C. F. Silvester
2d, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

McAlpine Trophy
3d, N. J. State Team

Cruikshank Trophy
4th, 4th N. J. Infantry

71st Regiment Trophy
3d, 2d N. J. Infantry

Old Guard Match
1st, Zettler Rifle Club

N. Y. State Rifle Association Match
2d, Col. A. A. Tewes

Wingate
3d, Col. W. A. Tewes

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WHEN THE EAGLE SOARS SEAWARD?

WE HAVE now had sufficient experience of modern war by land and sea to attempt to give two of the newest weapons their approximate place in our means of national offense and defense. The place also designed for a third arm of the offensive from which we were bidden to expect much can now be roughly placed. These vessels are the submarine and the two large type of air-craft—the heavier-than-air and the lighter-than-air machines. They have all been under constant trial and use, and under observation at the "real thing" for upwards of twelve months, and all but the Zeppelins have been declared a success by those who use them. The Zeppelins, however, have found little favor and small success even among their authors, much less among the neutrals who have used them so little. "Civilian Slayers" is the name they have gained among men in a good position to know of all they have accomplished and all they have failed to do. The title fits them exactly, as was proved by the figures the First Lord of the Admiralty gave the other day respecting the number of fighting men and the number of unarmed citizens they had murdered since the opening of hostilities. In this country, at least, the latter were about thirty to one as compared to the former, while the amount of military damage they had inflicted was comparatively insignificant.

About the Zeppelin's sister air-craft, the aeroplane and seaplane, there is altogether another story to tell. The heavier-than-air machines of nearly all types have been the success of the war, and are today still developing so fast, both as single machines and for use in squadrons and fleets, that no limit can at the moment be put to the possibilities of their use and their success. In every direction their functions are extending, and each day sees something attempted, something done, in the way of dealing an enemy a blow or finding a friend from a stroke aimed at a friend. We are losing many splendid men in building up the knowledge and experience we have acquired and are acquiring, but it is a case of the blood of the martyrs being the seed of the Church. We discover and part with our heroic Warnefords in less than a week, and our Pegouds leave us without warning, but our Bigworth and other air heroes fill their places while our sorrow is yet young and has not lost its keen edge. And so we leap from one startling surprise to another until the thing that looked like a surprise yesterday is today but commonplace, and the thing that looked like the "arm" of a service yesterday has in less than a week so developed in size and efficiency that it is entitled to be treated as a service rather than the arm of a service, to be organized and commanded in action by its own set of commanders and its own staff.

Then we come to the submarines, which, already organized and treated as a service by itself, have perhaps made the most progress of all in the three new sets of weapons mentioned above. The submarine has mixed up with piracy, and so has started like a dog who has been given a bad name, but it has lived to survive this, and has already done things which will give it a fixed and steady place in sea warfare. The world was told to expect too much by Von Tirpitz when it was informed that German submarines would bottle up England (commercially) in six months so that not a single ship of our own or of neutral countries could enter a British port without the permission of the Grand Admiral of the German Navy or his Sovereign overlord. Such a stupid threat was bound to fail, and has done so ignominiously and has led many people who look on the surface of things only, to believe that the submarine has no large place in modern sea warfare such as was foretold for it before the war commenced. But this is a mistake, for it has done so much good work in many places during the war that it has not only not been discredited in the minds of discerning men, but has done more than was at first anticipated, in directions never dreamt of by their most sanguine friends before the real things commenced. They have landed armed parties on lonely spots and blown up valuable railway tracks and bridges at the most inconvenient times and places to the enemy. They have taken part in rescue work directly after and during big naval battles; they have fought Zeppelins and brought them down and destroyed them; they have performed patrol work on the North Sea, they have crept through most perilous waters into enclosed seas and then sunk merchant transports, troop ships and liners, and done a dozen other things outside their primary duties of sinking warships. Yet

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each day, with these underwater craft, sees more new functions performed, as when Bigworth single-handed attacked and sunk an enemy destroyer—not the first attempt of the kind during the war, but the first complete success in that direction. Thus we have not only seen what has been done by air-craft against underwater craft, but we have seen the eagle soar seaward and attack the shark, and watched these two new weapons of war fight out a duel to the bitter end, and we have witnessed the bird beat the fish while they were watched by the creator of them both—man. Such is the result of the first fight between the eagle and the shark, and it indicates what royal battles may occur in the future between these two new war weapons.—United Service Gazette.

AN ENGLISH AIR PISTOL.

By Alfred H. Seeley.

I HAVE recently acquired from England a pistol which I think will be of interest to some of the "pistol pointers" in this country. It is an air pistol and, contrary to the usual run of these things, is not a toy but an arm of precision and one which hangs in the hand

like a sure-enough gun. It is rifled the same as the famous B. S. A. air rifle, and at 10 yards will shoot regularly in the black, and fired at an ordinary closed telephone book will penetrate the cover and about forty-five pages.

The pellet required is the regular .177 bore, as used in the B. S. A. air rifles.

I have found it just the thing for cellar and home practice, and to be of real value as an adjunct to actual range work.

This pistol is called the "Highest Possible" air pistol.

It was bought as an experiment on seeing an advertisement concerning it in an English catalogue, and the results have more than justified the expenditure.

An Aufu' Job.

The government official had been telling a simple old Scotch farmer what he must do in the case of a German invasion on the east coast of Scotland.

"An' hae reely tae dae this wi' a' my beesties if the Germans come?" asked the old fellow at the finish.

The official informed him that such was the law. "All live stock of every description must be branded and driven inland."

"Weel, I'm thinkin' I'll hae an aufu' job wi' ma bees!"

Greetings!

A Virginia farmer was driving a refractory cow down the road one morning and came to a crossroad. The man wanted the cow to go straight ahead, but the cow picked out the crossroad. A negro was coming along the crossroad. "Haid her off! Haid her off!" yelled the driver. The negro jumped about the road and waved his arms. The cow proceeded calmly on her way. "Haid her off! Haid her off, nigger," yelled the driver. "I's a-tryin' ter!" replied the negro. "Speak to her! Speak to her and she'll stop!" "Good-mawnin', cow—good-mawnin'!" said the negro, politely.—Spectator.

What He Really Needed.

An officer of engineers in charge of the construction of a road being built through a swampy section ordered a young lieutenant to take fifteen men and cross the swamp.

Being particularly energetic and accustomed to overcoming anything in the way of obstacles, the engineer was surprised when the lieutenant reported he could not do it, the mud was too deep.

The colonel recommended him to try again, which he did, returning with his men covered with mud. He approached the colonel.

"Colonel," he said, "the mud is over the men's heads. I cannot cross!"

The colonel ordered him to make a requisition for anything necessary for a safe passage, and the lieutenant immediately applied for "Fifteen men, eighteen feet long, to cross a swamp fifteen feet deep!" —The Rifleshot.

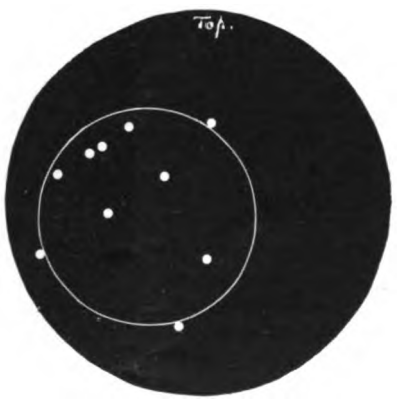
RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL

With the .22 at 200 Yards Range.

Some time ago, while Al Blanco, of pleasant memory, was with ARMS AND THE MAN, he expressed the wish that someone would show what the .22 ammunition and rifle, in the hands of a good marksman, would do at 200 yards' range. A very few riflemen responded and then matter dropped, perhaps because riflemen were afraid they might strain their rifles if they shot them at that distance.

I have lately had the pleasure of receiving what I consider one of the finest ten-shot targets, made with those good old standbys, the .22 Winchester musket and Peters .22 Long-Rifle Semi-Smokeless cartridges, that I have ever seen, and that is quite some bunch. The rifleman who did this shooting is a member of the Adrian Rifle Club, of Adrian, Mich., and although young in years, has many times proved himself to be of the right timber to make some of the older men sit up and take notice. Mr. Ray S. Andretsch is a draftsman by profession and has been shooting but little over a year, yet his success has been very great, due no doubt to the fact that he makes a serious study of rifle shooting and is willing to be taught. Beginning at the 25-yard indoor range, he graduated to 50 and 100 yards outdoors, and now he is stretching out to 200 yards. It is said that he joined the club on condition that Captain Meyer, the shooting master, and President Bonner would choose his outfit and show him how to use it. Needless to state, that under such guidance his advance was rapid, until now he can match even with his teachers. I have seen some extra-fine scores from this young man, made at 100 yards and on the 4-inch bull.

This target copy which I send with this arti-



cle was made in practice. I submit it as a true copy from the original, which I have had in my hands for that purpose. It was the seventh in order of shooting of ten targets shot at, each of ten consecutive shots. The first target was in or on a 9-inch circle, two were 6 inches or better, six were 8 inches or better, while this seventh one, which I submit to your readers, is all in, or on, a circle of 4½ inches in diameter and all inside the 8-inch center.

As Mr. Andretsch was shooting for practice only, he paid little attention to centering his shots on the target, but shot for group only and I claim it is remarkable work at 200 measured yards, to shoot ten consecutive strings of ten shots each and have only one shot outside of an 8-inch group. I am wondering how many men can do this trick if they try real hard and I doubt if any of our friends with scope sights can touch such shooting results, or at least I wish they would try to do so.

It is really unfortunate that this group was not shot in competition, for I think it would prove a world's record for distance and ammunition. With regard to Mr. Andretsch, I cannot do better than quote from President Bonner's letter to me: "He is a true sportsman and as honorable as a Supreme Court judge ought to be."

The makers of that Winchester .22 musket ought to be proud of such an arm as that, and if I were the owner of the Peters Cartridge Co., I would hang the target up to make other riflemen envious. In passing, it may be well to state that Mr. Andretsch used the same sights, both front and rear, that he has for some time, the front sight disc being one of Martin's No. 111, with aperture of 0.120 inch, while the rear sight was one of Martin's No. 5 multi-aperture cups, using a disc with square aperture of 0.030 inch.

The conditions were very fair, clear light, with about a 4-mile wind from 2 o'clock. If anyone has done as well or better, let us hear is going to frame this target and hang it up from them. Meantime the Adrian Rifle Club for others to emulate. Trim Nat.

Mr. Lee Heard from.

Inclosed find two targets, made on the morning of November 3 with .38 Colt's and Peters wad-cutter cartridges, 60 feet, by the writer. The score of 99 was made using right

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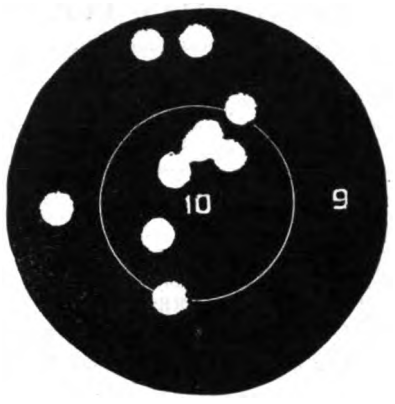
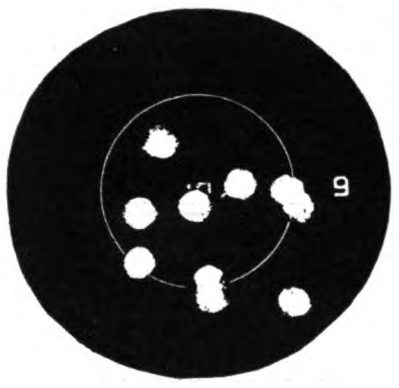


hand; the score of 97 was made using left hand, both full arm extended. Shooting wit-



nessed. Thought these might be of interest.

Not much doing these days except a little experimental work with the .22 rifle, which I may burden you with the results of a little later on. This has to do with prone and rest shooting at 75 feet and the effects different positions of rest and hand hold have on the bullet's flight, which might be of practical benefit of the indoor bugs who dream this kind of shooting. THOS. K. LEE.

Newport (R. I.) Rifle Club.

Scores this week all run to a fair average for this bunch. Spooner, Fletcher and Albro are using Stevens 414 semi-military rifles. Biesel uses a Winchester special rifle, with a heavy barrel, and Brooks punches out the 25-ring with a Pope Winchester and 5A Winchester telescope, ammunition .22 short Winchester Lesmoke.

Scores shot on semi-outdoor range, 25 yards, offhand; iron sights; target, German ring.

F. B. Spooner	240	241	242	239	241—1203
A. A. Albro	241	245	244	245	242—1217
H. P. Fletcher	244	243	242	240	241—1210
P. E. Brooks	248	248	248	244	245—1233

(Telescope.)

PISTOL—50 YARDS.

F. B. Spooner	92	89	90	88	95—454
F. B. Spooner	92	87	87	94	89—449
F. B. Spooner	91	89	93	90	94—457
T. J. Biesel	90	89	88	90	89—446
T. J. Biesel	89	90	87	88	87—441

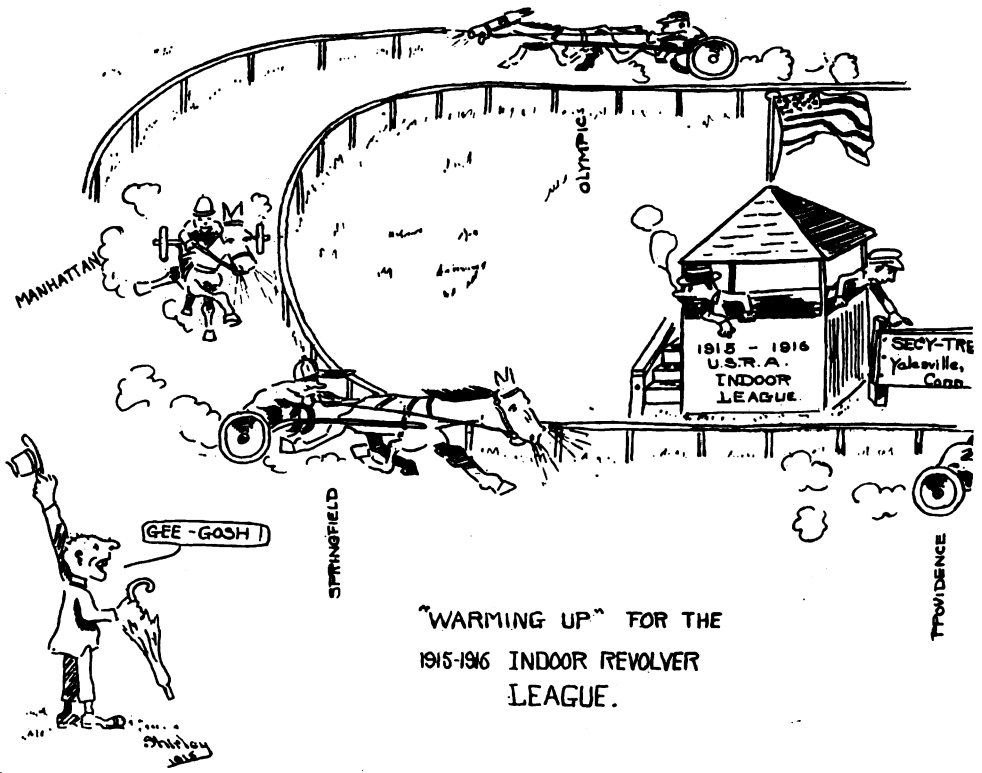
THREE A.

100-Shot Championship Match.

The twenty-third annual out-door championship match took place under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club on election day, November 2. Union Hill was the place. The weather conditions were about as bad as you could make them, a gale was on, as can be seen by the scores. A. Hubalek was top man. O. Smith got the highest score on the N. R. A. medal with 81 on the standard American target. H. M. Pope and L. C. Buss won the prizes donated by F. Hagens, proprietor of the park, for the best and second best 10-shot score made. Pope made 225 and Buss 221.

The scores on the 100-shot match are:

A. Hubalek	2147	Dr. Miller	1774
L. C. Buss	2077	C. Schrag	1758
O. Smith	2075	A. Begeron	1729
J. Kaufman	2048	J. Andt	1716
J. Messlein	2041	B. Zettler	1707
H. M. Pope	2000	F. Hagens	1704
G. Schicht	1961	J. Mingger	1651
L. T. Hansen	1954	J. Ward	1642
F. M. Bund	1894	L. Mainer	1550
J. Johnson	1792	J. Nelson	1460
R. Goldthwaite	1785		



"WARMING UP" FOR THE 1915-1916 INDOOR REVOLVER LEAGUE.

Kiowa Club Annual Member's Match.

The Kiowa Shooting Club, of Des Moines, Iowa, held its members' match as a wind-up of the outdoor season, on the State range at Camp Dodge.

The weather conditions were fairly good, light bright, wind from 2 to 4 o'clock, 12 to 18 miles, at times gusty. Eleven members took part in the match. Lieutenant Kessler was not eligible for the medal on account of having won it a previous year. The match was one of the most enjoyable the club has had, everything moving along pleasantly and without friction, the pit work was the best the writer has ever seen in eight years' range experience, no re-marks were called for. The club put up three handicap prizes and the Stevens trophy in addition to the N. R. A. medal. The scores of the prize winners are:

Lieut. W. E. Kessler, 135; Stevens trophy; shot Krag rifle.

'It is my opinion that for Big Game the Ross .280 Rifle is the best in the world.'

B. K. MILLER, Wild Rose, Wis., U.S.A.

Mr. Miller adds:

"I have hunted and fished in various parts of the world, including British East Africa, but I have never seen a gun the equal of the Ross .280 for big game."

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FOR SALE—One S. & W. .32-20 double-action, full-length barrel, almost perfect; price, $12.50. One Adolph-Weber pistol, .25 Stevens 8-inch barrel, almost perfect; price, $12.50. R. F. WELSH,
328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

L. W. Scott, 134; N. R. A. medal; shot U. S. Model 1903.

A. C. Owens, 129; first handicap; shot Krag rifle.

A. C. Carter, 129; second handicap; shot Krag rifle.

T. H. Winfrey, 123; third handicap; shot Krag rifle.

IOWA RIFLE CLUB LEAGUE.

Third Match, October 14–21.

Fourth Match, October 21–28.

Kiowa Club.		*Audubon Rifle Club.*	
Scott	48	Ross	49
Hubbell	45	C. Hoover	46
Carter	45	Talbott	46
Fisk	44	Petty	44
T. Winfrey	44	Hamilton	44
Bentley	44	F. Adams	44
Total	270	Total	273
Red Oak Rifle Club.		*Kiowa Club.*	
Gochenour	48	W. E. Kessler	46
Windsor	47	L. Scott	46
Woodward	43	H. F. Fisk	44
Shawver	43	Owens	43
C. Murphy	42	Carter	42
Lewis	42	T. Winfrey	42
Total	265	Total	263
Audubon Rifle Club.		*Stuart Rifle Club.*	
Ross	48	Monohan	45
C. Hoover	45	Trevillyon	44
Hamilton	43	Gray	43
Stafford	42	Kirlin	43
R. Hoover	42	Ryan	42
Talbott	41	Lovely	42
Total	261	Total	259
Guthrie Center Club.		*Guthrie Center Club.*	
Beets	46	Kennedy	45
Kennedy	44	Lower	45
Riddle	43	Lombard	44
Lower	42	Beets	43
Arrismith	42	McLuen	41
Lombard	41	Riddle	41
Total	258	Total	259
Stuart Rifle Club.		*Red Oak Rifle Club.*	
Trevillyon	44	Did not report.	
Lovely	44		

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Monohan	44
Kirlin	42
Crow	41
Gray	39
Total	254

AGGREGATE THREE MATCHES.

Kiowa	797
Red Oak	781
Audubon	751
Guthrie	743
Stuart	739

FINAL STANDING OF CLUBS.

Kiowa	1060
Audubon	1024
Guthrie	1002
Stuart	998
Red Oak	781

The Kiowa Club having the highest score is hereby declared the winner.

IOWA RIFLE CLUB LEAGUE.

Highest team score entire match, Kiowa Shooting Club, 1060.

Highest team score for any one match, Audubon Rifle Club, 273.

Highest individual score in any one match, L. D. Ross, Audubon, 49.

Highest average, Scott, Kiowa Club, 94.20.

Total number of individuals taking part in one or more matches, 56.

The Kiowa Club, of Des Moines, feels justly proud of winning this handsome trophy. This club has been uniformly successful in winning its team matches, having won in the ARMS AND THE MAN League match, first place in Class C in 1913; and in the National Rifle Association Outdoor League Small-Bore match, first place in Class C, in 1915. Also won two matches from a local club which saw fit to challenge it. This fine showing has been accomplished by a spirit of good-fellowship among the members and a willingness to profit by coaching from the more advanced members in the shooting game. The club now has a membership of over fifty solid business and professional men.

Second Week's Shooting at Taunton.

The Centers, Wampechos, Erifmirs, Spanish War Veterans and Highlands were the winners in the second week of offhand team matches in the Taunton Rifle Club, the Centers having the high team total. Broadhurst, of the Vets, had the high single string, with the fine total of 92, which is going some in offhand shooting.

The third week of the individual prone competition saw a larger number of men taking part and some good scores were turned in. Barden was high, with 99; Stedman second, with 98, and Hodgins third, with 96, all three having one perfect target of 50. The men making the best scores are now using Martin discs for their front sights and it seems pretty evident that they are the right dope for prone shooting and can also be used to good advantage in offhand shooting, as several are discovering. The results in the offhand team matches and standing of the teams follow:

Centers, 377; Spring Brooks, 179: Wampechos, 371; Winonas, 320: Erifmirs, 370; St. John's, 114: S. W. V., 364; Echoes, 353: Highlands, 327; Ninth Company, 160.

TEAM STANDING.

	W.	*L.*	*Pct.*	*Pts.*
S. W. V.	2	0	1.000	759
Wampechoes	2	0	1.000	755
Centers	2	0	1.000	742
Erifmirs	1	1	.500	745
Echoes	1	1	.500	680
Highlands	1	1	.500	667
Winonas	1	1	.500	634
St. John's	0	2	.000	411
Ninth Company	0	2	.000	399
Spring Brooks	0	2	.000	354

P. C. TAYLOR.

High amateur average at St. Joseph, Mo., October 28, 29, was won by Mr. E. W. Varner, of Adams, Nebr. Mr. Adams scored 285 out of 300 with Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells.

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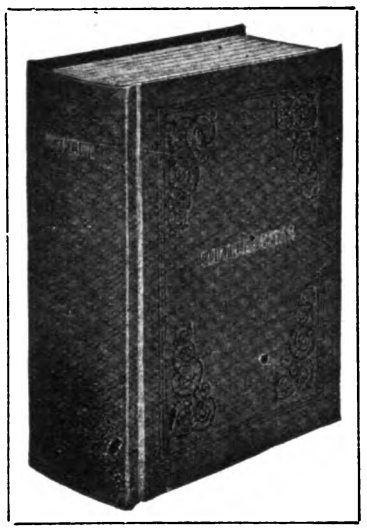

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.22 Pump Action
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.32 LONG

Model 27

.32 Rim Fire—Model 1892, with lever action—uses .32 short, long and long-rifle rim fire cartridges; also .32 short, long and long-rifle center fire; 17 shots. A splendid all-around rifle for settled districts. With 24-inch Round Barrel, **$13.50**; Octagon, **$14.60.**

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ARMS AND THE MAN
Advertising Department Washington, D. C.

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Indoor Shooting League Season Has Arrived

RIFLE, revolver and pistol shooting clubs are now planning for a long winter session on the indoor range and, from present indications, the season of 1915-16 should see greater shooting interest than ever before.

New clubs are organizing everywhere and indoor ranges are under construction in all sections of the country, which indicates the growing popularity of rifle and pistol shooting as a sport.

The National Rifle Association is now organizing its various leagues to provide shooting for Military Schools, Public High Schools, Colleges and Civilian Rifle Clubs.

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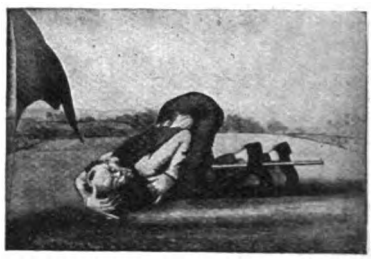

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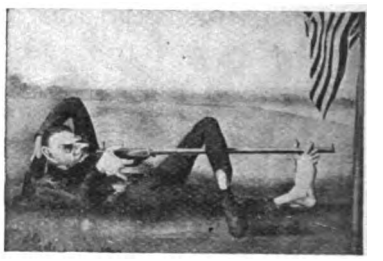

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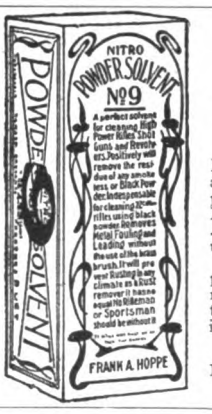

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Vol. LIX, No. 8 NOVEMBER 18, 1915

THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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VOLUME LIX. No. 8. WASHINGTON, D.C., NOVEMBER 18, 1915. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

The National Guard Association Meets.

AT THE final meeting of the three-days' session of the National Guard Association at San Francisco last Thursday, November 11, a report of the legislative committee was adopted unanimously pledging the organization to work for the following plan of national defense:

For the increase of the Regular Army according to the plan of President Wilson.

For an amendment to the Federal Constitution making the Militia avilable at the call of the President within or outside of the United States to the same extent as is the regular military establishment, reserving to the States the control of the Militia in time of peace.

For the appointment of officers of the Militia in accordance with a uniform system to be prescribed by Congress.

For the organization of a Federal Militia in any State or States in which a State Militia is not maintained.

Under these plans Congress would prescribe the training, discipline and equipment of the Organized Militia.

For the enactment of legislation making the National Guard, or Organized Militia, immediately available on the first line of defense.

For the enactment of a National Guard pay bill by Congress, in which bill shall be a proviso that leaves of absence without loss of time, pay or efficiency rating be given to all Federal civil employes for performance of military duty in the National Guard.

The executive committee of the association was empowered and directed to take all necessary steps to procure the enactment into law of these recommendations.

The convention unanimously voted to levy an assessment of $25 for each 500 men of the National Guard in each state for the purpose of maintaining a legislative committee at Washington during the coming session of Congress to look out for the interests of the service.

A resolution introduced by Gen. Henry D. Hamilton, of New York, giving indorsement to the administration's plan for the creation of a "Continental Army," otherwise Federal Volunteers, was sent to the legislative committee without debate, and later was laid on the table by unanimous vote, on recommendation of the committee.

"It was said," reports the Associated Press, "that the National Guard Association was opposed to the Continental Army plan of President Wilson because it was believed it would conflict with the organization. Some of the officers contended that if a larger reserve force was to be provided it should be done under the guidance of the National Guard."

Asheville, N. C., was selected as the meeting place of the 1916 convention, over Chicago, Columbus, Ohio; New York City and Philadelphia, and these officers were re-elected for the coming year:

President, Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania; secretary, Gen. Guy E. Logan, of Iowa, and treasurer, Gen. Joseph A. Storch, of Nebraska.

Vice-presidents were elected as follows:

Generals Fred B. Wood, of Minnesota; C. C. Vaughn, of Virginia; E. LeRoy Sweetfer, of Massachusetts, George A. White, of Oregon; John P. Kirk, of Michigan; Maurice Thompson, of Washington; John Chase of Colorado; William E. Harvey, of the District of Columbia; Robert Wankowski, of California; T. H. Tharalson, of North Carolina; William W. Moore, of South Carolina, and Charles Macklin, of Maryland.

The convention assembled at 10 a. m. Tuesday, November 9, at the Inside Inn in the Exposition grounds. Features of the first day's sessions were speeches by Hon. Henry S. Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War, appearing in another portion of ARMS AND THE MAN; and Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., chief of the Division of Militia Affairs.

General Mills advocated systematic courses of physical and military training in all public schools, and said that there should be a closer relationship between the National Guard and the public schools.

"The schools should be a source of recruitment to the National Guard," he said, "as well as a source of preparation for it." He denied that military training for boys hurt their sense of initiative, but said that it tended to develop it, and that the development of initiative is one of the objects of military training. He advocated the teaching of truthful American military history and the bringing frankly to light in the schoolroom the past military mistakes of the United States.

BRIG. GEN. ALBERT L. MILLS
Chief, Division of Militia Affairs

General Mills complimented the militiamen on their advancement in field work during the last year, but said that the progress in rifle practice "still remains not so satisfactory."

Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, of Florida, chairman of the executive committee of the association, made the following recommendation on behalf of the committee:

"That a bill be prepared either by this convention or by your executive committee, which shall embrace the principle of Federal compensation for Militia service, and that the introduction in Congress of this bill be secured and its adoption urged upon the well-established ground that this is necessary to meet the exactions of Militia service under its present standards, so as to insure the improvement and development to the highest possible point of efficiency of this arm of the service, because of its well-recognized value as a national military asset."

This went to the legislative committee.

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Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, president of the association, presided, and delegates were present from all but half a dozen States, more than 300 answering the first roll call.

In the evening a reception and ball in honor of the visiting delegates was given at the California building on the Exposition grounds.

On Wednesday, the second day of the convention, Senator Boise Penrose, of Pennsylvania, was a speaker of note. He gave his pledge to stand by the National Guard at the coming session of Congress. He said that, in his opinion, the United States should have the greatest Navy in the world, and he went on record as favoring the establishment of Federal military and naval academies, like West Point and Annapolis, on the Pacific Coast.

"Anyone," said the Senator, in his peroration, "willing to devote his years of manhood to the National Guard deserves well of the country, and the least Congress can do at this time is to pass a National Guard pay bill."

In the afternoon the Marines on duty at the Exposition gave a review in honor of the visitors.

On Thursday came the report of the legislative committee, as outlined in the foregoing, and its unanimous adoption.

During the afternoon the 24th U. S. Infantry gave a review for the visiting delegates at the Presido, and in the evening Governor Johnson and the California National Guard officers were hosts at a banquet at the Palace Hotel.

On Friday, the day following the close of the convention, there were a number of social affairs. These included a steamer trip around San Francsco Bay, a barbecue at Winehaven and an inspection of the Army post on Alcatraz Island.

WHAT ONE WOMAN THINKS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

By Mary Youngs.

SHOULD Jeremiah rise up today in the market place, rending his garments for the wrath to come, or Ezekiel, chanting of calamity from between the amber-flaming cherubim, we would say, "What pessimistic old gentlemen they are!" and go to the movies to take our minds off their disagreeable remarks.

America is not a nation of cowards, nor is it the home of a race of brothers to the ox, bovine and bewildered in the face of terror. But there has been for the past twenty years or more a tendency toward optimism and ease, which is all very well so long as it does not go too far, but which in every line of thought is undermining the old austere ideal of facing and conquering one's foes.

It is fifty years and more since this nation as a whole has known any times that tried men's souls; it is fifty years and more since the whole people has felt a grinding pressure and a crushing blow; and it is fifty years of prosperity and peace, and not a fundamental rottenness of soul, that have endangered our country and made the cry of "peace at any price" the national disgrace it is today.

We need not blame the pacifist who pleads for disarmament. We need not blame the college man who objects to rude and unpleasant war; nor the satisfied citizen who guesses nobody'll bother us in his lifetime, and after that he won't be here to worry. We feel sure that each and every one of them would take up his pitchfork, his baseball bat, or his office ruler and die fighting a well-equipped invader with the courage of the pioneers, if the call came; but for the spirit which now makes them talk against preparedness, shout for ignoble peace, and shut their eyes to the agony of others we must blame, not the individual, but the carefully inculcated lesson of those years of calm, that all we need to do is to turn a smiling face to the world, and there shall be no more death nor any more sorrow nor sighing.

That we have done well in advancing beyond the reign of terror and in ruling our lives and the lives of others more by love and less by fear than did our fathers of old few will deny. That we have still far to go on the road to brotherhood and true democracy, that we have much to learn before we can call ourselves wise and loving in our dealings with our fellow-men, is also true. That in some respects the pendulum has already swung too far, and our lives are too full, not of the wise love that "sees as God sees, and with infinite wisdom has infinite pardon," but of a mistaken softness and sentimentality, we must, with equal honesty, confess.

We have, perhaps, grown beyond the point of demanding from our children an unquestioning and unreasoning obedience based only on the dictum "because I say so." Have we not, on the other hand, shrunk beyond demanding a quick and cheerful obedience "because it is right?" We have learned not to demand of our children that they shall be subservient to us without a reason; but have we learned to demand their instant response and action when there is a reason? We no longer wish to break their wills, but we make their lives so easy that they have no wills to break. What they want, that they must have. What they desire, that they must do. We must be the ones to make this possible. We must see that they "have easier lives than we had;" that they "begin where we left off." That they grow wiser than we, that they profit by our mistakes, and advance beyond us in freedom and in strength is right; and that in order to do so they must be more independent than were we is perhaps necessary. But is willfulness independence? Is luxury strength? Is freedom from all effort the true freedom of the spirit? It is right that they should not be cowed. But we go even further. We say that they must not be restrained in any way for fear they may be cowed; that they must choose their own path, and go their own gait, and—oh, no; they must not abide by their own mistakes! We must do that; we must stand by to guard them lest they dash their feet against a stone, and we must shield and protect them, and ignore all their wrong-doing, because if we do not we may hurt their blossoming souls and stunt their expanding individualities—there is not "too much ego in their cosmos;" no, their cosmos is ego!

Is it, then, any wonder that they cannot bear the thought of war? Why should they wish to fight? They had never had to fight! There has never been anything worth their fighting for; all they have desired has been given to them, and none of it is worth an effort, since no effort has been necessary in order to acquire it.

There is just one motto needed for the youth of this Nation. Familiar echo from an austere country childhood comes the phrase so often on the lips of the old-time straight-forward people, "You've got to!" When your son goes out into the world, when you are not here to help him, when trouble and sorrow and hard work come upon him, when he is bitterly disappointed, as every human being sometimes is, how will he be able to meet the trouble? When your daughter comes up against the same sort of thing, along different lines, perhaps, but no less bitter, how can she face it? Let your son take the pleasantest path, let him evade hard work, let him shirk responsibility, let him give free rein to instincts and passions and desires; let your daughter do the same; if she marries, let her go childless rather than suffer, and slip through life as easily as she may. Teach them not to face the hard things of life; they really don't have to. And they won't want to face the hard fact of death. But they've got to.

And some of them find it easier to die, even, than to face just the problems of every-day living. They meet pain and temptation, sorrow and disappointment, from which our wisest love can never save them, and again and again one reads the piteous tale of how they "just couldn't stand it," and chose the by-path of death rather than the battle of life. What can they do in the swelling of Jordan?

So much for the tender bringing up of our children. Turn, then, to ourselves, our bodies and our souls.

There was a day, now blessedly past, when the ills of our bodies were treated by horrible doses, by leeches and other pleasant appliances; when our teeth were pulled with a turnscrew, and anaesthetics were unknown. That suffering should be alleviated and, when possible, prevented, is unquestioned; and improvements in medicine, surgery, and anaesthesia are unmitigated blessings to the race; but that we must never suffer, that we must avoid all pain, that we must not even think about it—well, how do we bear it when we have "got to?" For bear it we do—or die.

None of us would think of going into a Marathon race without ever having run a mile. None of us would wish to undertake the scaling of a Matterhorn without ever having climbed a little hill. Why should we expect ourselves (or our children) to bear severe pain—for nearly everyone is called upon to do so at least once in his life—if we have never learned to bear a small one? It is right to get at the cause of a pain and cure it from the foundation, but "pain-killers" for every little ache, sleeping draughts for every wakeful night, fussing over every little ill—how it takes up our time and wastes our energy! Says the new thought, "Forget it—ignore it—deny it!" Says the old common sense, "As soon as you can, cure it; while you must, bear it!"

Fill your mind with beautiful things. There is no ill, no evil. If ugly thoughts of pain or sorrow come to you, just say, "all is well, all is beautiful, all is good," and the evil thoughts will vanish. Is it a rainy day? Think only of the sunshine. Is it bitter winter? Dream of the scent of flowers. Is it burning summer? Fill your mind with thoughts of the shining snow. Are you hungry? "Buy hyacinths to feed your soul," and the hunger of your body will be forgotten. Sorrowful? Relax; let joy flow in and fill your heart. Sinful? There is no sin.

Can't we bear anything? Couldn't we muster courage enough to say: Is it raining? Let it rain; it's good for crops. Cold? It ought to be, this time o' year. Hot? It is uncomfortable, but can't be helped.

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Are you hungry? Get out and hustle for a meal. Sorrowful? Then turn and help those who are more sorrowful than yourself. Sinful? Then rise and crush your sin.

Surely let us fill our own minds with cheerful thoughts. Surely let us make the best of our troubles. Surely, let us look upon the brightest side of things, even by main strength, if need be; let us acknowledge and overcome our difficulties; let us face and fight our drawbacks; let us hide our sorrow with a smile; let us grin—and bear it.

Even in today's religion we find this spirit of luxury and ease. God is love, and love is joy; and God is all, so all is love, and all is joyous, and all is beautiful. We are not called upon to suffer nor to fight. All we need do is to lie passive in the Everlasting Arms, and the Everlasting Mercy will encompass us about; all we need do is open wide our souls, and so the King of Glory shall come in. No more struggle, nor any thought for more than just to drift—to drift, and believe that, somehow, all is well. And as to fighting; why, Christ did not fight; He bowed His head to His tormentors, and He forgave until seventy times seven. But when He stood before Pilate, did He once recant? When He might have halted at the foot of the cross, and said, "The world does not really matter to Me, after all; this is more than I can bear; I am not the Son of God; I was mistaken; let Me go" and saved His body alive, then the Son of Man stood forth with shut lips like a man, and gave His life for what He thought was right.

It is written that He turned the other cheek when He was struck. It is nowhere written that He turned His back. It is written that He surrendered Himself without a blow. It is also written that He scourged the money-changers from the Temple. It is written that He forgave the thief upon the cross, but it is not written that the unrepentant sinner went scot free. And the nearest that He ever came to breaking down was when He prayed: "If it be possible, let this cup pass from Me; nevertheless, not as I will, but as Thou wilt." No; Jesus of Nazareth was not a coward.

There are those who say that such hymns as "Onward, Christian Soldiers!" and "The Son of God Goes Forth to War" should be eliminated from the hymnal; that our children should not learn such warlike verses under the semblance of the teachings of the Prince of Peace. Everything violent and rude and unpleasant must be kept from them, and from all of us, lest we lose our calm poise and become belligerent, or, worse yet, uncomfortable—lest we look upon religion as militant and find excuses for a fighting spirit. Yet still the Son of God goes forth to war against ease and gluttony and sloth; against selfishness and ignorance and that dark death of the spirit which is worst of all. Can it be that we dare not follow in his train?

Through all His life Christ fought against the powers of darkness. Let us admit that sin is only ignorance, yet he did not sit down and dream that ignorance is bliss. He did bear with personal and physical injury, but He "cast out devils," and He preached and taught and worked and fought against that ignorance of God's law, and died to teach men how to live. He did not want to suffer as He did, but he knew that He had "got to." His followers need not lie down and trust to Him to bring them home without their having to lift a finger.

But Jesus was trained to fight. He faced his hardships from His very childhood, and when He came to manhood His agony found him with courage to endure it. From His lifetime of poverty, toil, and sorrow he was well prepared.

In a corner of the churchyard at Bailleul lies all that was mortal of a brave, bright Kentish boy who may have been very foolish, perhaps was a silly sentimentalist, probably was ridiculously aggressive; but at least he gave to his folloy "that last full measure of devotion." And this is what he left behind him, in a penciled, blurred, and muddy letter from the Belgian trenches: "When this war is over, I shall still cry, Arm! arm! arm! but take care that you use your armament in a just cause. . . . To me, who has always jogged along in a happy-go-lucky fashion, . . . taking things as I found them without inquiring into the why and wherefore, and having a code of morality the standard of which was confined to trying to 'play the game,' this war has come as a rude awakening. When I look around at the awful horrors of this scientific slaughter, . . . the question arises, 'Can there be a God to allow such a state of things?' And each time the answer comes back, and it is an answer I would beg you neutrals who look on and talk of humanity to ponder over. Yes, indeed, there is a God, and this is his chastening hand. Civilization has made us moderns luxurious, ease-loving and slothful. Pleasure has become our first consideration, and now . . . we are learning our lesson, and paying dearly for it! See to it that you profit by it! Disarmament will never spell peace; there will always be one man just a little stronger than his neighbor. If you want peace, you must cultivate it from within. . . . Christianity alone will insure a lasting peace and goodwill."

We do not want a war. No thoughtful and far-seeing man ever wants a war, with all its hopeless horror. But what we do want is the spirit to meet a war if it is forced upon us, and the courage to admit that it may be forced upon us, and to prepare for it. It is not guns alone that we require; it is the men behind the guns. It is not men trained in tactics and strategy alone that we shall need; it is men trained in the essentials of McAndrews's specifications, "Law, order, duty and restraint, obedience, discipline." It is not for war alone that we should be prepared; it is for any contingency that may beset us as individuals or as a nation. The qualities that will help us to foresee and face personal danger, loss, disappointment, and sorrow are the same that will teach us to foresee and face a national or international crisis. The qualities that will make us strong to withstand and overcome temptation will make us strong to withstand and overcome a national peril. And the same qualities that bid us prepare to fight the battle of life will show us the wisdom of being prepared in mind, body and estate to fight the battles of our country if required, and to face with open eyes the fact that, if not today, nor yet tomorrow, still some day our turn will surely come. It is not reasonable to suppose that we shall be the only nation on earth that shall always be at peace!

In God's name, then, let us rouse ourselves! If there are those of us to whom God is nothing but a name, let them arouse themselves for the sake of mankind, or, if it must come down to that, for their own sakes and their own safety. "Each in his own tongue," let us tell ourselves the truth—that we are lazy and careless, and but half awake; and let us, each and every one of us, men and women alike, begin today to train ourselves, to train our children if we have any, to teach our neighbor, and to encourage our friend in the simple rudiments of fortitude, of integrity, of endurance, of obedience to righteous discipline, so that we shall be prepared for peace, prepared for war, prepared for that weary battle men call life, and, when the last call comes, prepared to march with heads erect and shining faces straight through death, hell and the grave.—The Outlook.

"MARTYRED BIRDS."

JEROME K. JEROME wrote to the editor of the London Daily News in August, the letter which follows:

"It was back in the winter. There was published in the English papers a letter from a young cavalry officer fighting in Flanders. He spoke, in a casual way, of the discomforts of the cold, of the two feet of icy water in the trenches where he and his handful of men—for it was before the days of rapid relief—lived for weeks at a time, of the annoyance of not being able to put your head for an instant above the parapet without fear of a bullet, of the inconvenience of bursting shrapnel. But these things were more or less what he had expected. What was worrying him most was 'a little black dog.' Half a mile behind the trenches lay a shattered farmstead. Some of its inhabitants had been killed, the others had fled. All but this wretched little black dog who went about there day and night with a low, whimpering cry, seeking its people. They had taken it food. The silly fellows had risked their lives crawling through the night. They had tried to bring it back with them to the trench. It would have been safer there and they comforted it; they felt sorry for it. But it would not go with them. It wanted its own people.

And then he reflects that there must be hundreds of such cases. That this is not the only 'little black dog' whimpering among its dead. 'Poor little devils,' he concludes, 'it's awfully pitiful!'

One shudders to think of the indignation with which so many of our fierce stay-at-homes must have read this letter. 'Sickly sentimentality,' I can hear them spluttering. 'Maudlin humanitarism—and in a soldier.' 'What is the world coming to?' And yet, strangely enough, kindness has always gone with the true soldier spirit. One remembers the story of the Emperor Maximilian, the fierce, ruthless conqueror. How the birds built their nest within his silken tent. And how, when the order came to move forward, and the orderlies stretched out their hands to shatter the little home, the Emperor forbade them: 'Leave it standing'—one can picture the twinkle in the grim, gray eyes. The Emperor will have to sleep in less commodious quarters. The day pavilion. Pity claims it, and the Emperor bows.

From what I know of them I do not believe we could give our boys at the front any greater pleasure than this little gift of mercy, such as my friend, Francis Cox, proposes to the sweet singers of our lanes and fields. To worry about caged skylarks while a hundred miles from our coast is being waged the fiercest war of history may seem to lack proportion. For our fighting men to worry themselves about sad little dogs while the wings of death are beating the air above them, and each moment may be their last, is hardly logical. But that is human nature; a thing our denouncers of sentiment know very little about. To even think about birds' lives when men's lives

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every day are being crushed out of them by the thousand may not appear fit and proper to those who have never felt the mysterious current of brotherhood that runs through all things living.

I want to see Prussian militarism crushed and democracy triumphant and at the same time the thought of brave little thrushes condemned to beat out their gallant hearts, to pour forth their great song of courage for the pleasure and profit of a pack of ruffians maddens me. The two things, to me, are part of the same whole. If, as Mr. Cox suggests, this act of mercy could be done by an order from the Home Secretary, he would be heartening the cause of freedom and humanity throughout Europe by issuing it without a moment's delay.

We hear of how this war is to lift up and purify the nations. How we are to emerge from it braver, truer, kinder. God grant it may be so. Meanwhile, might we not begin with this little thing that to many would mean so much? We are fighting for liberty, for justice. Cannot our hearts be big enough that even our little fellow-artists, the birds, shall have their share in our triumph?"

GENERAL DOUGHERTY RETIRES.

WITH the retirement of Gen. C. B. Dougherty, formerly commanding Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, upon his own request, the Organized Militia of his State will lose one of its most energetic and valuable members.

During the war with Spain General Dougherty was commissioned colonel, 9th Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, on May 11, 1898; assumed command 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 1st Army Corps, May 27, 1898; resumed command of 9th Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, July 4, 1898; assumed command of 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 1st Army Corps, September 1, 1898; resumed command of 9th Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 18, 1898; mustered out with 9th Infantry, P. V., October 29, 1898.

General Dougherty's service in the National Guard of his State briefly summarized was as follows: Enlisted as private, Company B, 9th Infantry, August 1, 1881; appointed Principal Musician, 9th Infantry, July 27, 1882; appointed sergeant major, 9th Infantry, May 9, 1883; re-appointed sergeant major, 9th Infantry, November 17, 1884, and June 20, 1885; appointed first lieutenant and inspector of rifle practice, 9th Infantry, April 28, 1887; reappointed inspector of rifle practice, June 23, 1890; elected major, 9th Infantry, November 3, 1892; elected lieutenant colonel, 9th Infantry, June 22, 1894; elected colonel, 9th Infantry, July 14, 1897; re-elected colonel, 9th Infantry, July 14, 1902; appointed brigadier general and assigned to command of 3d Brigade, April 10, 1906; appointed major general and assigned to command of the division, September 30, 1910; commission expired September 29, 1915.

The commander-in-chief, in orders announcing his retirement, expressed his appreciation of the valuable, faithful and distinguished service rendered to both the nation and the State by Major General Dougherty. His soldierly example, attention to duty, and devotion to the service, has been of great benefit to the military institution of the State, and has earned for him the love and affection of his comrades, and the esteem and confidence of the people of the commonwealth, all of which he so fully merits.

He is retired with the rank of major-general.

WILL THIS WAR BE THE LAST?

DR. GEORG BRANDES, the noted Danish critic, in "Ukens Revy," published at Christiania, Norway, discusses the European War with main reference to the smallest countries, and answers his own question whether the world war of the present may be the last war. That the author of Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature, Shakespeare, and numerous other works of international renown hold no illusions in that respect may be seen from an article by him which reads in part:

"The positions of the three Scandinavian countries cannot be considered identical during the unforeseen world war of the present time.

It is quite true that they are neutral, but that is largely because nothing else would do under the circumstances. Participation in the war would at once endanger their very existence, and from no quarter has there been offered them sufficient compensation to risk taking part.

In Norway, where from olden time sympathy for England and France has been pronounced, it is possible that the leaning toward these powers is the most pronounced. Nevertheless, not a few of the intellectuals, whose books are published in German, champion passionately the cause of Germany. That Sweden fears Russia, which has torn to pieces Finland's Constitution and has overrun the Swedish land with Russian spies, is little to be wondered, and the sympathies of Sweden are almost entirely with Germany.

Denmark stays neutral for the simple reason that it is but a short run from Kiel to Danish territory, and we Danes, in case peaceful relations were broken off, might expect the German fleet in front of Copenhagen in a couple of hours. Only at the risk of committing suicide can Denmark, with its two and a half million inhabitants, challenge a world power like Germany. That stands to reason without any further explanation. And let us not forget that it is just fifty years since Denmark took up battle with the two powers that now, as then, are allies, Prussia and Austria. Denmark fought for half a year without the slightest aid of a single European power. It shows the lack of foresight on the part of diplomatists that England and France permitted Germany to seize the Kiel harbor and to tear from Denmark two-fifths of the country's area without as much as raising a finger to prevent this.

Since then, North Schleswig has been governed as Prussia governs all foreign nationalities—through prohibiting the use of the Danish language in church and school; prohibiting the employment of Danish national colors, even in women's costumes; exiling many; with numerous annoyances that even went so far as to take children away from their parents in case they were suspected of educating the children with a view of making them incline toward Denmark. The German Reichstag has voted considerable sums toward buying up Danish land in Schleswig, exactly as in the case of Polish soil in Posen. And now the young Schleswigers must fight and bleed in the German ranks of a country by which they are treated as scapegoats.

Strong reasons, therefore, prevent Danish sentiment from being friendly to the German cause. On the other hand, admiration for Germany's efficiency is very great. If it is a fact that the intellectuals are no more inclined toward the Entente Allies than toward Germany, then it is because the allied powers in no wise can be considered an entity, no matter what may be the exertion to disprove the differences that separate them.

The understanding and the intuitive insight of the masses has never been anything but a democratic legend. The masses generally believe anything that is presented in a skillful manner.

Regarding the question whether this is to be the last war, it is of interest to examine the newspapers of France during the war of 1870-71. The striking feature of the journalism of that day was that 'it was comforting to know that this war would be the last.' Since then have followed a dozen bloody wars, until now the biggest of all wars has lasted for more than a year. And again we hear the imbecile refrain in article upon article, in country after country, 'it is comforting to know that this war will be the last.' Therefore, we are to believe that very soon human nature will change entirely; its overwhelming stupidity will turn into quiet good sense, its immense degree of wildness will become cooperative good will.

The war reveals everything. Beneath the superficiality of civilization is found a wild man who in all essentials compares with what the Stone Age might exact. During the intervals between wars mankind imagines that the world is settled in peace and that wars are no longer possible. Since it is considered necessary to maintain an optimistic attitude in order to endure existence, optimism is made a chief virtue for the purpose of keeping courage and strength alive. Mankind does not seem to desire to look the facts squarely in the face. If, notwithstanding all optimistic denials to the contrary, wars break out, then optimism tries to comfort the battling ones with the words that the present struggle will bring with it the reign of justice and that therebefore the war must be the final one."

THE NEW MACHINE-GUN CORPS.

THE machine gun, as an arm, has had a somewhat checkered career, says the Army and Navy Gazette, London. A very great deal was expected by the French of the mitrailleuse, armed with which their army entered upon the war of 1870, but the failure it then proved itself was at the time regarded rather as a proof of the defective character of the weapon than of the tactics employed in its use. The machine gun then disappeared for a time, and although many weapons of different patterns were introduced, largely from America, the potentialities of such a weapon were hardly realized even when the Maxim gun, then an immense advance on any weapon of the kind which had preceded it, was regularly adopted for our army.

We have had in our service many machine-gun enthusiasts who have labored in and out of season to make the responsible authorities realize the possibilities of the new weapon, but it has from the first been the rule to regard the machine gun as something for use under very special and rarely occurring conditions; and it was left to the

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Germans to realize all that might be accomplished by its employment under almost all possible circumstances, and especially in such a war of positions as has now developed upon almost every front.

We are now also to form a regular machine-gun corps, though no mention is yet made of the numbers of the personnel composing it. The corps is to be divided into three branches, cavalry of the line and infantry of the line, with the recently formed and existing motor machine-gun service as the third. The cavalry and infantry branches are to be organized as brigade machine-gun squadrons or companies, while the motor machine-gun service will be organized as motor machine-gun batteries.

So far the establishment of a machine-gun company only has been laid down. For the present there appears to be no intention of interfering with the machine guns already in charge of cavalry regiments and infantry battalions, which will remain on a regimental basis and not form a part of the machine-gun corps; but there can be no doubt that benefit to our fighting efficiency will result from a brigade commander having machine guns immediately at his own disposal, since it is obvious that the occasions must be rare when he can withdraw regimental machine guns already in action with their corps for employment at other points.

OLD-TIME RIFLEMEN OF THE SOUTH.

THE heyday of the rifle is not in its present state of mechanical perfection—at least, so we might suppose, if its supremacy as a weapon of accuracy and reliability is considered. If you would seek the period in which the and the rifleman reached their closest coordination for the purpose of perfect marksmanship, you must go back to the days of the Smoky Mountain men of the South, who dwelt in the mountainous regions of Kentucky and Tennessee, who made their own guns and cast their own shot, and who never missed a shot because the lead could not be wasted. Some of these old-time riflemen are still living, and many of the old rifles, somewhat patched and altered, are still in existence. But the day of the Smoky Mountain rifle has gone out, ever since the celebrated shooting matches held throughout this locality were banned by law as "gambling." These matches kept up not only the skill of eye and trigger-finger, but built up the trade of gun making, until for the purposes for which it was designed, and the period in which it appeared, no rifle could beat the Tennessee mountaineer's creation—especially when it was in the hands of the marker or one of his friends. On their pegs over the doors of the original Smoky Mountain cabins, Robert Lindsay Mason is quoted in the Literary Digest as saying: many of these famous old guns may still be found, among which he who is wise in the lore may discover 'Baxter Bean,' still the proud property of 'Uncle George' Powell of Cade's Cove; the 'Alfred Duncan,' a famous Armstrong gun; the 'James Bean' owned by another 'Uncle' of Cade's Cove; and the 'Gibson,' 'Petersburg,' and 'Dick Strutton.' But many others have gone the path of ancient ways, as the writer laments:

"Oh! the rare old rifles that have vanished like thin dreams of yesterday. Some few that remain have become bastards of their former times and shame-facedly proclaim an alteration from flint to percussion-cap lock owing to the bare necessity of their owners. Others were forever ruined by the fact that their scouting owners, outlawed by both Federal and Confederate Governments because loving peace better than war, fired on foraging parties that entered their mountain coves, and to prevent reprisals were compelled to hide their weapons in caves and logs where they were eaten up by rust."

With a wealth of illustration and description, Mr. Mason explains the workmanship of these guns, showing how laboriously the barrels were shaped, drilled, and bored, and the manner of fitting on the mountings. Mountings were sometimes brass, but more often wrought iron. Where steel was needed, it had to be imported by the stage-road store from Baltimore and Philadelphia, but the Smoky Mountain man more often than not ran his own blast furnace and made the ingots of iron out of which his gun was to be wrought. Sometimes the front sights were of gold or silver. And when the gun was complete and ready to sell for from $50 to $100 in the hard-won money of four and five generations ago, the gunmaker put his nameplate proudly on the barrel. This was no machine-turned, nameless weapon. It had a character, a history; it was made to fit the needs of men who had no money or powder or shot to waste and who wanted a gun they might understand and love as they would a brother.

Powder and shot were indeed a problem in those days. We are told of the slow powder used, which was so slow of combustion that "Black Bill" Walker, of Old Tuckaleechee, was wont to claim proudly that "he could pull his trigger and lay his gun upon the ground before she fired." Lead was so scarce that the leads embedded in the targets were given as one of the prizes of a shooting match. The writer relates a story in point that was told to "Black Bill" by Ben Partridge, the young Cherokee:

"The demand for lead at one time became so urgent that two white settlers, Thomas and Nealy, bribed a brave of Ben's tribe to disclose the location of a secret mine of the Cherokees on Hesse's Creek. As a natural consquence, Thomas and Nealy were both caught by the Indians while purloining lead. Under threats of torture they revealed the name of their informant, who was tied to a stake and submitted to the torture of a slow death by fire. The two settlers were being prepared for similar treatment when they were saved by the unexpected return of the Cherokee chief.

Through an agreement with him, the two palefaces were given permission to use lead from the mine at certain seasons of the year, and the penalty for the disclosure of their secret was slow death by fire, not only for them but their families as well, according to the dictum of 'Injun law!'

Logging operations are now very active in the Hurricane country, the supposed location of the Cherokee vein, and who knows but that some lucky lumberjack may yet stumble upon the secret of centuries?"

By necessity, the Smoky Mountain marksman grew to follow a law of reflex accuracy. He could not miss without good reason. Rivalry between the various marksmen was intense, and the rivalry in the proclaimed virtues of their several weapons was no less fierce. Thus the shooting matches were events of the year, of which we are given the following description:

"Under the economic conditions of those times, when a dollar was worth as much as four now, the shooting contests must pay for themselves. So a 'mutton' or 'beef' was 'made up,' *i.e.*, the value of the prize was equaled by the total of the entrance charges of a specified price per shot at a target. A cow was worth about $22 and a wether $7. The price of a shot for the former was a shilling, six shots for a dollar; the fee for a mutton was only 12½ cents.

When a sufficient allotment of shots was sold, the official date was set by the promoter, and generally more than half a hundred knights of the deerskin doublet and flintlock assembled at the appointed place from far and wide throughout the mountain districts of the Great Smokies. All came on foot; some of them traveled 30 or 40 miles and arrived the day before to be on time.

There were planty of partisan spectators in those days, but they dared not indulge in the practice of hectoring the contestants; this was a princely privilege accorded only the latter. But right roundly were the boasts and banterings bandied back and forth between rivals before the contest, stimulated by applejack or cider. Drinking was indulged in only sparingly by the brilliant contestants themselves, who refrained, owing to the stake and their reputation as well. But it cannot be doubted that imbibing was the long suit of the spectators, who had nothing to lose in the outcome except some small cash or a few skins at the most."

There was an unwritten law of rigid enforcement against bantering an opponent as he shot, but there were several sly and apparently harmless ways of confusing the man who was shooting, which were not overlooked by the more clever of his rivals. As we read:

"Black Bill" Walker, of Tuckaleechee Cove, naively admitted to the writer that a bushel of raw turnips placed within eating distance of his competitors always neatly turned the trick for him.

"They'd never think about turnips breakin' their aim," said he with a smile, "but I've allus noticed that a man full o' green turnips couldn't hit a barn door if he was fastened up behind it!

"Sometimes I'd banter a leetle!" he confessed, still smiling. "Ontell they ruled me out as a expert. Ye see, I'd got so lucky at shootin' I'd generally drive off the beef by her halter, and they wasn't no chanct fer nobody else!"

Such "lucky sportsmen" as "Uncle" George Powell, "Uncle" Sam Burchfield, "Black Bill" Walker, "Preacher John" Stinnett and his brothers Henry and Bill, "Devil Sam" Walker and Bill Swaggerty, were oftentimes hired to shoot for prizes by men whose sporting proclivities were much keener than their marksmanship.

The distance of the target at these contests was at first 60 yards; later it was reduced to 50. Everybody shot from a "rest," except when some violent braggart interrupted the peaceful ceremonies with boasts that he could vanquish all comers handrunnin', shootin' offhand, or layin' down. Then everybody shot accordingly until the agitator was sufficiently squelched.

The prize beef, when won by several contestants, was forthwith butchered and dismembered into the following portions: First prize, hide and tallow; second and third prizes, hind quarters; fourth and fifth prizes, fore quarters; sixth prize, remaining parts and lead from the targets (which was never wasted).

(*Continued on page* 150.)

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A DUEL IN THE AIR.

A TERRITORIAL officer at the front describes with graphic detail, in a letter to a British daily, a most sensational fight in the air between British and German aeroplanes.

"We had a brilliant display this morning about 8 o'clock. A German aeroplane came to spy out the land and passed over our village. The anti-aircraft guns were soon cracking away, and the white puffs of their shells were all around him, but seemingly doing no harm. Catching sight of a British aeroplane, the German airman started to pursue it, when suddenly out of a fleecy white cloud higher up there swooped downward, like a bolt from heaven, another British 'plane, which had been scouting over the German lines and was now returning. Owing to the newcomer being above him, and he being intent on pursuing the other, the German did not perceive the second British aeroplanist until he was quite close. And then began a battle royal. The anti-aircraft guns ceased for fear of injuring our own 'plane, and the two giant 'birds' began circling round each other, the British aeroplane sometimes rushing close in, then wheeling away again, while all the time their machine guns were firing rapidly. Suddenly a hurrah went up from our little group of spectators, for the German suddenly dropped with a terrible steep twisting dive, just like a bird with a broken wing. After falling a thousand feet or more, it straightened out for a second or two as if the aeronaut had made a frantic attempt to work his levers. The Britisher, when his opponent fell, followed him down in graceful spiral curves, and when he righted firing at him recommenced. Then came two bursts of white smoke, when apparently a bullet exploded a petrol tank. The wings, till then standing straight out, doubled up, as if closing above the body, and with the engine making a weird, pathetic, throbbing sound, down dived the 'plane to the ground like a stone.

On going to the spot, what a scene of ruin! The heavy four-cylinder engine was embedded in the ground by its own weight. The wings and body were mostly shattered splinters of wood, scattered all over the vicinity; the radiator was smashed to pieces, the steel stays bent and twisted, and the two airmen dead. On examination one had several bullets through his head and the other's body was perforated with bullets, showing the deadly accurate fire of our aeroplanists."

The report goes that the British officer and sergeant who accounted for this German aeroplane have accounted for five aeroplanes altogether during the past few weeks.

A REFERENDUM ON WAR.

SIX recommendations having to do with the economic results of the war and American business are embodied in a referendum which was sent out this week by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to local and national commercial organizations in every State in the Union and the American Chambers of Commerce in Berlin, Paris, Milan, and Constantinople. An organization which will have its initial vote—the first organization in South America to join the National Chamber—is the American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil, which has its headquarters at Rio de Janeiro.

As explained by Elliot H. Goodwin, secretary of the National Chamber, in this referendum as in all others the purpose is to ascertain the opinion of the various trade bodies throughout the country, and not to secure approval of the recommendations of the special committee voiced in the report. This committee, of which Edward A. Filene, of Boston, is the head, advances as its first recommendation that action be taken on the initiative of the United States to secure conferences among neutral countries for the purpose of defining and enunciating rules which will at all times give due protection to life and property upon the high seas.

The committee recommends second that for the decision of questions which arise between nations and which can be determined upon the application of established rules or upon ascertainment of facts, the United States should take the initiative in joining with other nations to establish an international court. The third proposition is that for consideration of questions which arise between nations and which do not depend upon established rules or upon facts which can be determined by an international court, the United States should take the initiative in joining with other nations in establishing a council of conciliation.

The fourth recommendation is that the United States should take the initiative in joining with other nations in agreeing to bring concerted economic pressure to bear upon any nation or nations which resort to military measures without first submitting their differences to an international court or a council of conciliation and awaiting the decision of the court or the recommendation of the council, as circumstances make the more appropriate.

The next recommendation is that the United States take the initiative in joining with other nations in agreeing to use concerted military force in the event that concerted economic pressure exercised by the signatory nations is not sufficient to compel nations which have proceeded to war to desist from military operations and submit the questions at issue to an international court or a council of conciliation, as circumstances make the more appropriate.

Finally it is recommended that the United States should take the initiative in establishing the principle of frequent international references at expressly stated intervals for the progressive amendment of international law.

MACHINES FOR ANNIHILATING DISTANCE.

THE following report appeared in the London Daily Telegraph on September 13, 1915:

"The war has robbed us of an address before the British Association dealing with the fascinating subject of mechanical locomotion, for that would have been his choice, Dr. H. S. Hele-Shaw told his engineering audience at Manchester last week, when delivering his presidential address before Section G, had the war not intervened.

As the president of the Engineering Section well reminded us, the subject would have afforded ample scope, as might be realized by considering what would have been the effect produced if that distinguished engineer, Sir William Fairbairn, who presided over a meeting of the British Association in Manchester just fifty years ago, had told his audience that within a comparatively short space of time our roads would be to a large extent occupied with self-propelled traffic; that electricity, then nothing but a toy, would play a most important part in our means of locomotion, not merely for driving, but for lighting; that it would be used for searching out and communicating with vessels far away from the land and from each other; that ships many times the size of the largest ones then in ordinary use would employ steam as Hero employed it 2,000 years ago, and obtain by this means a speed more than twice that of any existing ships; and that many ocean ships would be propelled against wind and tide by engines using no steam at all. If the president had further proceeded to predict that ships would travel under water for long distances as easily as on the surface, and that, above all, a safe pathway would be found in the air by means of machines flying at speeds far exceeding those of the swiftest birds, Dr. Hele-Shaw suspected that he would have lost a good deal of his reputation as a man of judgment and common sense.

ALARUM.

By John B. Kennedy.

Out of the East the trumpet comes,
And the roll of drums—the dreadful drums;
Cries of glory and heroes' crowns;
Choking smoke of the tortured towns;
Wails of women, and children's screams;
Tales of terror unknown to dreams;
The halitus of the corpse-clad waste;
A death-dish cooked to the devil's taste.
Above the havoc of matter and mind,
As the fathers curse and the mothers weep,
The soul of the dead men charge the wind,
Whisper: "We see, but ye are blind;
We are awake, and still ye sleep!"

The eagle mimics a dream-drunk dove
And coos of love—illusive love;
Ink-thumbed soldiers and paper guns;
Barnyard battles and ceaseless suns;
Naughty navies to rule—the ink
(Yet the coast lines will never shrink;)
Saucy armies to welcome war
(Still we wonder what strength is for;)
Purse-proud power to play Mars' tricks
(Was there ever a "Seventy-six"?)
Mark the meaning of Europe's fall;
Asia still has a truth to tell!
Cease for a moment the caterwaul,
Heed for a moment the future's call—
Cain still grins in the core of hell!

Exchange.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

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EVERY THURSDAY

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Entered as second-class matter, April 1908, at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

A STRANGE ECONOMIC IDEA.

In order to have available for Congress full statistical information on the subject, the Treasury Department has ordered collectors of internal revenue to observe the operations and output of all munitions plants in the United States. Congress from certain quarters is being urged to place a Federal tax on the manufacture of munitions, ostensibly to raise money to line the depleted coffers of the Government; and these statistics are to furnish the basic information upon which legislation may be framed.

How strange, how even ludicrous this very suggestion must appear to European observers. Killing the goose that laid the golden egg was an act of profound wisdom by comparison.

Without costing the people of the United States a cent, and actually giving them a greater degree of material prosperity than otherwise they could have gained, the creation and operation of munitions factories in the United States have produced for the nation a military resource that would have cost many millions of public money to obtain. Their very existence is the nation's chief formidable defensive possession. There is no need to dwell here on the hazardous character of the business. That is reflected in the day's news telling of the manner in which European powers are making secret and destructive war, within the United States, on those establishments.

But, in the face of this, simply because these plants are reputed to be making some money, and disregarding entirely the economic and the military aspects of the matter, the laying of heavy taxes on the business is contemplated.

Why have the Allies, numerically and financially stronger than the Central Powers, been at such a disadvantage through all the months of the war, and why has the danger been present every day of the struggle of their being overwhelmed by the Teutonic armies? Only because the Central Powers in the matter of both personnel and matériel were better prepared. And, as all military students know full well, the preparedness in matériel has been of far greater benefit to the Central Powers than preparedness in personnel. The excess of war orders by the Allies in this country tells the story.

That preparedness in matériel was obtained by Germany not through government ownership and operation of munitions plants, as has been suggested in this country, though government ownership in ordinary things goes to greater extremes in Germany than in any other country, and not by taxing output of munitions, but by a system of encouraging the operation of privately owned munitions plants. The Krupp works at Essen, for example, received practically a Government subsidy, and were encouraged by the Government to extend their trade in foreign countries in order that their high rate of production might be maintained, that high rate of production being a distinct national military resource. France, on the other hand, tried through a period of recent years the experiment of having the making of powder a Government monopoly, and achieved a signal failure. England and Russia, like the United States, gave no serious thought to the matter, and were caught short of munitions in consequence.

Strange it is that these matters of very recent history seem entirely unknown to those alfalfa statesmen who are advocating a tax on munitions. But fortunately they are not unknown to all the members of Congress.

MILITARY TRAINING AND HEALTH.

In the same mail that brought to the editorial desk several handsomely printed pamphlets shrieking wildly against any thought of introducing compulsory military training in the United States came a fat little, blue-covered book from the United States Public Health Service. It reported certain "studies in Vocational Diseases," among them being a specific study of the health of garment workers.

It appears that the service recently, at the request and with the cooperation of the joint board of sanitary control of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt, and Dress and Waist Trades of New York City, undertook an investigation into the health conditions of these trades in that city where approximately 800,000 garment workers are employed. Careful physical examinations were made of 2,000 males and 1,000 females. Only about 2 per cent of those examined were found free from defects or disease.

After presenting the exact statistics, the report generalizes by saying: "A faulty posture was extremely common among garment workers. . . . The bad effects upon health of faulty postures are well known as they predispose to pulmonary affections, including tuberculosis, hernia, displacement of the abdominal organs, digestive troubles, weak and flat feet, habitual constipation." And the statement is made that among the males examined the tuberculosis rate was found ten times higher than in the United States Army.

Then, further on this question of posture: "In view of the foreign birth of the majority of the garment workers, the question will at once arise as to the effects upon the posture due to compulsory military training. It may at once be stated that military training in the youth of the individual exerted a prolonged and favorable influence upon the posture. The following figures (indicating certain illustrations) show the excellent postures of several garment workers who had received military training during youth. The case of the subject shown in figure 9 is especially noteworthy. This individual, now 59 years of age, served in the Austrian Army about 26 years ago. Although now the subject of mild emphysema of the lungs and chronic bronchitis, he suffers but little inconvenience from this defect and does his work easily. It is seen that, apart from possessing good muscular development, his shoulders are flat and his posture excellent.

ARMS AND THE MAN holds no brief for those who are advocating compulsory military training, but it submits that the findings of qualified medical men, as illustrated by the report here quoted, are worthy of consideration when the subject is discussed.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRST.

One of the finest and noblest traditions of those who go down to the sea in ships is epitomized in the phrase "women and children first." Heretofore its meaning has never been obscure. Archie Butt and the other heroes of the *Titanic*, for example, knew precisely what it meant and acted accordingly.

But a new and sinister meaning has been written into the phrase. When the *Lusitania* was sunk by a German submarine torpedo and hundreds of women and children sent to a horrible death, we began to get some glimmering of the new interpretation. Subsequent events of

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like character gave further light. And now comes the case of the *Ancona*.

Measure up the toll of life taken by the Teutonic under-water boats. How few combatants are in the list and how many non-combatants! Truly, "women and children first" in this new reading of the phrase.

Germany's Ambassador to the United States, Count von Bernstorff, weeks ago gave assurances to this Government that Germany had ceased her warfare against women and children at sea. These assurances followed a long period of quibbling, excuse-making, evasion and deceit. But, to the time of the destruction of the *Ancona* on November 9, Von Bernstorff's words had not be repudiated by acts.

The *Ancona* was an Italian passenger liner bound out of Naples for New York. She was attacked by a submarine, purporting to be Austrian, in the Mediterranean, shelled, torpedoed and sunk. Her captain and crew assert that she was not warned, that she did not seek to escape, and that she did nothing to justify the manner in which she was sunk. Italian authorities assert that the submarine in reality was a German, not an Austrian.

The Austrian admiralty asserts that the submarine was a vessel of the Austrian Navy; that the *Ancona* sought to escape when ordered to halt; that she was overtaken and halted; that due warning was given to get her people off; but that a condition of panic ensued aboard the liner and the movement of people off the ship was too slow. Hence a torpedo was put into her and those aboard sent to destruction. With smug hypocrisy the Austrian statement concludes by asserting that the people on the *Ancona* were entirely to blame.

Now all this offers a broad field for diplomatic conversation under the curious new ideas of international law that have sprung up. Certain facts, however, stand out with ghastly prominence. The *Ancona's* character as a passenger ship was plain and evident, even to a submarine commander; she was not carrying goods or munitions to a belligerent port, but was proceeding away from such port to a neutral port; whatever military advantage to accrue from her capture or destruction would lie solely in preventing her possible subsequent use in carrying goods to a belligerent country. But not content with hopelessly crippling her, as shown by the Austrian admiralty's own account, the submarine commander ruthlessly murdered scores of absolutely defenseless non-combatants, including more than two-score Americans, in order to complete the destruction of the vessel. A military victory!

Truly, "women and children first" must be regarded as the watchword of the Central Powers in their naval operations.

OLD-TIME RIFLEMEN OF THE SOUTH.

(*Continued from page* 147.)

The targets were clapboards charred black. Upon each of these was placed a white spot of the contestant's own selection which served as a bull's-eye. Every participant had his own method of "centering" his shots. That is, he chose his center upon his first shot if it was satisfactory. The main thing was to hit it thereafter.

A favorite style of bull's-eye used by the marksmen of Tuckaleechee Cove consisted of a soiled slip of paper—preferred to new—in which was cut an inverted V with a 1-inch diamond one-half inch above it. The marksman aimed at the apex of the inverted V and at 50 yards the trajectory of his missile would, if the aim was true, place it in the center of the diamond.

When the marksman had chosen his center, a cross was made through the center of it with a knife by one of the judges, who was generally a reputable man of his community. The shooter then proceeded until he had expended his allotment, whereupon his board was laid aside for future reference. All bullet-holes were filled with cornstalk pith. If a tie resulted, the wagering grew correspondingly spirited according to the ratio of popularity of gun and shooter.

It was not an uncommon thing for an entrant to deposit his dollar and at the finish drive off all the prizes—beef, hide, and "taller" upon its own hoofs. If he did this many times he was outlawed into the expert class and was not allowed to participate again except under a severe handicap, which usually consisted of being compelled to shoot a faulty rifle which had a rust spot in its bore, or was crooked, or cut its patching.

This great sport was not then considered gambling. But when civilization, with its blighting effects for primal things, grew more and more ethical and less moral, and finer hairs began to be split by upstart lawyers, this noble and picturesque pastime—along with game preservation—was cast into limbo here in the Great Smokies.

As man grows more civilized, it seems, the less honest in considerate regard for nature's children he becomes. He begins to swallow any double-humped dromedary of his own manufacture, straining at the gnats of his courts in order to appear righteous while he himself dynamites fish and shoots deer and turkeys out of season at his leisure! At least, so it seems to one fairly conversant with things in Tennessee.

Would that the old-time shooting match could reoccur! Would that we could see the moccasin-footed, swart-shouldered giants of the woods confidently treading the sward of some leafy swale, the pungent smoke of their old flintlocks arising like some magic, aromatic incense out of alchemy of the past to do honor at the shrine of Diana of the Woods, to make us dream of men once more; American men of fearless, honest mien and brawn; men who created a substantial republic with their home-made rifles!

ASSISTANT SECRETARY BRECKINRIDGE'S SPEECH AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the National Guard Association:

First, I shall, at the direction of the Secretary of War, read a letter addressed by him to you, as follows:

"The National Guard Association,
San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen:

I very much regret my inability to be with you on this occasion.

The Assistant Secretary and General Mills will be with you.

From the memoranda and statements concerning the proposed military policy, you are advised as to all its essential features.

Those interested in proper military preparation and precaution have an unprecedented opportunity to accomplish something of incalculable value to the country.

We must lay aside any feeling we may have concerning non-essentials. We must show our disinterested public spirit and our patriotism by getting together on a common ground for a viewpoint, and by rendering mutual assistance for results.

I stand ready to do this, and I feel an abiding confidence that you also do.

Being thus actuated by the right spirit and working together to accomplish the right end we may rest assured that success will be merited and achieved.

Sincerely yours,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Secretary of War.

AS A FOREWORD, I desire to give expression to the profound sentiment of appreciation of the service to the men of the National Guard during the last fifteen years in the efforts they have made in behalf of the national defense. It is relatively easy now to engage in the movement that is sweeping the country in behalf of adequate and reasonable military preparedness, but sixteen months ago it was not easy. Our people, apathetic, ignorant or heedless of the past military history of ourselves or others, not seeing the awful potentialities for swiftly incurred strife and destruction still inherent in civilization, paid little or no attention to the military needs of the nation, to the dangers still confronting in the world the best and most pacific intentioned of peoples, and did little or nothing to strengthen the protection required for the safeguarding of the great spiritual and material heritages of the nation. But ever since the Spanish War there has been a group of men, unselfish, persistent, energetic, that in season and out of season and always without any great favor, have dinned into the ears of the American public the now apparent need for expansion and improvement of the land forces of the nation. These were the men who know that every teaching of history demonstrates that however broad oceans may be, nevertheless wars which commence upon the oceans always end upon the land, that the final resources of nations in conflict cannot be brought to bear upon the water but only can be brought to bear upon the land, that definite and final conclusion of such conflict can only be had by striking at the territory and treasure of any enemy which is situated upon the land, that however great may have been the influence of sea power on history and however essential such sea power might be, nevertheless that the mightiest sea powers of the world could not accomplish their military objects without appropriate and correlative land power; and, furthermore, that the only lasting defense against predominant sea power must

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be adequate land defenses. These are the principles that the patriotic members of the National Guard have impressed without ceasing upon the public and private minds of the country. Today as a National Guardsman I proclaim the credit that is due to the Guard for nursing and keeping alive in this country an essential and reasonable military spirit and appreciation of the truths of military history when they were most needed. In another capacity, as a representative in some sort of the Regular Military Establishment, I wish now to bear testimony to the splendid and effective support that has been given by the National Guard to each and every expansion and improvement of the regular military service. There were no more loyal supporters of the reorganization of the Army in 1901 than the National Guard and each and every improvement in the size or condition of the Regular Army had its hearty support.

The military policy of the nation! What shall it be? What I desire to lay before you today is the answer of the President of the United States, accepting and adopting as his own the plan worked out by and under the direction of the Secretary of War, approved and supported by the chairmen of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives and the United States Senate. The plan proposed is the result of months of sharp conflict of minds, searching of principles, exhaustive analysis of facts historical and current, the widest counsel and the most earnest endeavor. The advice of the General Staff of the Army, the bureau chiefs, the general officers of the Army, members of the National Guard, legislators, educators and private citizens of all callings and all employments has contributed to the result. Every military system of the world has been scrutinized closely for suggestions that might be adaptable to American conditions. The military history of our own country and the general military history of the nations have been studied and borne in mind. The present conditions in the world and the present conditions and sentiments in our own country have been taken into account. The result may not have been perfect. It may be easy in theory to suggest something better. As an individual you or I might wish to alter this, omit that, but as a whole the scheme is the product of the efforts of earnest men equipped with some knowledge of the problem and inspired by every zeal to accomplish the enduring safety of the nation. It is humanly impossible for one individual or any number of individuals acting in concert to produce a policy that in every detail would meet the approval of all those interested in the matter and by experience and training entitled to an opinion. It is not human to bring forth perfection and if what has been formulated commends itself to the sober public opinion of the country as something reasonably adequate, well-balanced and in accord with existing conditions and sentiments, for the first time in our history a definite and stable military policy will have been effected.

There are several ways in which a military policy might have been built. It might have been concluded that the entire military need of the nation could be met by a professional standing army. It might have been held that the land military forces should have been built entirely or mainly upon the militia of the Constitution. Some system of Federal citizen soldiery like the Swiss might have been recommended, or even that system of citizen soldiery recently established in Australia. The first thing to be ascertained, however, was the size of the land military force absolutely essential for the preservation of the integrity of our soil against invasion. This has never been set, by those competent to judge, at less than 500,000 men, organized, equipped, trained and ready for immediate service. Again, such a force obtained by a regular standing army, on the same basis of cost as the present, would bring the cost of such an establishment to a half billion dollars a year, even provided this number of professional soldiers could be obtained in this country by voluntary enlistment, which is highly improbable. The militia system of the Constitution was not relied upon as the sole basis of the military system or for the only part other than the Regular Army, for reasons hereinafter set forth. The Swiss system, admirable as it is, is not entirely adaptable to American conditions on account of the absence of control by the Federal Government over the school system and on account of the distinctive provision of our Constitution providing for the upkeep of armed forces by the States. The Australian system, if adopted, would take too long to turn out trained soldiers. In formulating the policy, the first thing to be provided for naturally was the foreign possessions and the approved plan of 1913 prescribing the size of the various foreign garrisons was adopted. It was determined that the Regular Army should be of that size requisite for the performance of its constitutional functions of insuring the stability of organized government within the nation; and it must be of sufficient size for experimentation in and standardization of the military art; and that it must be large enough to assist in the training of the bodies of citizen soldiers upon which the policy was to rely for the large numbers which are the first requirement of modern war. Thus, in adition to the foreign garrisons and the coast artillery, a considerable augmentation of which is provided, the mobile army in the Continental United States under the policy would total about 50,000 men.

As I have said the idea of a great standing army was abandoned and thus the only recourse must be to what the President has defined "a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms" and ready immediately to take the field. Having come to this conclusion it was necessary to devise a means whereby the citizens could make the sacrifice necessary to accomplish training adequate and sufficient to make them fairly dependable and at the same time not demanding from them a sacrifice that would impair their economic efficiency. The first proposition was a query whether the militia system of the Constitution could be depended upon to furnish the Army of 450,000 men required in addition to the 50,000 mobile troops of the Regular Army in the continental United States. Inability to answer this query in the affirmative was due to many factors. All correct military organization requires unified authority and unified responsibility. It was concluded that there was a minimum military force requisite for national defense which must be solely under the control of the Federal Government, free from any limitation as to its use in time of war and organized, equipped, officered and disciplined under the authority of the Federal Government in time of peace. Under the Constitution there are two categories of troops provided for under two different clauses of the Constitution, one the militia clause and the other the clause empowering Congress to raise and support armies. Under the militia clause there is reserved to the States the right to appoint officers and the authority of governing the militia in accordance with an organization and a discipline that may be prescribed by the National Congress. And of equal importance, when it comes to considering the militia as the sole military force of the nation outside of the Regular Army, we find that the use of the militia is restricted to the specified purposes set forth in the Constitution, to wit, "To execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasions." These limitations of fundamental law imposed upon the Federal Government by the Constitution, however they might be mitigated by practical expedients, were held to be insuperable obstacles, relying upon the militia system to furnish the only body of soldiers outside the Regular Army.

Therefore it was resolved to recommend the raising of a Continental Army of 400,000 men, to be raised in annual increments of 133,000 men, with an enlistment period of three years on active service and three years on furlough. The appointment of officers is reserved to the President and the entire organization, equipment and training are in the hands of the Federal Government. It is provided that during the three years of active service a soldier in the Continental Army will receive not in excess of six months intensive training in periods of something like two months each summer. If further consideration leads to the conviction that the average citizen cannot give so much time as two months each summer, probably a shorter period will have to be prescribed. The pay of this force while receiving training or during active service will be the same as the pay of the Regular Army and there is no liability for service on the part of the members of the Continental Army except for purposes of training and for service in time of war or imminence thereof. The Continental Army will be trained by units of the Regular Army sent to training points for the purpose of acting as models and by approximately 750 additional officers of the Regular Army provided for the purpose and 750 noncommissioned officers provided for the same purpose. Recruitment in the Continental Army will be territorial according to population. Administration of the system will be under the Secretary of War and all the agencies at his disposal. Probably a Continental Army and Militia Division of the General Staff will be created. Normally decentralization will place certain details of administration under the commanders of the territorial departments of the Army. And within these territorial departments there will be further sub-divided units of administration with the State as the territorial unit of administration and with the division as the tactical unit of administration. Individuals and organizations from the National Guard will be welcomed in the Continental Army. Officers and men of the National Guard will have the right to immediate access to the ranks of the Continental Army rank for rank and grade for grade.

Though "The Militia of the several States" is not relied upon to constitute the only body of troops outside the professional standing army, nevertheless it is recognized and conserved as a very considerable Federal asset and as an important part of the military system of the country. For instance, appropriations for the assistance to and support of the militia will be practically doubled if the policy goes into effect and every existing plan for its utilization in time of national emergency is retained, while even further steps are taken to provide for

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its increasing efficiency and reliability. It is recognized that the States must have forces at their disposal for the preservation of public order and it is no part of the intention of this policy to impair these forces. It may be argued that there will be a temporary or even a permanent impairment of the militia forces by the exodus therefrom of present officers and men and even organizations of the National Guard. This may be so, as none without the gift of prophecy can see the future. On the other hand it may be that when the new policy and system is firmly established, the continued flow of young men from the Continental Army will furnish large numbers of youths who will desire to continue such military affiliations as would be conveniently offered by the National Guard. But whatever the future may bring forth, it is essential that the right of the present personnel of the National Guard to come into any Federal force of citizen soldiers be fully recognized, because in the past and at the present time the officers and men of the Guard have looked upon themselves and do now consider themselves first and foremost as soldiers of the nation.

As to reserves of matériel the policy provides for its accumulation in amounts sufficient for the forces maintained. Also there is provided for an expansion of the coast defenses of the country with enlarged ammunition reserves. I pass this over hurriedly as of secondary interest on this particular occasion.

Some have said that the proposed policy will destroy the National Guard. Personally I believe that it is the final consummation of the evolution of the National Guard. Under the new system the Organized Militia and the Continental Army between them will provide a field of service for every class of citizen that wishes to render service. The students in high schools and colleges, the farmer boys living far from towns where military companies are maintained, can come out for the intensive training period provided for the Continental Army. Those who cannot conveniently participate in the intensive training period of the Continental Army but can go to camp for a week or more in summer and participate in an armory drill one night a week during the winter can go into the National Guard. And all will be contributing to the number and efficiency of the military assets of the nation. There are thousands of young men who for one reason or another cannot or will not serve in the Organized Militia. There are probably thousands in the Organized Militia who cannot or will not go into the Continental Army. All should have the opportunity to serve where the conditions of service are most convenient. From personal experience in the Guard I know that nearly its entire personnel is in the service to prepare primarily for the protection of the nation. Were anything else than assertion necessary to prove this, let one refer to the Dick Bill passed at the instance of the membership of the National Guard. Were this act in all its provisions Constitutional the situation might be different. No sensible man would urge delaying the formulation and institution of a military policy until a Constitutional amendment could be had on account of the length of time essential for such a proceeding. Now, however, there is proposed to be created a new National Guard that if necessary in the service of the country can go to the ends of the earth with one Commander-in-Chief instead of forty-nine, uniform, unified, cohesive. On the other hand no military asset is disregarded. The militia of the Constitution is preserved and encouraged and a plan is offered to utilize every bit of the military spirit and voluntary military material in the country.

As I said before, doubtless no two of us here if left to themselves would write military policies anything like identical in their terms. But this is not a time for divisions, for insistence upon personal predilections. It is a time for unity, for the persistent pursuit of a common purpose. Steel, steam and electricity have destroyed our isolation. We are now rubbing elbows with the uttermost parts of the earth. In the last year we have seen how all the manifold resources of nations are welded into one instrument and subordinated to one will for the waging of war on a scale never before witnessed in the history of the world. If the liberties of republics are to be maintained their military resources must be adequately translated into military strength. For the first time in the history of our country a settled and permanent military policy is proposed for the nation. There are those who say that it will not work. The answer is that it will have to work. And, furthermore, that if it will not work, then nothing adequate can be had except under the compelling hand of a militarism that none of us desires to contemplate. Members of the National Guard, representatives in this convention of the 129,000 patriots who have "seen their duty and done it," I challenge this day not only your reason and your judgment but your patriotism and your faith. I say to you that this proposed military policy, imperfect if it be, is the product of earnest patriots in whom under our Constitution the Constitution and the laws have placed the responsibility for working out just such a scheme. They have done their best. Unessential modifications I am sure will be accepted but unless the overwhelming impulsion of conscience compels you to deny it, I appeal for your patriotic support, for if this result which is the product of so much labor, of such infinite counseling and conferences, which has received the imprimature of the President, of the legislative heads of the Military Committees and of the sober opinion of the press of the country, fail of adoption, then we have chaos, inaction and the continuing compromise of the safety of the Republic.

STORIES OF LADY NICOTINE ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

ONE wonders what the Duke of Wellington would have thought of the patriotic efforts now being made to keep Tommy at the front supplied with tobacco, which efforts have already resulted in millions of cigarettes and millions of packages of mixture, not to mention odd lots of cigars, being dispatched to the trenches, says a recent English newspaper. For the "Iron Duke" had a horror of smoking, and in 1845 he issued the famous "General Order, No. 557," in which he said:

"The Commander-in-Chief has been informed that the practice of smoking by the use of pipes, cigars, or cheroots, has become prevalent among the officers of the army, which is not only in itself a species of intoxication occasioned by the fumes of tobacco, but undoubtedly occasions drinking and tippling by those who acquire the habit; and he entreats the officers commanding regiments to prevent smoking in the mess-rooms of their several regiments, and in the adjoining departments, and to discourage the practice among the officers of junior rank in the regiments."

It is a curious fact that Napoleon Bonaparte, Wellington's great rival, was also a non-smoker, though he was a great snuff-taker. It is recorded that he once tried to smoke a pipe, and when he drew in the first mouthful he swallowed the fumes instead of expelling them! As soon as he recovered breath he cried out, angrily: "Away with it—what an abomination! Oh, the hog—my stomach turns!" In fact, that one puff caused his annoyance for an hour, and he never smoked again.

Among other non-smoking generals were Sir Redvers Buller, Sir William Butler, General Gatacre and Earl Roberts. Among living generals, Sir Robert Baden-Powell belongs in the same category.

On the other hand, quite a number of commanders have been more or less ardent worshippers at the shrine of my Lady Nicotine. Lord Wolseley, for instance, used to smoke cigars and cigarettes, but he was wise enough to almost drop the habit when campaigning. For a fortnight before the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, it is stated, he did not touch tobacco, but as soon as the battle was won he lit up and smoked half a dozen cigars right off the reel. During the Nile campaign Lord Wolseley gave his cigarette case to the hero who mended the boiler of Lord Charles Beresford's steamer, which had been damaged by the enemy's bullets, and stopped smoking himself for the time being.

General Gordon was a great smoker, and this was said to be his only fault. The American general and President, Ulysses S. Grant, who died of cancer of the tongue, was also a great consumer of cigars. He was once at an important Cabinet council, and during the proceedings he walked up and down the room smoking. After all the ministers had given their opinions, Grant was asked for his. Spluttering and puffing at the weed, the taciturn soldier simply remarked: "This is a damned bad cigar!" And that was the only opinion he would give!

But for great things in the smoking line, there are no soldiers to beat the gentle Germhuns, both officers and men. Old Blucher, Wellington's ally at Waterloo (and the winner of the battle, according to the present Kaiser!), was so fond of his pipe that he had a "pipe master." This soldier before every fight loaded up a long pipe and handed it to his master, who used to take a few puffs at frequent intervals during a battle. This pipe was lost when Blucher was unhorsed in a charge at the battle of Ligny (where the Germans were whopped by the French), and after passing through many hands was stated in 1895 to be in the collection of curiosities belonging to Lord Sheffield.

Moltke, the German conqueror of France in 1870, was both a cigar smoker and a snuff-taker. The German authorities took special pains to keep their general well supplied with his favorite snuff during the —— campaign, and at the end of the war they sent Moltke a bill for the supply! But the old general, who had a reputation for nearness, did not pay it! At Saarbrucken, in the same war, the Brunswick Hussars charged the French, cigars in mouth.

Almost since the days when tobacco was introduced into England, our own soldiers have been addicted to smoking. It is said that

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Cromwell and his "Ironsides" were smokers, for instance; if true, it must have shocked the Puritans of the time. Even Wellington's men smoked, though they perhaps would not do it too openly when the old martinet was close at hand. In connection with the Peninsular War, a story is told of two English soldiers who were standing together when an enemy's bombshell fell near them. One had just filled his pipe, and he said: "Tom, I'll bet thee a ration I light my pipe at that fuse." And he pointed to the shell, the fuse of which was far spent. "Done!" cried the other. The first man accordingly walked up to the shell, lighted his pipe, and then stamped on the fuse and extinguished it. His comrade, who had followed him, burst into an amazing fit of passion at this—not for winning the wager, but for putting out the fuse before he had also lighted his pipe!

At Sebastopol, during the Crimean War, an Irishman incautiously raised his head above the trenches. A Russian bullet came and smashed the bowl of his pipe, leaving the stem in his mouth. Hastily dropping under cover, quite unharmed, Pat expressed his desire to come in contact with "the thafe that shot that gun and spoiled me only poipe!"

It was the Crimean War, by the way, that brought cigarettes into fashion in this country. Before that date they were practically unknown in England, and indeed it was only foreigners who had the knack of rolling a paper smoke. The cooperation of our soldiers with the French in that war, however, resulted in their catching the trick of cigarette rolling from the French Tommies, and they brought the custom home with them on returning from the war. Now, it is safe to say, more cigarettes are smoked by soldiers than by any other class.

During the Indian mutiny, which occurred a few years after the Crimean war, the officer who in later life became Lieut. Gen. Sir James Clerk-Rattray was, during a struggle with the rebels, wounded by a shot between the shoulders. He was told that he had probably only an hour to live, and was asked what he would like. "Well," said he, "I think I should like a big cigar." He got it, and smoked it in perfect calmness, and evidently the proceeding proved so pleasant that he quite forgot to die. At any rate, Sir James himself was present at a public meeting in 1897, when this story was told to a delighted audience by Professor Murdoch.

In the last Afghan campaign, Sergeant Major Twist, of the Carbineers (6th Dragoon Guards), had just lighted a presentation meerschaum pipe, his horse swerving slightly during the proceeding, when an Afghan bullet took off the head of his pipe and left him with the amber mouthpiece and the silver mount attached still between his teeth.

Another incident of the Boer war was the sending of a cigar by a Lancashire gentleman to "The officer who hoists the Union Jack at Pretoria." In due course he received the following from the Duke of Westminster:

"Dear Sir—I write to say that I was the officer who hoisted the Union Jack over Pretoria, in consequence of which I received an excellent cigar which Lord Roberts gave to me, having been forwarded by you. Thank you both for the cigar and congratulations."

At the battle of Colenso, two stretcher-bearers, carrying off the wounded, were fired at continuously by the Boers. Remarkable to relate, not a shot touched them, and the two heroes, to show their contempt, halted half way, placed down their burden, and coolly lit their pipes, the enraged enemy pouring out at them a perfect volley of bullets. In the present war tobacco still holds it own as first favorite with our soldiers. "With a cigarette in his mouth," wrote Lieutenant Hare, of the R.A.M.C., "Tommy would face the devil himself. I would give the world for a Virginia cigarette as I have not smoked one for weeks." Pvt. T. Harris, R.E., also wrote: "Nothing matters if you have a smoke after being without one for weeks, as we have been. They say over here that every cigarette that comes out is as good as a reinforcement because of the way it bucks us up." It is the same with the French, Russian, Italian, and German soldiers. Two "tobacco days" in Petrograd last October produced about 250,000 pounds of tobacco for the Russian soldiers.

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THE COST OF THE WAR IN HUMAN LIFE.

THE cost of the European War in human beings has been estimated by a military expert as being approximately two million. Whether or not this is a conservative calculation we do not feel justified in saying, but as figured by the expert in question for the New York Times, since the great war started more than 2,000,000 men have been killed; the wounded number nearly 4,000,000, while the total number of prisoners and of the missing is more than 2,000,000. These are said to be minimum figures compiled from the best available data and were made by Brig. Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, U. S. A., retired, in an address on the war, delivered before the members of the New York State Historical Association.

General Greene is an honor graduate of West Point of the Class of '70, and the author of many standard works on military history. He gave his hearers the benefit of what he called an "intelligent guess" as to the casualties of the war, and submitted a table showing the increase of the national indebtedness of the European belligerents The increase over 1914, approximately, is $20,000,000,000. How much of this is war debt, of course, is problematical. The combined wealth of the Allies is estimated at $204,000,000,000, while that of the Teutonic allies, with Turkey included, is estimated at $108,000,000,000.

General Greene also discussed the changes in the art of warfare that have made the great struggle not only the most frightful but also the most interesting, from a military point of view, of any war in history. Incidentally, the speaker indicated what, in his own opinion, is required to make adequate the national defense of the United States.

In the present decade, he said, there had occurred more important changes in the art of warfare than in the previous fifty years, and in those fifty years more than in the five preceding centuries; in other words, since the first use of gunpowder in warfare.

What these changes in the art of warfare mean is learned by a study of the tables of casualties, financial expenditures, etc., compiled by General Greene. One of these gives the population, based on official figures, of the various countries concerned in the war. These figures are taken from official reports. Summarized, they show that on the side of the Allies there are in Europe 266,500,000 people, as compared with 122,200,000 population of the Teutonic nations and their ally, Turkey. The colonies of the Allies have a population of 472,500,000 people, as compared with 32,800,000 in the colonies that now or did belong to Germany, Austria and Turkey. The total population upon which the Allies can draw is 739,000,000, as compared with 155,000,000 who owe allegiance to Emperor William, Franz Josef, or the Sultan.

Another table gives the "armed strength" of the various belligerents, the estimates being based on figures to be found in various

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standard works. General Greene describes the figures as "approximate only," but "probably sufficiently accurate for comparative purposes." This table, which gives both the army and naval totals of the powers at war, follows:

ARMED STRENGTH.

	Armies.		Navies.	
	Peace.	War.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Great Britain	156,000	700,000	545	2,700,000
France	800,000	2,780,000	368	900,000
Russia	900,000	2,600,000	241	680,000
Italy	270,000	1,500,000	183	500,000
Belgium	45,000	170,000	...	.....
Serbia	25,000	100,000	...	.....
Total	2,196,000	7,940,000	1,337	4,780,000
Germany	800,000	3,500,000	304	1,300,000
Austria-Hungary	340,000	1,400,000	124	350,000
Turkey	220,000	360,000	41	(?)100,000
Total	1,360,000	5,260,000	469	1,750,000

The most interesting of the tables is the one that gives the casualties in the present war. The figures are based upon official reports made in the House of Commons from totals printed in the newspapers and from data gathered from other sources.

"They are not much more than intelligent guesses," said General Greene, "but I have used minimum figures." This table follows:

LOSSES IN BATTLE.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Great Britain	86,000	251,000	55,000	392,000
France	400,000	700,000	300,000	1,400,000
Russia	500,000	800,000	900,000	2,200,000
Italy	5,000	15,000	5,000	25,000
Belgium	25,000	40,000	15,000	80,000
Serbia	20,000	40,000	10,000	70,000
Total	1,036,000	1,846,000	1,285,000	4,167,000
Germany	600,000	1,000,000	300,000	1,900,000
Austria	400,000	700,000	700,000	1,800,000
Turkey	30,000	80,000	20,000	130,000
Total	1,030,000	1,780,000	1,020,000	3,830,000

General Greene's figures dealing with the financial situation in Europe are as follows:

FINANCES.

(In Millions of Dollars.)

	National Wealth.	National 1914.	Debt. 1916.	Per Cap.	P.C.
Great Britain	$85,000	$3,485	$11,000	260	13
France	50,000	6,345	9,500	237	19
Russia	40,000	4,540	6,500	47	16
Italy	20,000	2,850	3,000	85	15
Belgium	9,000	825	825	110	12
Serbia	500	125	125	41	8
Total	$204,500	$18,170	$30,950		
Germany	80,000	3,735	9,985	153	12
Austria-Hungary	25,000	1,050	2,000	39	8
Turkey	3,000(?)	675	675	188	22
Total	$108,000	$5,460	$12,660		

"The figures relating to Great Britain and Germany," said General Greene, "are accurate. The others are approximate only. The estimates of the cost of the war vary from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 per day, which will bring the total cost to January 1, 1916, to nearly $25,000,000,000, of which probably 80 per cent has been borrowed."

In his discussion of other phases of the war, General Greene laid stress on the important part played by the aeroplane, the automobile, the submarine, and wireless telegraphy, which are for the first time effectively useful in warfare.

"From Napoleon's time to the present the art of war has benefited by all the wonderful improvements in the mechanical arts and sciences, all of which are the servants of war as well as of peace. Instantaneous communication of intelligence, marvelously rapid transportation of troops, the ability to feed and supply unheard-of numbers in the field, flying through the air to detect the enemy's movements, swimming under water to destroy the enemy's ships, hurling projectiles of unprecedented size to destroy his forts, caring for hundreds upon thousands of wounded, which but for the automobile would have perished upon the field—these are some of the more important methods of warfare now.

"The fabled stories of the countless hordes who crossed the Hellespont with Xerxes and Alexander have been far surpassed by the actual numbers of the forces engaged in the present conflict. The figures are certainly startling. In Europe 78 per cent of the population at war, in all the world 56 per cent of the population involved in the conflict; 13,000,000 men actually under arms; 2,000,000 killed, nearly 4,000,000 wounded more than 2,000,000 prisoners. We cannot grasp these figures, but we can get some idea of what they mean by comparing them with the results of previous wars. We were accustomed to speak of our civil war as the greatest conflict of modern times, but apparently it was only one-tenth the magnitude of the present conflict.

"At no time did the number of men actually under arms, North and South, exceed 1,300,000, and the total number of those killed in battle and dying of wounds on the Northern side was 110,070, and on the Southern side probably not more than 80,000; so that in four years of war then the destruction of life was less than one-tenth of the destruction of life during a little more than one year at the present time. In the Napoleonic wars, from 1796 to 1815, the largest army ever assembled was that which Napoleon led into Russia in 1812, and this numbered somewhat in excess of 500,000. The German armies fighting today in Russia on the east and in France on the west are more than six times as large."

INDOOR LEAGUE MATCHES, 1915–16.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made by the National Rifle Association for the indoor league matches to be shot by civilian, college, university, school and military school rifle clubs during the winter of 1915-16. Letters notifying the clubs that the matches will be shot, together with entry blanks and the conditions for the matches, have been sent to the secretaries of the clubs and the N. R. A. is now making up the classes for the different leagues and preparing the targets for shipment to the clubs. After they are shot on these targets will be returned to Washington where the scores will be determined and announcement made of the results each week.

Entries for the civilian interclub gallery league matches will close on December 1 as will also those for the intercollegiate matches. Entries for the interhigh school matches and the inter military school matches close December 11. Indications are that there will be a large entry in all of the matches, as for some weeks past a number of clubs have inquired as to the indoor matches. The conditions governing the college and school clubs will be the same as those of last year with the exception that the 1½-inch sighting bull's-eye target will be used. The shooting will be done from the prone position in the college matches. For college teams the entry fee is $5 and for the school clubs it is $3.

For the civilian club matches the entry fee will be $10 per team, one team to a club. There will be no change in the conditions of the match from last year. As many as ten men will shoot each week and the five highest scores will count for the record of the team. Each man will shoot twenty shots prone at 75 feet and any kind of a sight but telescopic can be used, placed on any part of the rifle. The official N. R. A. gallery target for 75 feet having five counting bulls of 2-inch diameter will be used. To certify to the scores the clubs have been invited to recommend a judge to supervise the shooting. It is hoped to have four leagues of twelve clubs each in this series of matches, the winning club in each league to receive medals.

Clubs have been notified that the N. R. A. has no longer for sale the targets with the one bull's-eye at $2.50 per thousand, but the 5 bull targets can be purchased for practice at $3.50 per thousand.

MR. NEWITT MAKES A CHANGE.

MR. E. J. D. NEWITT, well known to both British and American rifle shooters and ballistic bugs, in a personal letter to the editor of ARMS AND THE MAN, announced that he had accepted a position as ballistic engineer to the Westinghouse Company, at Springfield, Mass., and expects to devote a large part of his time to designing and preparing equipment for testing military rifles.

ARMS AND THE MAN hopes to present more of Mr. Newitt's interesting contributions from time to time as he may find opportunity to prepare them and wishes him success in his new line of endeavor.

Closely Related.

O'Brien had been presented with a couple of black kittens "somewhere in France."

"I'm going to call this one Satan and that one Kaiser," said he to Muldoon.

"Ye dirty traitor," said Muldoon. "What for would ye be givin' such a name to our mascot?"

"Be gobs, be aisy. They're twins.—Selected.

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Winners of the Sea Girt Matches

in many notable instances, chose

Peters AMMUNITION

as a stepping-stone to success. During this tournament, continuing from September 9 to 18, 1915, the following places were won by users of the Ⓟ brand

Columbia Trophy
1st, 2d Reg. N. J. Infantry
2d, 3d Reg. N. J. Infantry
3d, 4th Reg. N. J. Infantry

Officers' and Inspectors' Trophy
1st, Major W. B. Martin
2d, Capt. C. F. Silvester
3d, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Tewes

Nevada Trophy
5th, Capt. C. F. Silvester

Dryden Trophy
3d, N. J. State Team

Sadler Match
2d, N. J. State Team

Interstate Regimental
2d, 2d Reg. N. J.
3d, 3d Reg. N. J.

Company Team
3d, Co. L, 2d Reg. N. J.

Company Team (Tyro)
3d, Co. L, 4th Reg. N. J.

Spencer Silhouette
2d, N. J. State Team

Cavalry Team
1st, Troop C, 1st Squadron N. J.

Veteran Organization
1st, Old Guard N. Y.

Sea Girt Championship
3d, Lieut. A. F. Ruch, 3d Reg. N. J.

Spencer Match
3d, Major W. T. Price

Libby Match
2d, Major W. T. Price

Hayes
3d, Major W. T. Price
4th, Col. W. A. Tewes

Meany
4th, Major W. T. Price

All Comers' Expert
3d, Private O. Smith

Keller All Round
3d, Col. W. A. Tewes
4th, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

Members
1st, Capt. C. F. Silvester
2d, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

Reading
2d, Corp. R. E. Gilman

Boyle Trophy
2d, Corp. R. E. Gilman

Individual Rapid Fire
1st, Capt. C. F. Silvester
2d, Lieut. C. O. H. Kayser

McAlpine Trophy
3d, N. J. State Team

Cruikshank Trophy
4th, 4th N. J. Infantry

71st Regiment Trophy
3d, 2d N. J. Infantry

Old Guard Match
1st, Zettler Rifle Club

N. Y. State Rifle Association Match
2d, Col. A. A. Tewes

Wingate
3d, Col. W. A. Tewes

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SPORTS ON THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

By Consul General Alban G. Snyder.

A LARGE amount of sporting goods of various classes is used on the Isthmus of Panama each year, and there is every reason to believe that as time passes and conditions become more settled quite a noticeable increase in many of these lines will follow. In this article the "Isthmus" is taken to mean the Canal Zone and the cities of Panama and Colon. Outside of this section little sports equipment is used and there is not likely to be any greatly increased demand in the near future.

From the beginning of construction days of the canal baseball has proved the most popular sport on the Isthmus. Even in the early days Panama and Colon had fairly good teams which played games with visiting American warships. Shortly after construction work began on the canal a baseball league was organized, composed of clubs from the terminal points and towns along the line, and this league has continued with varying degrees of success ever since.

When the towns along the line were abolished about a year ago, it was thought that the old baseball days were over. However, upon the arrival of the various United States Army regiments interest was revived, and last season the Isthmian League was reorganized with eight clubs to play for the governor's pennant. This league was composed of teams from Balboa and Administration on the Pacific side, Lincoln House and Cristobal on the Atlantic side, and the 5th Infantry, 10th Infantry, Fort Amador and Corozal. The season which ended last May with Balboa wining the pennant was one of the most successful in Isthmian baseball. There is now talk of a 12-club league for next season, composed of six civilian and six Army teams, and it has been suggested that the league be divided into two sections, the winners in each playing a series of games for the championship.

Baseball is confined largely to the American element on the canal, but it has also taken considerable hold on the natives, and scores of children are seen playing ball on every available spot in the city limits. The National Institute of Panama has a team, and several prominent stores have organized and equipped teams at their own expense which play under the names of these firms.

Next to baseball, tennis is probably the most popular game on the Isthmus. While the active season is about the same as for baseball—from January 1 to June 1—still, unlike baseball, it can be played and is played the year round.

The Isthmian Tennis Association is an organization consisting of eight clubs, with an active membership of 75 to 100. In addition to the association the Young Men's Christian Association owns several courts, bringing the number of those playing tennis up to between 150 and 200. The association holds five monthly tournaments in singles and doubles, in which only representatives of each club can enter, and five large tournaments open to all are also held. Twenty gold medals are given each year, valued at $90 to $100.

The association orders tennis goods for its members direct from the United States. The climate here is naturally hard on tennis rackets, and up to about a year ago considerable business was done in shipping rackets to the States for restringing. Now, however, nearly every member of the association restrings his own rackets and does it as well as it can be done in the factory, and the principal business in this connection at present is in the purchase of gut for this purpose.

Football was started several months ago and a few games played, but it is hardly reasonable to expect such a violent form of exercise to gain much headway in this climate.

Basketball and indoor baseball are played during the rainy season in the Young Men's Christian Association clubhouses on the Canal Zone, the season lasting from June 1 to December 31. Most of these clubhouses also have bowling alleys, on which tournaments are held from time to time. All supplies are ordered direct from the United States.

Cricket forms the chief amusement of the large West Indian colored element on the Isthmus, and huge crowds attend these games on Sundays and holidays. Cricket supplies are ordered from England direct as a general rule, although a few houses in Panama handle them to a small extent. Few, if any, of these supplies come from the United States.

Lack of interest and the difficulty in this country of constructing a suitable golf course and keeping it in proper condition have all worked against this game and prevented its being taken up on the

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Isthmus. Since the arrival of the Army contingent talk of constructing a course has been revived, and something definite may result therefrom in the near future.

Up to a short time ago little motorcycling was done and there were only a very few motorcycles on the Isthmus. An added interest was given to this form of amusement a few months ago by the organization of the Canal Zone Motorcycle Club, with headquarters at Ancon, C. Z. This club is growing rapidly and the members seem to take an active interest in its success. As employes of the Panama Canal get their merchandise in free of duty and at greatly reduced freight rates, the members all order their machines direct from the United States.

Only a few people own saddle horses in Panama, and this form of exercise has never been indulged in to any great extent, being confined chiefly to canal employes (such as the mounted police) who find it necessary in the performance of their duties.

While it is claimed that there is excellent deer, alligator, and bird shooting in the interior of Panama, the nature of the country and the hardships to be encountered are against its ever becoming very popular as a recreation. However, two gun clubs were organized on the Isthmus a few months ago—the Balboa Gun Club at Balboa and the Isthmian Trap and Rifle Club at Cristobal. These clubs have a membership numbering between forty and fifty and give promise of becoming very popular. Some fair scores have been made and a large amount of ammunition used.

As far as shotguns are concerned, however, only the cheaper grades of repeating and double-barreled guns are carried in stock by local dealers, and consequently a fair opportunity should exist for selling good-grade guns to the club members. Certainly the formation of these clubs will produce a demand for ammunition such as has never existed in this section before.

There is good fishing in the Bay of Panama, but up to the present time this sport has never been indulged in as a pastime to any great extent by Americans or the better class of Panamanians. Such fishing as has been done has been carried on almost wholly by the lower-class natives, who simply fish for the market, using nets or the crudest kind of hand lines. Tackle to meet these simple requirements is carried in stock by the local hardware dealers.

Since the completion of the Gatun Spillway some very fine tarpon fishing has developed at that place. People with experience in this kind of fishing claim that it will eventually rival the famous tarpon fishing of Florida. There has been some talk of organizing a tarpon club, and if it should materialize a demand for good fishing tackle will doubless follow.

There are splendid opportunities for motor boating and yachting in and around the Bay of Panama, but up to the present time little interest has been taken in the matter. The Balboa Yacht Club has been organized in the last few weeks, and a meeting called to ascertain the names of those desiring to purchase motor boats, yachts and canoes. It is proposed to adopt some plan for purchasing all of these boats from one company in the United States, in order to get the benefit of the best possible rates.

MARINE CORPS MATCHES AT WINTHROP.

The Marine Corps competition held down at Winthrop, Md., on the Marine Corps rifle range, came to a close on November 6, with the most important rifle match among the members of the corps, the Marine Corps divisional competition. This match is open to all enlisted men of the Marines, barring only distinguished riflemen. The courses are as follows: 200, 300 and 500 yards rapid fire, battle sight, ten shots; slow fire, ten shots at 300 yards, sitting or kneeling; slow fire, ten shots at 500, 600 and 1,000 yards, prone, with two sighting shots required at 600 and 1000 yards.

This course must be fired on successive days, giving a total possible score of 700.

Friday morning the match was begun with 100 competitors contesting for the individual honors, which consist of four gold, six silver, and eleven bronze medals. Any competitor winning either a gold, silver or bronze medal entitles him to one of the three credits for a distinguished marksman's medal. Officers of the corps are permitted to enter this competition; those officers who make a score equal to or better than that of an elisted man winning a class prize also receive a medal of that class.

At the end of the first day's shoot Corporal M. Fisher was leading with a score of 425 out of 450; Second Lieut. W. H. Rupertus was second, with 418; third, Corporal B. H. Corbett, 416. The weather was extremely chilly and the strong winds blowing across the range materially interfered with high scores being registered by many members whose knowledge of the shooting game was not so far advanced as was that of the more expert riflemen.

Saturday morning all possible contenders for first honors were on their mettle, striving to top the list at each range. Corporal M. Fisher continued his good shooting, and at the close of the 600-yard stage his score of 564 was seven points ahead of his nearest competitor, Private T. W. Wayble, with a score of 557; Sergeant G. S. Kase being third, with 555. The final stage at 1,000 yards was to be the deciding element. Corporal Fisher was one of the first to fire here, registering a score of 75 out of 100, giving him a total of 639 out of 700. Second Lieut. W. H. Rupertus, firing in a later relay, registered 87, making his total score 637. Private Wayble, a newcomer in the shooting game, who had been coming strong all morning, shot into the lead for first place by making 91 out of 100, giving him a total of 648. Sergt. G. S. Kase finished third with a total of 636.

The list of winners, with their totals, is as follows:

Gold medals—Private T. W. Wayble, score 648; Corporal M. Fisher, 639; Second Lieut. W. H. Rupertus, 637, and Sergt. G. S. Kase, 636.

Silver medals—Corporal B. H. Corbett, score 635; Corporal C. C. Terry, 634; Sergt. J. Lienhard, 634; Corporal R. N. Henshaw, 632; Gunnery Sergt. C. H. Haryley, 630, and Private C. C. Morley, 629.

Bronze medals—Second Lieut. H. L. Smith, score 626; Corporal O. Wiggs, 625; Corporal J. T. Abercrombie, 624; Private S. A. Moraski, 622; Capt. F. H. Wirgman, 622; Private H. Austin, 622; Private J. W. Lytle, 621; Gunnery Sergt. E. C. Nicholas, 620; Gunnery Sergt. R. Arnett, 619; Private J. C. Ferguson, 619; Private F. Rice, 618; Corporal C. Chambers, 614, and Sergt. J. P. Walsh, 612.

At the conclusion of the competitions the members of the Marine Corps rifle team squad, with the other members of the corps participating in the matches, were paraded before Maj. Gen. George Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps. General Barnett, before presenting the trophies and medals to the winners in the matches of the week, congratulated the members of the team representing the Marine Corps in the national matches of this year, complimenting them very highly on the creditable work performed during the past season and especially for the great fight which they put up in the national team match. The general laid particular stress on the duty of every Marine to become a good shot and stated that in the past five years the U. S. Marines had doubled their marksmanship qualifications, due entirely to steadfast purpose to become well trained with the weapon with which they are armed. His remarks were concluded with his thanks and appreciation of the Marines in the past marksmanship year. The trophies and medals were delivered to the winners following his remarks. The large handsome silver cup, presented by a former commandant of the corps, Maj. Gen. George F. Elliott, for annual competition between teams of eight enlisted men representing the various stations of the Marine Corps, was delivered by General Barnett to the captain of the team representing Port Royal, S. C., which won the competition this year. The winners in the Marine Corps divisional competition were also personally presented with their medals by General Barnett. Following this General Barnett inspected the rifle range and expressed himself as very much pleased with the equipment of the range and the progress made this year in marksmanship qualifications.

Lieut. C. B. Matthews, U. S. Marine Corps, the commanding officer at Winthrop, acted as executive officer of the matches. Lieut. R. S. Keyser was chief range officer. Lieutenant Rupertus statistical officer, and Lieutenants Parsons, Shuler and Brewster range officers.

NOT SO SERIOUS.

A Fearful Occurrence.

A gentleman farmer tells of a city lad who once worked for him. The lad was called one winter morning before dawn and told to harness the mule to the dearborn.

The lad was too lazy to light a lantern, and in the dark he didn't notice that one of the cows was in the stable with the mule. The farmer, impatient at the long delay, shouted from the house:

'Billy! Billy! What are you doing?"

"I can't get the collar over the mule's head," yelled back the boy. "His ears are frozen."—Collier's Weekly.

Forgotten Since.

The man had been haled before the magistrate on some trivial charge.

"Let me see," said the judge. "I know you. Are not you the man who was married in a cage of man-eating lions?"

"Yes, your honor," replied the culprit.

"Exciting, wasn't it?"

"Well," said the man judicially, "it was then."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Deadlier Than Usual.

"I understand that all the warring nations find that women are perfectly able to make shrapnel."

"I'll wager they make it in their own way, however. One cupful of gunpowder, one cupful of nitroglycerin, a pinch of fulminate, and so on."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Puttering Putter.

War Fan.—"Whad'de yuh think of von Hindenburg's drive?"

Golf Fan—"His drive is all right, but they say he's weak on the green."—University of Michigan Gargoyle.

Optimistic.

Sniper.—"I've knocked the spike orf of 'is bloomin' 'elmet—'e's took the top orf o' my bloomin' ear—and it's my shot next!"—London Opinion.

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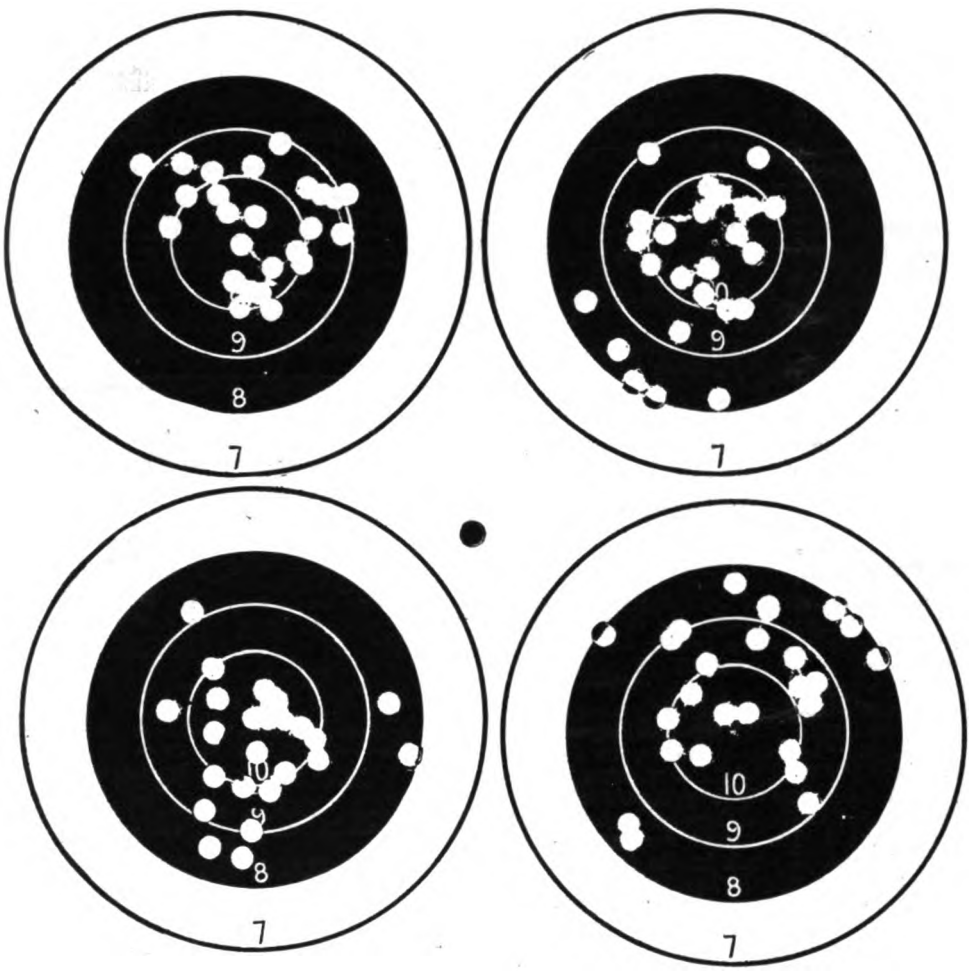
Olympic Pistol Scores.

The following scores were made by the Olympic Pistol Team during the week ending October 30, 1915:

Geo. Armstrong	242
Dr. J. D. Millikin	237
Geo. Kimball	233
R. Mills	229
W. F. Blasse	228
Total	1,169



Composite 25-shot scores of the four high men shooting in the official match of the Olympic Club.

The scores turned in by the remainder of the squad were as follows:

Linder	220
McVey	193
Pritchard	204
Randall	214
Rodgers	205

The club requires each man to shoot one match of 25 shots per week. The Pistol Team is getting down to business in earnest and will be heard from in the league matches.

The Rifle Team has eleven rifles and the members are beginning to show up well in practice. Scores of 197 and 198 are being turned in frequently by several members.

V. D. COUSINS.

Tales from Taunton.

Last week was a good one for both offhand and prone shooting in the Taunton Indoor Rifle Club and an improvement in scores was shown and more members got into the game. In the offhand team matches the Erifmirs had the high total, with 392, and Barden, of that team, was high for a single string, with 82.

In the prone individual shooting, Barden was also high, with a perfect score of 100, and Broadhurst was second, with one perfect target of 50 and a 49, for a total of 99.

The club is planning for its annual holiday shoot on Thanksgiving Day morning, and it is expected that an attractive program will be arranged by the executive officers. They are considering three events: A straight prone competition and a self-handicapping contest on the 75-foot range, and a two-man team reentry match on the 50-foot range. An attractive list of prizes will be offered and a large attendance is probable.

The results of the team matches and standing of the teams follow: Erifmirs, 392; Spring Brooks, 316; Centers, 389; Ninth Co., defaulted; Spanish War Veterans, 379; Highlands, 305; Echoes, 356; Winonas, 300; Wenimissetts, 335; Wampechos, 262 (four men).

TEAM STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pc.	Pts.
S. W. V.	3	0	1.000	1,138
Centers	3	0	1.000	1,131
Erifmirs	2	1	.666	1,137
Echoes	2	1	.666	1,036
Wampechos	2	1	.666	1,017
Highlands	1	2	.333	972
Winonas	1	2	.333	934
Wenimissetts	1	2	.333	746
Spring Brooks	0	3	.000	670
Ninth Co.	0	3	.000	399

P. C. TAYLOR.

Jeffersonians' Weekly Shoot.

J. T. Evans was high gun at the weekly shoot of Jefferson Rifle Club. A puffy wind caused low scores.

Nineteen members and three visitors were present.

There was a strong wind blowing in hard puffs from the rear, which necessitated constant changing of wind gauges and was accountable for low scores made by several of the shooters in all three classes.

R. C. Morefield, who led the club last week with 91 per cent, was "at sea" and his score card showed it. However, having the spartan instinct he turned it in.

The range was 800 yards again, and only one perfect score was turned in. This was made by H. F. Halstead on his first string—ten straight bull's-eyes, thus winning one of the club's gold "possible" medals. Whether conditions got him on his second string and he only scored 38.

Mrs. O. L. Garl, the only woman member of the club, shot one string kneeling, going out with 28, which is 56 per cent. Mrs. Garl is one of the famous women trap shooters of this country, a consistent pistol shot, and her shooting today shows she can become as good with the service rifle as she is with other arms by a little practice.

Next week the club will shoot at 600 yards, as it has been several weeks since this range was shot. The following week will be devoted to rapid fire.

The B Class medal went to Gen. F. Tchudy, who defeated G. A. O'Connell for lead by two points.

C Class was headed by G. E. Sanford. This is the third and last week he can have this medal as his score of 70 per cent graduates him into B Class, where he will have a hard fight to take the honors.

The club has decided that during the winter and until the days get longer one string will constitute the official score.

Darkness has interfered with the shooting of the second string many times and by making one string official it gives every member a chance to put this in under the same conditions as to light.

Members may shoot as many strings as they can get in, but the first will be counted as official until further notice.

Following scores were made:

J. T. Evans	45	46	91
J. F. Womelsdorf	42	48	90
H. F. Halstead	50	38	88
R. V. Mabry	42	44	86
Phifer Smith	42	44	86
J E. Russell	42	44	86
M. H. Jordan	43	43	86
A. F. De Funiak	41	43	84
O. L. Garl	43	40	83
F. Tchudy	38	41	79
G A. O'Connell	41	36	77
G. E. Sanford	35	35	70
Mrs. Garl	28	28	56
*O. G. Gresham	38	19	57
P. H. Rothpletz	26	28	54
R. C. Moorfield	28	21	49
M. D. Kirsch	22	15	37
J. A. Norman	15	21	36
*E. A. Robertson	12	10	22
*W. V. M. Robertson, Jr.	9	11	20

*Visitors.

Michigan State Rifle Association.

At a meeting of the M. S. R. A. held at the Detroit Rifle Range, September 21, 1915, the following officers were elected:

President, Maj. M. J. Phillips, Owosso; vice-president, Dr. Sanderson, Detroit; secretary, Oscar J. Reynolds, Owosso; treasurer, Capt. P. D. Foster, Ypsilanti; executive officer, Capt. R. P. Patterson, Sault Ste. Marie; additional members executive committee, Maj. Earl R. Stewart, Grand Rapids; Charles Fretz, Detroit; Lieut. N. P. Greedy, Big Rapids; John Rowett, Bessemer.

A committee appointed to prepare and arrange a schedule of matches for civilian rifle clubs: Dr. Sanderson, Detroit; Lieutenant Greedy, Big Rapids; Captain Calrk, Grand Rapids.

A committee composed of A. I. S. A. P. officers was instructed to prepare a schedule of indoor rifle matches by correspondence during the winter for civilian rifle clubs.

Maj. Earl R. Stewart, Dr. W. H. Honor and Lieutenant Wiesenhoefer appointed as a committee to procure a trophy to be shot for by members of the M. S. R. A. at the regular annual shoot.

Remington Arms Company Unchanged.

ARMS AND THE MAN has received the following letter from the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co., under date of November 6:

"In view of rumors which have gained circulation to the effect that this company has changed hands, we feel called upon to advise that the "Remington Arms Co., of Delaware," whose plant is located at Eddystone, Pa., and which was sold to the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Co., was merely a subsidiary company organized solely for the execution of a large order for military rifles. No sporting arms have been manufactured at that plant nor was there any intention to manufacture such. It was this plant only that was sold to the Midvale Company.

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WANTED—S. & W. .38, Model 1905, 6-inch barrel, target sights; Colt, Police Positive, .38, 4-inch barrel. Good condition or not wanted.
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L. V. S., 6 Williams Mill Road,
Atlanta, Ga.

The Remington Arms Works at Ilion, N. Y., the Union Metallic Cartridge Works and the new Remington Arms Works at Bridgeport, Conn., and the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Works at Windsor, Canada, have undergone no change whatever and none is contemplated. These works are still being conducted under the same name, same ownership and same management as heretofore."

This should set everybody straight on the subject, as it comes right from headquarters, and we are pleased to pass the information contained therein along to our readers.

Trap Shooting Youghiogheny Country Club.

Saturday afternoon was almost perfect for trapshooting, there being very little wind and everything favorable for good scores. J. W. Wilson was high man for the day, with 43 out of a possible 50, notwithstanding the fact that he was using a new gun for the first time. This gun is one of the famous "Charles Daly" foreign guns and is of the highest grade made, and was much admired by all present.

In the practice preceding the regular fifty-bird shoot, results were as follows:

Out of twenty-five birds shot at—Wilson 17; Cornelius, 19.

Second practice—Cornelius, 16; Wilson, 19.

Third practice—Scholl, 22; Staving, 13; Jones, 21; Sword, 14; Wilson, 18.

In the regular event, out of fifty birds shot at, the scores were as follows: Wilson, 43; Jones, 42; Scholl, 38; Staving, 33; Sword, 31; Cornelius, 25.

In a practice shoot following the regular shoot, the scores were as follows: Scholl, 17; Stavings, 18; Jones, 22; Sword, 16; Wilson, 20; Cornelius, 15.

A number of the regular shooters were away doing field shooting, which accounted for the small number present.

The next regular shoot at the Youghiogheny Country Club will likely be on Saturday, November 27.

Invitation of the Interstate Association.

Pittsburgh, Pa., November 15, 1915.

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

In accordance with a resolution adopted at their annual meeting of 1912, the directors of the Interstate Association would be pleased to have the president, or some duly accredited representative, of the several State Associations and prominent gun club organizations, attend their annual meeting in 1915 and give them the benefit of their views on trapshooting. Said meeting will be held on the second day of December, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Association with the Corporation Trust Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

Yours very truly,
THE INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION.
E. REED SHANER, *Secretary.*

Remington Arms-U. M. C. News Items.

At the Liberty (Ind.) Gun Club, recently, Walter Combs, shooting from 20 yards, won high amateur average with a score of 140 out of 150. He used Nitro Club shells as did W. Arwin, who, shooting from the same distance, took second honors, scoring 137 out of 150.

William Cross, of Camden, N. J., won the match for the Hineline Trophy. He broke 44 out of 50 targets shooting Nitro Club shells. This shoot was held over the traps of the Camden (N.J.) Shooting Association.

Peters Paragraphs.

At the tournament of the Birmingham Revolver Club, October 27-29, the Club Championship Trophy was won by Mr. O. L. Garl, shooting Peters .38 S. & W. Special Mid Range cartridges.

At Bloomington, Ill., Mr. Roy Gayle, of Lincoln, won high amateur and high general averages, 141 out of 150, with Peters shells. Mr. H. W. Cadwallader, also using the "P" brand, was high professional, 140 out of 150, and made high score in both the handicap and double target events, scoring 50 straight from 22 yards in the former and 23 out of twelve pair in the latter.

High professional average at Clinton, Iowa, October 31, was won by Mr. David Flannigan, 132 out of 150, with Peters shells.

High general average at Celina, Ohio, November 2, was won by Mr. C. A. Young. He broke 142 out of 150 with Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells.

At the Cincinnati Gun Club, November 7, Mr. Horace Bonser was high amateur and Mr. Rolla Heikes high professional, both breaking 98 out of 100 with Peters factory loaded shells. Mr. Harry J. Meyers was second amateur, 95, also using the "P" brand.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC., of ARMS AND THE MAN, published weekly at Washington, D. C. Required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

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E. J. MOFFETT,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of August, 1915

(Seal) CHARLES M. JONES,
Notary Public, D. C.

(My commission expires October 21, 1915.)

Form 3526.

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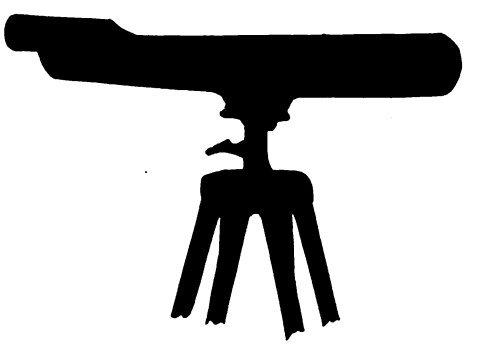

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Vol. LIX, No. 9 NOVEMBER 25, 1915

THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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IF ONE could ask all the foreigners who have made a study of institutions and social life in the United States, "What is, in your estimation, the weakest point of the American character?" it is likely that, seventy-five times out of a hundred, the answer would be: "A general carelessness in manners and social intercourse in all walks of life, which manifests itself mostly among the men."

It is a fact that young American men, whether at school or at home, do not seem, as a rule, to know what discipline means. Although in business they are certainly, as a class, very intelligent and enterprising, most of them fail to be sufficiently impressed with the sense of their responsibility. As long as they are in a subordinate position they frequently slight the work entrusted to them. From a purely social point of view, American men, both young and old, appear strangely deficient in manners; they show too often in everyday life a deplorable disregard of other people's welfare; and a great many of them behave in the presence of women in a way that does not give a high idea of their breeding. In the citizen, in the member of a community, the most casual observer notices evidences of the same spirit. Men as well as women display a tendency to rebel against city ordinances, traffic regulations, rules of any kind. On the other hand, officials who are invested with authority seem, also, not to be fully aware of the meaning of discipline, for large numbers of them put into practice the teaching of the Three Wise Monkeys of the East; see no evil, hear no evil!

We could fill many pages with quotations from travelers' diaries, sketches of American life, and the like, pointing to this condition of things. But instead, let us give a few instances that will set forth forcibly, if somewhat bluntly, the defects to which we refer. If the visitor from Europe rambles through an American city, he is amazed at the quantity of defaced street signs; at the untidiness of the parks; at the unclean sidewalks, littered with papers and fruit skins; he wonders at the sight of so many young men who smoke in waiting rooms or lobbies, when women are present; he is astonished by the multitude of pedestrians who tramp ruthlessly on the lawns of public gardens. Yet, children are taught to respect public property; notices forbidding to smoke, or to walk on the grass, are to be found everywhere; and receptacles for refuse are ubiquitous.

Strange to say, the average American, although he has grown accustomed to see such things occur day after day, year after year, under the eyes of policemen, guards, and other officials whose duty it is precisely to prevent such acts, will candidly admit that these are blemishes which impair the reputation of the people of the United States. If he is traveled, he will confess, further, that he was pleasantly impressed abroad by the absence of these disagreeable features; he was never rudely awakened there in the middle of the night by young fellows yelling, or brawling on their way home from the theater or a ball; he never saw crowds of men hanging about for hours near the saloons, while their wives were working hard at home; students carving their names on station seats or tables of public libraries; persons who think themselves gentlemen, and yet expectorate on sidewalks and stairs. And as regards courtesy toward the fair sex, what could be more sadly eloquent than the admission, by nearly every American, that in the United States a man is recognized as a foreigner simply by his way of saluting a woman?

Now, the above picture of the American man should lead to the conclusion that he is naturally selfish, rough, and hard-hearted. Nothing, however, could be farther from the truth. The American is, as a rule, generous towards all sufferers, faithful to his friends, kind to his children; it may be true that he makes the best husband on earth. The trouble with him is that, as a rule, he has had no training in discipline—for discipline means tidiness, poise, consideration of other people's rights, correctness in manners, and self-control.

To be sure, it may be objected that the instances given above do not refer to conditions of vital importance to a nation. We shall reply that the ills described there go a long way towards making life unpleasant. Not only do they constantly hurt the feeling of people of refined habits; but, by delaying the general refinement of the race, they threaten to keep this country, as far as manners are concerned, indefinitely upon the low level it undoubtedly now occupies, at least in the opinion of foreign critics.

But one can go further. It stands to reason that, sooner or later, carelessness is bound to bear its fruits. He who disregards habitually the rules set by the proper authorities is the father of a man who will be careless in family affairs, and the grandsire of one who will neglect his business interests. A foreigner remarked some time ago, that the phrase he heard most frequently in the United States during his travels was, "I don't care!" Well, "don't careism" has already deeper roots in this land than most people imagine. What has not, while shopping or applying at an office, been unable to get attention from the salesman or from the clerk, because the former was talking with a fellow employe, or the latter absorbed in perusing a paper. Or consider the mail-order business, which undeniably fails to give the public the same satisfaction as years ago. Mistakes are of daily occurrence and, almost always, are caused by the carelessness of youthful clerks in reading the orders or selecting the goods. Answers to queries addressed to railroads or steamship agencies, information bureaus, intelligence offices, are very often incomplete—rather than inaccurate—unless they have been dictated by managers or acting managers; they show that what is lacking in the clerk, is not knowledge, but thoroughness. Complaints about mistakes in shipping are much more numerous than complaints about the quality of goods shipped. And as regards machinery, articles of ready-made clothing, and objects sent to repair shops, it is obvious that, nearly fifty times out of a hundred, the goods are not properly inspected by the clerk who puts his "O.K." on the invoice. Lack of thoroughness has cost many thousand dollars to United States exporters, especially in South America. Careless selection of goods, bad shipping, and unpreparedness of commercial travelers have brought about numberless complaints in the southern hemisphere and induced many merchants or manufacturers, as consular reports indicate, to patronize German and French firms.

But American carelessness has still more serious consequences. Accidents occur and human beings are killed every year as a result of a lack of conscience in the fulfilment of duty—coupled with a distorted feeling of independence that prompts the employe to seek the enjoyment of "doing as he pleases" even though non-obedience to rules may jeopardize men's lives. It is a fact that here also the United States holds an unenviable record. Statistics prove that the proportion of accidents caused by automobiles exceeding the speed limit, railroad engineers or flagmen who disregard their orders, managers of excursion steamers who crowd their boats beyond the maximum allowed, is much higher in the United States than in any European country. The engineer who runs past the danger signal has experienced the same feeling of independence as when, a careless boy, he tramped past the "keep off the grass" notice. But the devil-may-care disposition that caused the childish prank has developed under favorable conditions, and lack of corrective influences, into criminal neglect.

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Many psychologists have asserted that the American is at his best when in a superior situation—that is to say, when he can give full play to his faculty for organizing, planning, and commanding. That is true; but, first, millions of Americans have to fill, at least temporarily, subordinate positions; to do more or less drudgery, and to obey. The real efficiency of the best organizers, managers, or foremen in the world is singularly attenuated if the men under them are careless or disobedient.

There is only one factor that can fully develop in the youth the qualities in which he is deficient, military discipline; and this cannot be obtained except by compulsory servce.

Twenty years ago, it was not possible to make the slightest allusion to the value of such an institution for this country without being branded as un-American—if not as insane. Not so today. Compulsory service can no more be said to be repellent to the Anglo-Saxon race, for it was seriously considered, even before the present war, in England; and an English colony, Australia, adopted it for its militia by the Act of 1909, which came into effect in 1911. It is not, however, our intention to dwell here on the value of such a service for the national defense; we shall examine it only as a moral force, as a character builder.

If we consider the male population of the United States as a whole, we are bound to notice exceptions to the circumstances described above. It is a well-known fact that in manners, respect toward their elders, and courtesy toward women, Southerns are more praiseworthy than the men of the other parts of the Union. But what we are saying of Southerns is also true of another class of men; for Americans, as well as visiting foreigners, are very often impressed by the fine appearance, the gentle ways, the politness of the Army and Navy officers they chance to meet as social functions. This is equally true of the cadets of West Point, Annapolis, land-grant colleges, and other public or private institutions of learning where military instruction is given and military discipline enforced. These two groups have much in common, if one considers the elements that help to build character. We are all well aware that family discipline is strong in the Southern States. Now, family discipline is generally in direct ratio to the military spirit of the population. For reasons that it would be out of place to discuss here, such a spirit has always existed, especially in the middle and upper classes, in that part of the Union. Long before the Civil War, the South was a nursery for prospective Regular Army officers. Do we need to recall the proportion of West Point graduates in the Confederate forces? At the present time, a large number of Southerners are ex-graduates of West Point or Annapolis, or ex-cadets of some military college, academy, or institute. And here we come upon the analogy with the other class of men to which we have alluded.

It is interesting to note that, while signs of growing carelessness on the part of clerks, foremen, and the like have been pointed out by the press, there has been an ever-increasing demand from business men and public institutions for ex-soldiers, and graduates of military academies. Indeed, as regards Regular Army men, this condition of things has been so marked in the last four or five years as to cause a falling off in the number of re-enlistments. This has been particularly noticeable in the Coast Artillery; electricians and other specialists in that branch of the service have been eagerly sought for by electric and other public untility companies, not solely because of the excellent training of these men, but also because they are considered "more reliable, conscientious, and thorough than civilians." It is a common thing in the Middle West, for instance, to see the most remunerative and most responsible positions occupied by graduates of military academies and colleges.

Furthermore, the value of military discipline and training for young men has been recognized by American educators, psychologists, and philosophers. Over seventy presidents or professors of universities and colleges have given a hearty, often enthusiastic, approval to the military camps for college students established in 1913 and 1914 by the War Department. Pointing to the lack of punctuality "which is a virtue practically unknown to the undergraduate," Prof. L. Cushing Prince, of Dickinson College, says: "Compulsory military drill in school and college would go far to remedy a serious defect in modern education." Such is the conclusion reached in a speech to students by the president of the Agricultural College of Utah, who, after enumerating the qualities developed in the youth by military discipline, declares them of inestimable value to a young man in whatever calling he may choose. According to the president of the Maryland Agricultural College, military training constitutes the best means of educating the mind "along a consistent line for the double purpose of clear thinking and effective practical work." Dr. Lyman Abbott is still more explicit. Addressing the students of the New York Military Academy, he went so far as to say: "Though I am a member of nearly every peace society in America, I am rapidly reaching the conclusion that a system of compulsory service for a limited term would be of incalculable benefit to the young men of America and to the country as a whole."

Dr. Abbott struck the right note. Unfortunately, the majority of Americans confound compulsory service with militarism; and the latter, in their eyes, represents an assemblage of drastic institutions wholly un-American and anti-democratic. We agree entirely with them if they abhor an order of things in which preparation for war seems to be the chief object of human activity; in which the military note predominates; in which the youngest second lieutenant at social functions, takes the precedence of a university president. Such an organization is not desirable; if this were necessary to improve the manners and character of the American youth, we would never advocate it, for the remedy would be far worse than the evil. But nothing of the kind is needed. It does not take years of barrack life or military drill to teach young men self-control, tidiness, respect for lawful authority, and all that is meant by "discipline."

On the other hand, there is no substitute for real Army service—even if the latter does not exceed a few months of actual presence under the colors. No system of National Guards, however developed, can take the place of Regular Army training. Should the whole male population of the United States drill as the guardsmen do today, there would be some improvement from the point of view of national defense; none at all from the standpoint of character building. Some people have advocated compulsory drill in schools. Such a training, however, should be an adjunct to, not a substitute for, regular compulsory service. Military drill in public schools has never proved a success in any country. France tried it in the 'seventies and 'eighties, and had to give it up. In Switzerland, where the military preparation of the youth has been carefully organized, it was found impossible to obtain any satisfactory results from compulsory drill, either at the grammar school, or during the years elapsing between the schooling period and the calling of young men to the colors for the regular military service.

In the United States, the land-grant colleges, where military drill is compulsory according to the prescriptions of the Morrill Act of 1862, do not give as good results, from the point of view of character training, as most private academies and State institutions which have voluntarily adopted a military organization, and where students are constantly in uniform and subjected to military discipline. If all boys' schools of the United States without exception could be run on the plan of military academies like St. John's School of New York State, the Culver Military Academy of Indiana, or the Virginia Military Institute, we would not now be advocating compulsory service as a character builder. But of course this is out of the question. However, a certain amount of military training in the grammar or high school is very desirable, and easily obtainable if confined to gymnastic or elementary soldier's work. Such training could be given to boys and girls alike, by the regular male or female teachers of each grade. As regards the moral building up of the youth, military sports of all kinds, such as drill, horseback riding, marching, camping, shooting, even wall scaling, are far ahead of other athletics because discipline is their essence; and the sterling qualities discipline inculcates, to quote again from Professor Prince's letter, "would do far more for the young manhood of the nation than the unbridled spirit of sport with its riot of professionalism and its excesses of one-sided development." Is it necessary to add that, if it be true, as the president of a great American college asserts, that there is but little real patriotism in this country, compulsory service should be, from this single standpoint, of the highest importance to the nation?

Along what lines could compulsory service be organized in this country? If we had only to deal with the necessities of national defense, the question could be easily answered. One would have simply to copy more or less completely the military institutions of Switzerland, which compel all able-bodied men to attend a recruit school for from forty to sixty days according to the arm of service, and, for several years afterward, to follow a sort of post-graduate course of eleven to fourteen days annually. This short term of service is sufficient in Switzerland, not only to constitute an extremely efficient milita force, but also to inculcate in young men a deep sense of discipline, because generations upon generations have been trained in this way. But it would not be reasonable to expect much moral benefit in the United States from so short a training, at least in the beginning. In Denmark men serve during the *förste üddanelse* (the period of first instruction) from 60 to 365 days, according to the branch of service. It seems that in America one could adopt a middle course between the Swiss and the Danish systems, as

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follows: First, a first instruction period of six months for all arms; and second, two revision periods of two weeks each. In the Cavalry and Artillery, men should attend three revision periods, but they would be discharged from the service one year sooner than the men of other branches of the Army.

In so far as age is concerned, it is necessary to depart from the rules generally admitted in Europe. In America young men enter business at an early age. They should not be handicapped by their military duties. Therefore they must attend the recruit school as soon as practicable after leaving the public school. On the other hand, owing to the large male population of the country, it would be useless to keep men for many years under the colors. An early training as recruits and an early discharge from military duty would be consistent with our requirement: the moral training of the man. Therefore the age at which men are liable for service might be determined as lying between 18 and 25 in the Active Army; between 26 and 30 in the Reserve (Cavalry and Artillery, 26 to 29).

Active Army men, except when in actual service, either in the first instruction period or a revision period, and all Reservists, would be summoned once a year, for one day, for administrative purposes, such as the revision of mobilization records, and inspection of clothing and accouterments. One of these convocations would take the place of an alarm, so as to train the men to respond quickly to a mobilization call. In case of mobilization, Reservists would complete the active formations, or form units of their own.

At the age of 30 (29 in Cavalry and Artillery), all men would receive their discharge. After this age they could not be mobilized except in case of extreme necessity and by special Act of Congress.

On the basis of a population of 94,000,000, the war strength of the United States would be over 7,000,000, according to the French or Swiss length of service. By the system we propose, it would be between four and five millions. And yet such an organization would be without doubt the lightest compulsory service in the world—all the more so since, again on account of the abundance of men, one could be liberal in respect to exemption from war service, and from even a certain amount of peace service, as regards, for instance, the only son of a widow, the eldest of two or more orphans, and the man in great straits who has a family to support. It is desirable from the viewpoint of character building to have young men serve six months in times of peace at the recruit schools; but it would be possible to be more lenient in case of war. Many men, not very strong physically, or who might be particularly worthy of consideration because of their family obligations, could be placed in a sort of auxiliary corps, or guard of communications, or at clerical duties at headquarters. Indeed, it might be very beneficial to the service to have the oldest class of Reservists employed more or less completely in this manner.

It has been said that compulsory service would entail tremendous expenditures, and cause an enormous increase in taxes. Such is not the case, for several reasons. The only permanent forces needed are the colonial garrisons. The total strength of the latter (the native regiment of Porto Rico not included) is, in round numbers, 16,800. Should compulsory service be extended to the Philippines, Hawaii, and Alaska, the above number could be reduced to a nucleus of officers, noncommissioned officers, and professional privates.

Outside of the colonial forces, the only permanent elements of the new Army would be the General Staff, the officer instructors, and the noncommissioned officer instructors, about 5,000 in all. Only permanent officers and noncommissioned officers (and the professional privates of the colonial forces) would receive the pay and be entitled to the pensions previously established for the Regular Army. Other officers, noncommissioned officers, and men, when called to a first instruction or revision period, or mobilized in case of war, or riots, would receive a "militia pay," on a much reduced scale, as in any country where service is compulsory. For instance, a nominal wage of 5 cents per day is amply sufficient for privates who, during their six months' service, would be clothed, fed, housed, and receive medical attendance free, and moreover have the benefits of military training.

The number of recruits called to the colors each year would not exceed, as a rule, 300,000. Figuring on the rate of the "militia pay," it would cost a great deal less to pay these 300,000 recruits for six months than 70,000 privates of the present United States Army for one year. Furthermore, since Federal appropriations for the National Guard would be suppressed, the Federal Government would save therefrom $2,000,000 a year. I do not contend that the new organization of the Army would be less expensive than the present one; all I wish to prove is that it would not be extravagantly expensive.

Although it is not possible to expound in this paper a complete scheme of military organization, I must, however, examine briefly some points which may be interesting to civilians.

First as to permanent instructors. Every country that adopts compulsory service for its militia is compelled to have a certain number of permanent officers and noncommissioned officers to constitute either a general staff or a corps of instructors and inspectors. In Norway, for a peace strength of 35,000 men, there are 848 permanent officers and 2,700 noncommissioned officers; while Switzerland, for about 23,000 men, has only 219 permanent officers and 47 noncommissioned officers (the latter being used as instructors for trumpeters and drummers). It would be possible, in the United States, to remain, so to speak, half way between the Norwegian and the Swiss methods. About 5,000 permanent instructors should be sufficient, for they could have, as assistants, Militia officers and noncommissioned officers detailed to the recruit schools for a short period immediately after their appointment.

Noncommissioned officers might be made from all graduates (except honor graduates) of educational institutions to which officers of the Army are details under the provision of Section 1225, Revised Statutes of the United States and the Acts of Congress amendatory thereof. They would be considered as graduates of noncommissioned schools, and appointed sergeants of Infantry at the time of their graduation from such institutions. The first period of instruction would be reduced for them to three months, which they should spend as sergeant instructors of Infantry.

Furthermore, young men between 17 and 18 years of age, who so desired, might enter a Federal noncommissioned officers' school for five months. The number of cadets in such schools would be determined each year by the needs of the service. Those passing the final examinations would be appointed sergeants in the different arms or branchs of service, and serve only one month, either the same year, or at any time during their service in the Active Army, as instructors at a first instruction period.

Here it would be possible to lessen the burden of service by using the "compensation system." For instance, the time spent in such schools should be deducted from the six months' service in what I have called the first instruction period. Again, sergeants who would volunteer to attend extra instruction periods as instructors, or to follow a post-graduate course at a Federal school of their arm, should receive their discharge one year earlier. By a judicious use of "compensations," noncommissioned officers and specialists could be thus induced to improve their own military instruction and therefore to become of greater value to the Army.

Militia officers would be appointed from honor graduates of "distinguished colleges" or "honor schools," as defined by the War Department. After examination, they would be appointed second lieutenants of Infantry. They would attend for two months, as instructors, a first instruction period, as soon as possible after their graduation. Between that time and their first revision period, they would follow a two months' course for officers at a Federal school for Infantry officers.

Again, young men between 17 and 18 years of age, who should pass a competitive examination for "cadet officers," might be sent to a Federal school for four months. They would attend immediately afterward, for two months, a first instruction period, as instructors, with the rank of "sergeant cadet officers." They would wear a special stripe and have the precedence of other sergeants of militia. At the end of this period they would receive their commission.

It is not possible to compensate, for officers, the duties of their rank by an earlier discharge. On the contrary, officers should be required to devote more time to their military duties than the other militiamen. Such a condition of things exists in all European countries which have no regular army. In Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, the rank of officer is eagerly sought for. There are social compensations in time of peace, as well as very material ones in war. Besides, it should be decided that the best positions in the Federal (if not State) service could be occupied only by men holding or having held a commission in the United States Militia.

The specialists who are so necessary in a modern army could be secured in a militia establishment by sending men to special schools or courses after an attendance of a few weeks at the first instruction period.

Permanent officers would be, as a rule, recruited from West Point. As instructors they should fill at maneuvers, and in case of war, the positions of battalion, regiment, or brigade commanders. Those belonging to the General Staff would, at all times, act as division and Army corps commanders. Militia officers might be appointed to all ranks except that of division or Army corps commander.

As regards the relation of the new Army to the different States,

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it must be observed that the militiamen might remain at the disposal of the Governor of their State in case of riots, public calamities, and ceremonies, like the National Guard of today. Besides, it is neither necessary nor desirable to suppress the existing National Guard organizations; provided they are self-supporting (or supported by their own State) in so far as their private expenses are concerned, and comply with the requirements of the new law. These units could be known as "late National Guard organizations." Due allowance could be made for the "question of sentiment," which is a legitimate one with regiments, some of which have had a glorious history. Although numbered according to their place in the series of Federal forces, they might retain their old number or designation in the National Guard. For instance: "20th Regiment of Infantry" ("7th New York"); or, in Louisiana, "40th Regiment Artillery ("Washington Artillery"). Men might serve in such organizations until they are 45 years old, provided they met the Federal physical requirements.

This rough draft of a new Army organization is only intended to show that it would be much easier than many people believe to establish in the United States a compulsory service without interfering to any serious extent with the economic life of the nation.

MODERN BULLETS IN WAR AND SPORT.

By C. Marsh Beadnell, F.C.S., Fleet-Surgeon, R. N.

THE general behavior of a spherical projectile, where the speeds are comparatively low, is paradoxical, and upsets all one's preconceived notions based on a consideration of the behavior of the elongated type; nevertheless, we cannot afford to ignore the spherical ones, and as their study should be of interest not only to the fighting man but to the vast army of golfers, the writer proposed to touch on it here in a general survey of projectiles.

Everyone knows that the surface of that much anathematised projectile, the golfball, is roughened or "nicked" in order, first, that it may be given rotation by the impact of the club; second, that the rotation so imparted may, by reaction with the air or ground, become converted into a translation of benefit to the player. Such conversion of rotation into translation occurs on impact with the ground, when, for instance, in playing on to the green the ball is given backward rotation to check any forward travel it may possess after its fall to the ground, or it may occur in the air when, for instance, the ball is "sliced," and so given about a vertical axis a clockwork rotation that causes it to swerve to the right.

Let us consider a specific case in the shape of the "topped" ball; this has been hit high up with the lower edge of the face of the club, with the result that a forward rotation about the horizontal axis at right angles to the line of flight has been engendered. Such a ball, as every tyro knows, "to his great discontent" immediately ducks and comes to the ground, whereas, on the air-cushion principle, it should soar in the air. Take, again, the "undercut" ball; this has been given a backward rotation about the same axis, and should, on the air-cushion principle, duck, but it rises; in fact, a modicum of undercut is the great secret of a long drive. The "sliced" ball is one that has clockwork rotation about a vertical axis, and it drifts, as we have seen, to the right, while the "pulled" ball with anti-clockwise rotation drifts to the left, both of which deviations should, on the air-cushion principle, be in the opposite direction.

If the bullet be so constructed that on impact with or during perforation of the tissues it readily alters in shape, it is called an "expansive" bullet. The term is unfortunate, since there is no expansion, but simply an enlargement of a minor diameter (usually that at right angles to the long diameter in the line of flight) at the expense of a major diameter (usually that at right angles to the long diameter in the line of flight) at the expense of a major diameter (usually the long diameter in the line of flight), and it would be more appropriate, seeing that the characteristic of such bullets is their ready deformation, to apply to them the term "deformative."

All unsheathed lead bullets fall within this category, but sheathed bullets themselves may be rendered deformative by various devices, principal among which are the following: The ogival end of the bullet is weakened by making longitudinal slits into the corresponding part of the sheath (split-nosed), or by hollowing it out (hollow-nosed), or by discontinuing it so that the lead nucleus is exposed (soft-nosed). Such bullets have sometimes, and quite erroneously, been called "dum-dum" bullets, and the misnomer has given rise to serious misunderstandings. The original deformative bullets were manufactured at Dum-Dum, and in some way or other the town became associated in the public mind with soft-nosed missiles only, and the fact that principally hard-nosed bullets were turned out at Dum-Dum was overlooked. During the Boer War much nonsense was written and talked about the alleged "explosive" bullets used by our then enemy. "The whole veldt," wrote one correspondent, "crackled with the noise of exploding bullets." Such misstatements arose, and indeed still arise, through ignorance of what constitutes such a bullet. An expansive bullet, as we have seen, is one that readily deforms, but the explosive bullet—which is, of course, only used in big-game shooting—contains a receptacle filled with an explosive. Penetration of the animal ignites a percussion fuse which detonates the charge, and this, bursting inside the animal, produces huge, cavernous wounds that are instantly fatal. The occasional pseudo-explosive effects of the hard-nosed bullet is almost certainly due to some eccentricity of flight or faulty structure.

The writer concludes with an extract from a lecture which he had the honor of delivering before the Physical Society at Guy's Hotel, prior to the outbreak of the war:

"One of the most modern bullets is the Spitz-Geschoss of the Germans, and it shows every indication of producing much less dangerous wounds than those made by its predecessor the 1888 Mauser. This pointed bullet has, so the Germans claim, most remarkable and favorable ballistic properties; for instance, at a range of 400 yards the height of its trajectory is only 11.75 inches, as compared with 28 inches for the Lee-Metford bullet. It is doubtful, however, whether this bullet has the same stability, and therefore accuracy, at long ranges as ours. The following table contrasts the two bullets for a range of 400 yards:

TABLE CONTRASTING THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN BULLETS.

No.	*German Spitz-Geschoss.*	*English Lee-Metford.*
1. Caliber, inches	0.315	0.311
2. Weight, grains	145	2.5
3. Muzzle velocity, foot-seconds	2909	2060
4. Striking velocity, 500 yards, foot-seconds	1712	1229
5. Striking velocity, 1,000 yards, foot-seconds	1039	886
6. Muzzle energy, foot-pounds	2916	203
7. Striking energy, 500 yards, foot-pounds	1009	724
8. Striking energy, 1,000 yards, foot-pounds	871	377
9. Height of a 400-yard trajectory:		
At 100 yards, inches	8.5	19
At 200 yards, inches	11.75	28
At 300 yards, inches	9.0	22

"The question as to which of these two bullets is the better from an all-round point of view will doubtless be settled by our experts after the sounding of the "cease fire;" but even if we assume, just for argument's sake, that it is the German, the importance of a foot or two in the height of a bullet's trajectory dwindles to insignificance when placed alongside the importance of the spirit of the man behind the bullet."—Engineering, London.

WHEN FIRST IN THE BIG WOODS.

ONE is not apt to forget his first experience in the big woods. There is something about a forest which takes possession of a novice soon after he has lost sight of the last well-defined road, or clearing. This something is not so easily described, but its influence is very potent. It begets, first, a feeling of utter loneliness, followed by a vague sort of apprehension that some mystery is working, that something strange is very likely to happen unless one is mighty careful.

This gradually grows upon the greenhorn until he becomes haunted by shadowy fears of he knows not what. He loses all ideas of time and of distances; an hour seems to be at least three hours, 100 yards about a mile, and, unless he has carefully attended to his course, he is liable to get lost before he is out of call of his last reliable mark. With some, this undefined feeling of scariness will speedily develop into a downright blue funk. Then the one desire is to get to some place bearing marks of the hand of man—anywhere out of those awful, silent trees.

And the peculiar influence of the woods is intensified as night draws on. The weather may be fair, there may be lunch, or birds, in the shooting coat, matches in the proper pocket, tobacco and pipe at hand; yet when the shadows begin to thicken, the novice wants to get from under those everlasting trees. No harm could possibly befall him if he just picked a good place, lit a small fire, broiled a bird, and passed the night where he was. But he thinks of that alternative with something akin to terror, and he lifts up his voice in earnest appeal for guidance. If he does not at once hear a reply, he blazes away with gun or rifle till somebody asnwers him. Ten to one his guide or his camp is not more than two rifle shots away, and if he is taken, in broad daylight, to the spot where he stood when he

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thought he was lost, he will hardly believe that the location is the correct one.

This awe of the woods is overcome after a few experiences, and their mysterious power then becomes their sweetest charm. When a man gets so trained that he can hunt regardless of the back track, can curl up like a wolf, if needs be, and sleep where night overtakes him, he has learned to love and to rightly appreciate the beauties of the solemn forest, its balmy odors, its marvelous peace and restfulness. The howl of a wolf, the bark of a fox, the hoot of an owl, the rustlings and rattlings of small creatures busy in the darkness, may thrill the novice, but they are merely a fitting lullaby to seasoned ears.—All Outdoors.

THE GERMAN AND BRITISH STATES OF MIND.

AN ARTICLE by John Galsworthy originally appearing in the Chicago Tribune possesses sufficient interest to justify its partial reproduction in ARMS AND THE MAN.

To talk about this horror, says Mr. Galsworthy, is like whispering in a hurricane. If one must whisper, let it be on the psychological aspect of the war, as it concerns Germany and England. White papers, grey books and so forth are only evidence of the national positions and states of mind behind diplomacy. Let me, then, take the national position and the state of mind of Germany first.

Germany arrived late on the European stage. She arrived when other powers, and notably Britain, had attained all the territorial expansion which their wildest dreams could desire. Germany is geographically pinched between races, the Slav and the Frank, and at sea the Briton, with whose spirits the Teuton spirit does not feel itself in accord. This geographical position, coupled with the hate left in France by the wresting of Alsace and Lorraine or, as the Germans would phrase it, the restoration of those provinces to Germany, inspired in Germany the feeling that for self-preservation she must be mighty in armament. She duly became so mighty as to infect every other country with fear of her intentions. Germany has, since her unification, developed a highly efficient and remarkable autocracy, and definite national ideals of life and culture, which she believes to be the best in the world. The military, bureaucratic, professional and journalistic circles in Germany, inheriting from Frederick the Great, Bismarck and other leading spirits, the philosophy that in international affairs "might is right," have sedulously fostered it in the people at large, together with a patriotism pervading every thought and action.

To bring these doctrines to full fruition the German nation has made for two generations great efforts and sacrifices, perfecting and consolidating a military, naval and social machine of stupendous power, the consciousness of which, to judge from demeanor and utterance, has filled all Germans with a sincere belief in their superiority to the rest of the world. Germany, moreover, has expanded commercially with a rapidity and success that might well turn the heads of any people.

To sum up: The modern German state of mind is, We were handicapped by our late arrival. We have a racial and philosophic conviction that we have as much, even more, right than those who happened to arrive before us to world empire and world leadership, and though we have no wish to disturb peace, we cannot afford to let anything endanger the full preservation of our national prosperity or hinder the full realization of our national dreams.

I hope this is a fair statement of the German position and state of mind—a position and state of mind based not on the usual quiet belief in their own country that all peoples feel but on a frank assumption of national superiority, to be asserted at all costs. Take for illustration the saying, not of an emperor or military bureaucrat, not even of a professor, but of the leading German poet, Gerhart Hauptmann: "Our victory will guarantee the perpetuation of the Teutonic races to the betterment of the world."

In a word, modern Germany is a throw-back to the epoch before the ideas of internationalism and democracy had established themselves; and so mighty and self-confident a throw-back, that she is in danger of dragging the whole world back with her to the point which in her present mood she believes to be the summit of the universe.

The British position and state of mind is more complicated. Britain is a very curious blend of aristocratic (not autocratic) and democratic feelings; a blend that absolutely cannot be understood by anyone who has not lived the English life from his birth up. Britain is and always has been extra-European, something strange to the other nations of Europe. This, and the fact that politically she is the oldest and most-settled western country, are the natural results of her being an island and having had the chance to develop for centuries at leisure, without foreign interruption, and attain a sort of common sense, live-and-let-live plane of existence. She has long had everything she wants, and cannot therefore claim any credit for not wishing to disturb the world. She is (because she has no reason to be anything else) fundamentally a peace-lover, fundamentally satisfied with things as they are, or, rather, were.

It is something of a rule (to which there are, of course, exceptions) that only when the well-being of a man or nation is guaranteed can one expect altruistic sentiment to come into play. By the accident of her position Britain has been able to begin to feel sentiment in the matter of world politics, to assume a championship of peace, of little nations, of the sanctity of treaties. And these assumptions have in turn reacted on the English till they really have a certain feeling for the weak, for their pledged word, and so forth. Let any man examine his friends and acquaintances and he will see precisely the same process going on, the same softening altruism progressing in those who have reached a certain point of security, such as has been reached among nations by Britain, and, more rapidly, by America. This state of mind in that curious country, Britain, has been and still is somewhat clouded to the outside gaze, by a fringe of noisy, imperialistic drum-beaters, who claim for her before the world precisely what the Germans now claim for Germany, that Britons are inherently superior to others, and are in fact what the Germans also think they are—God's own people! To men with any sense of humor and proportion, the claims are equally absurd. But these drum-beaters are less than ever typical of Britain. It may be taken as certain that no British Government could now wage a deliberately aggressive war in Europe and remain in office a day.

No British Government, for instance, would ever have received sufficient support to enable it to initiate an attack on Germany for the sake of destroying her growing commercial prosperity and naval power as Germans, with a naïve sincerity, believe. Britain, as a whole, has neither fear nor jealousy of German commerce; she has arrived at a point of wisdom or unwisdom which believes that commerce best takes care of itself, and before this war began anti-German feeling in Britain, apart from a certain mutual dislike of each other's manners, dated only from the initiation of the German naval policy, and was due to the genuine fear that Germany intended in the long run to attack. Whether or no Germany was acting with that view, or merely, as she said, to safeguard her commerce from attacks that would most assuredly never have been made on it, is now an academic question which can be left to those whom it amuses.

If Germany had not declared war on France, but had waited without offensive movement for an attack on the Franco-German border, Britain would now be neutral. I have no authority for this statement, but it is my deliberate conviction. For, in such circumstances, the British Government, even if so inclined, would not have received a mandate from Parliament, and most surely not from the electors of Parliament. This is one of the many points on which Germany cannot understand Britain. German Ministers are responsible to their Emperor. British Ministers are responsible to Parliament and the electors of Parliament. In Germany there is no connection whatever between the arbiters of national policy and the nation; in Britain there is through Parliament *a very real* connection; so real that our diplomacy in this crisis was even obliged to take a certain tentative character; apparently mistaken, in Germany—where no such check on diplomacy exists—for chicanery. The fact is, democracy and autocracy cannot lie down together, and whenever they try there is misunderstanding to the point of disaster.

When the thunderbolt of the Austrian demand on Serbia was discharged from the blue, the very last thing Britain was thinking about was a European war. The suggestion that she cooked up this devilish hash secretly is the final word in fantasy. The deciding factor for Britain was, without any question whatever, the violation of Belgium's neutrality—one of the most cynical and dire blunders ever made by any nation; and the fact that, through the violation Britain's friend, France, was hit below the belt. The profound disbelief with which this simple reason for British intervention has been received in Germany is but another proof of the impossibility that modern Germany finds in understanding modern Britain. They have got on to different planes of ethical thought. Modern German thought says in effect: "What! You went into this great war for the sake of a broken treaty—a mere scrap of torn-up paper—because you considered your honor involved? Oh! no! You know perfectly well that if it had suited you, as we thought it suited us, you, too, would have broken that treaty. Might is right! Self-assertion is paramount. One must hack one's way through! Circumstances have given you the chance of your life to destroy us whom you have been longing to destroy ever since we began building our fleet. Hypocrite! Treacherous hypocrite!"

(*Continued on page* 172.)

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GERMAN SUBSTITUTED FOODS.

SOMETHING instructive regarding the condition of things in Germany may always be learned by a study of the advertisements in a widely circulated newspaper like the Berliner Tageblatt. Let us take the advertisements as we meet them. A wholesale dealer in Frankfort-on-the-Main wants large consignments of wooden boot soles. He will pay cash for immediate delivery. The presumption is that leather soles are growing scarce.

One is surprised at the number of substitutes (Ersatz) offered for sale. Artificial jam and marmalade are frequently advertised. A "chemical factory" in Dresden offers to supply fifteen tons of the stuff every week, and seeks travelers to push it. We are not told what artificial jam is. A substitute for "whipped cream" is advertised by another chemical factory in Berlin. The sale of the real cream is forbidden.

When the war broke out beans roasted in a certain way with coffee were largely used as a substitute for coffee. Making a virtue of necessity, the German dealers pointed out how neurotic people might drink a decoction of bean coffee without ill effects. Now we have a substitute for bean coffee—beans being no longer procurable—called "Krieg-kornfranck." A pound packet of it costs only 6d., and it is highly recommended as "going far" and as very cheap. "It is incumbent on us all to be economical," says the advertiser.

"Gondar" cheese, made of skimmed milk, is a substitute for real cheese. One dealer advertises fifty tons of it. It is slightly flat and crushed, a defect which enables him to offer it at 7d. a pound. Gondar cheese, we are told, is excellent for working people and the poorer classes generally, as it has quite a cheesy taste. We have a substitute for oil for polishing oak floors. It is not oil at all, but it gives a high polish. The same dealer advertises substitutes for glycerine and other household oils.

The pity of advertising in Germany a cheap substitute for beer! And yet this is what "Kulmet" professes to be. There is no alcohol in it. It has a pleasant reminiscent taste of malt, and is the color of the best Munich beer.

PUTTING UP YOUR WINTER TENT.

A GOOD suggestion for erecting a tent in winter is that instead of using a rope ridge it should be set with a rope between two trees, or supported on forked sticks, and the tapes along the ridge should be tied to this pole. If the tent has no tapes, run the pole through the tent from end to end and support it at each extremity with a forked pole. Better still are two forked poles at each end, the bottoms of which are spread far apart.

When the tent sags it can be tightened by drawing the bottoms close together and thus raising the ridge. Poles spread apart in this way also add much to the stability of the tent in a wind. While this method requires five poles instead of three, it is nevertheless the best way to erect an A tent. It will be difficult to drive stakes in winter, but logs to which the ropes may be tied will serve nearly as well.

FORM.

FORM or "mannerism" in shooting, golf, and other sports and pastimes always comes up for a good deal of serious and eager discussion among their respective devotees. In a certain well-known British journal, whole pages were devoted not long ago to the momentous question of whether the gunner, in shooting at the butts, should have his left hand as near the muzzle as he can reach, or have it grasping the fore-end of his weapon. It appears that the former method was adopted by Lord Walsingham, the notable sportsman, who is authentically credited with the unique performance of killing 1,056 grouse in the course of a single day.

Among living exponents of the style of having the forward hand fully extended is his Majesty the King, who is popularly accorded one of the leading places among the most skilful and adroit of living game-shots. This manner of presenting the gun has also received the benison of such widely acknowledged authorities as Sir R. P. Galway, and the late Mr. Stuart Wortley; and the instructors in a number of shooting schools seem disposed to insist upon it, so far as concerns tyros who have not yet formed any particular habit.

There is no inherent virtue, however, in this mode of holding the weapon, and every sportman will be well advised to adopt the method that suits him best. The most approved form for each person is that which he finds easiest and most natural. In our early school days we were enjoined to keep the first two fingers straight and stiff while holding the pen. That style we found irksome and awkward, and as soon as we were at liberty to do so we abandoned it forever. It is a grave mistake to cultivate a habit, whether it involves writing or shooting, that is at absolute variance with one's personal pecularities.

BETTER RIFLE STOCKS POSSIBLE.

RIFLEMEN are becoming more critical about the fit of their rifles, the length and shape of the stock, height of comb, and general balance, said an exchange recently. Once the hunter seemed to be satisfied with any sort of a clubby piece of wood that might be attached to a true-shooting barrel, but now he requires the same clever workmanship in the construction of his rifle that he demands of his shotgun maker. There never was any warrant for 13-inch rifle stocks or the little crescent-shaped abomination called a rifle butt.

Rifle stocks now in favor are of practically the same length and shape as those attached to shotguns, with comb of such height and shape as to bring the eye and sights into instant alignment when the butt strikes the shoulder. With such a weapon the hunter can cover his game and fire with the same celerity as with a shotgun, and running game has little better chance to escape than if it were standing broadside.

SOME SENSIBLE SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE proper sort of gunner the winter care of the outfit is a labor of love rather than a task; nor is it a waste of time from the most practical point of view, for painstaking care of any article is bound to double its useful life, and in the case of your shooting clothes and boots will probably save you from wetting and consequent colds, or from the more irritating experience of losing shots subsequent to the catching of briars or twigs in some convenient tear, "All Outdoors" offers some practical advice on this subject which is applicable to all those who spend even a modicum of time in the woods.

If the heels of the shoes are run over, have them straightened; look well to the seams and have broken hooks replaced. Throw away tattered shoelaces and substitute new ones. And above all, don't put the shoes away muddy and dry as a bone. Clean them well and rub soles and uppers as full of grease as they will hold.

But beware of rats and mice when you put away such dainties as hunting shoes soaked in tallow. Look out for the moths, too, when you put away the shooting coat. Sew that buckle back upon the leggings and oil the straps everywhere. Look over the trousers for tears and strained seams. Buttons may be loose on the coat, and pockets require looking after. Look to the shell pouches in the shooting vest.

In a word, put everything into apple-pie order as though you expected to wear it to a ball, and when occasion does come to put the togs on again you will be mightily pleased at the neatness and order in which you find your outfit.

THE UNEXPECTED.

By M. E. Buhler.

One mocked at death, for being strong of limb
And fearless, death no terrors had for him:
"From out my course I shall not move a jot,
Let him approach at will; I fear him not!"

Yet, when the conqueror whom he thought to meet
As man meets man, erect upon his feet,
Came creeping in long twilight shadows, he
Fell on his knees and writhed in agony.

Another, not self-confident but frail,
Feared death from his youth upward; e'en would quail
At every shadow which upon his path
Seemed pointing toward him in its somber wrath.

Yet, when death came, not wrapped in lengthened gloom
As all life long this man expected doom,
But sudden in the sunlight, not a trace
Of fear remained; he met him face to face.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.
EVERY THURSDAY

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Associate Editor
ASHMUN BROWN

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That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

WORKING TO THE SAME END.

Because the National Guard Association, in session at San Francisco, declined to approve, by resolution, that part of Secretary Garrison's program for preparedness that provides for the creation of the Continental Army, newspaper comment generally has indicated that the Association is arrayed against the Secretary's plan. There is no justification for this view. A reading of the resolutions which were adopted show clearly that in most things the Association is in accord with the Secretary.

The opinion of the National Guard Association, as reflected in the resolutions, appears to be that preparedness can best be achieved by increasing and developing the Army and National Guard. And increasing and developing the Army and the National Guard are policies to which Secretary Garrison has given his hearty approval.

It is further apparent that Secretary Garrison and the Association are in accord in thinking that maximum results cannot be achieved unless the Federal Government has broader authority over citizen soldiery. Secretary Garrison's remedy for that is to create a body of continentals, wholly under Federal control; the Association's remedy is to amend the constitution so that Federal authority over the one existing body of citizen soldiery, the National Guard, may be enlarged. Sound argument may be found in support of either remedy.

The difference is one of detail. The Secretary and the National Guard Association in reality are laboring to the same end. As the campaign before Congress during the coming winter develops this fact will be patent to all.

SHOCKING THE NATIONS.

It is all too true that humor, in this democratic republic of ours, is not a political asset. The history of the country contains many notable instances of where an otherwise brilliant statesman has been cut short in his career because he unfortunately acquired a reputation as a humorist. It is no wonder, then, that the average ambitious politician, in his eagerness to avoid such a reputation, loses that most precious quality, a sense of humor.

Such a politician, it develops, is that estimable gentleman, the Hon. Claude Kitchin, of Scotland Neck, N. C., who, by reason of seniority, is to be the nominal leader of the Democratic majority in the coming Congress. Mr. Kitchin has let it be known that he is perfectly willing to lead the Democracy in the matter of certain legislation, but that his conscience demands that he oppose the administration's preparedness program. Mr. Kitchin's views on preparedness are of a piece with the views of the late Mr. Bryan, his idol and his ideal.

To emphasize his devotion to the peerless one, Mr. Kitchin has been indulging in a riot of language denunciatory of a preparedness program. In a statement printed last Sunday he asserted that the modest military legislation put forward by the administration will "shock the world" and it will cause the nations of Europe "so to fear the military power of this nation" that our great opportunity to be the peacemaker will be lost.

The picture he conjures up of the Kaiser, Kitchener and Joffre a-tremble at the mighty military force arising in the Western world is edifying. How they must quail at the thought of the standing Army of the United States being expanded to the stupendous number of 125,000 men, almost 10 per cent the size of any one of a dozen different armies now operating in Europe, and not quite half the size of the Swiss army!

How truly fearful they are of the growth of a militarism that asks 133,000 men a year—out of a total population of 100,000,000—to please come in and receive such military training as can be given them in two months. Verily, as Mr. Kitchin remarks, they must be terrified at such an exhibition of the military spirit.

Still, there are some of us who are brutal enough to be in favor of shocking the European powers to this extent at least, even though that shock disquiets them more than the minor shocks to which they have been subjected during the past fifteen months. At the same time, in order to contribute to the gaiety of the nation, we hope that Mr. Kitchin will continue his present line of talk. It is diverting.

THE HANDICAP OF IGNORANCE.

Addressing the Missouri Society in Washington on November 13, Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, gave utterance, as reported by the *Washington Star*, to this thought:

"Instead of a large standing Army, or a group of men animated by the military spirit, with a few officers and many men as their serfs, could we not have a true citizen soldiery? . . . I can see many men under such a system being trained in other than military ways during four years of service. Why couldn't those trained soldiers be taught trades at the same time? As it is now three years are spent to make mere feudal serfs to some West Point graduate."

Emanating from some blatherskite of a soap-box orator, there would be nothing surprising in remarks such as these. They are the stock preachments of the I. W. W. and other anarchistic organizations. But proceedings from an officer of the Government next in rank to a Cabinet officer they are truly amazing.

The gross ignorance manifested by Mr. Post in this speech, the absurdity of his suggestion of "teaching trades" in the Army when his own friends of the labor unions would be the first to resent this undermining of their apprentice system, may be passed over; but when he insults the enlisted men of the Army as he does, common decency demands that he be called to account.

Many States have passed laws for the protection of the uniform. The Government demands that due respect shall be observed toward the uniform. And yet we have here the spectacle of one of the highest officers of the Government in a public speech sneering at that uniform as the badge of a serf.

From what source Mr. Post obtains his ideas of the Army and the men who compose it, ARMS AND THE MAN does not know, and does not care. Neither does it know what combination of political accidents Mr. Post happens to be occupying an office for which he is manifestly unfitted. No President, of course, can know all about every man who is put up to him for appointment as Assistant Secretary of an executive department; he has to depend on his advisers. Here, it is plain, is a case where his advisers were false to him and false to the country.

The incident, coming as it does at a time when the administration,

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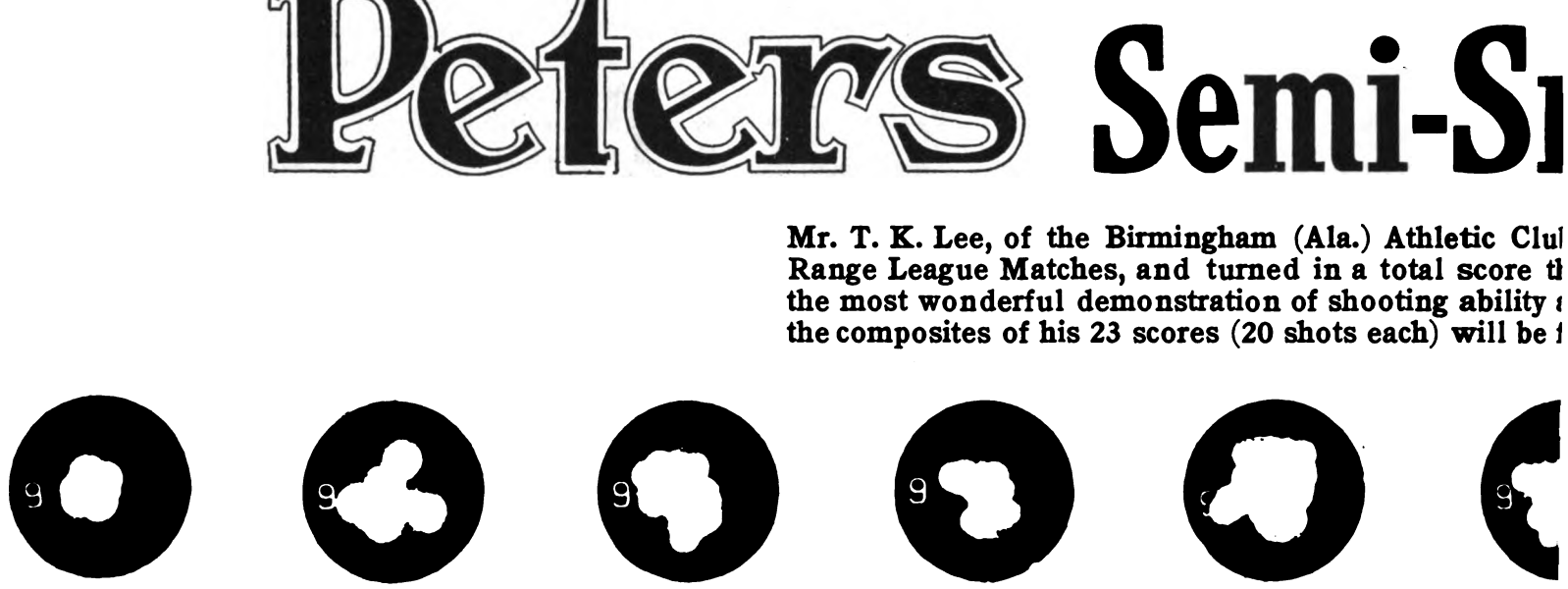

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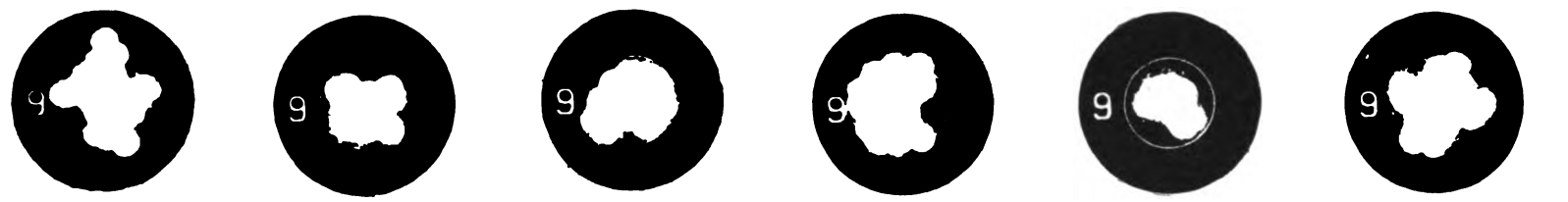

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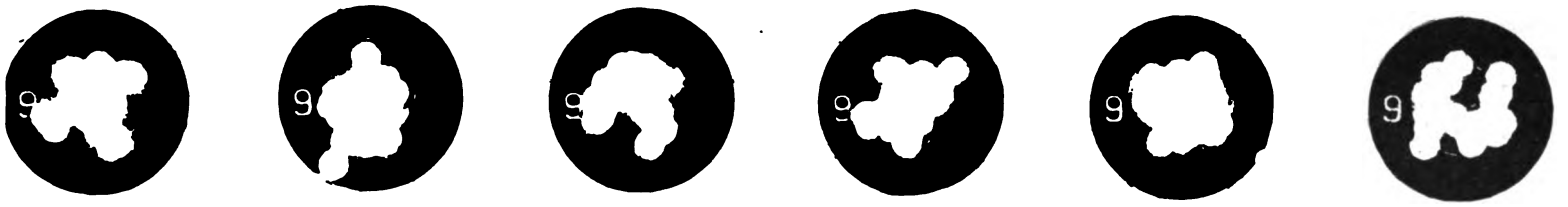

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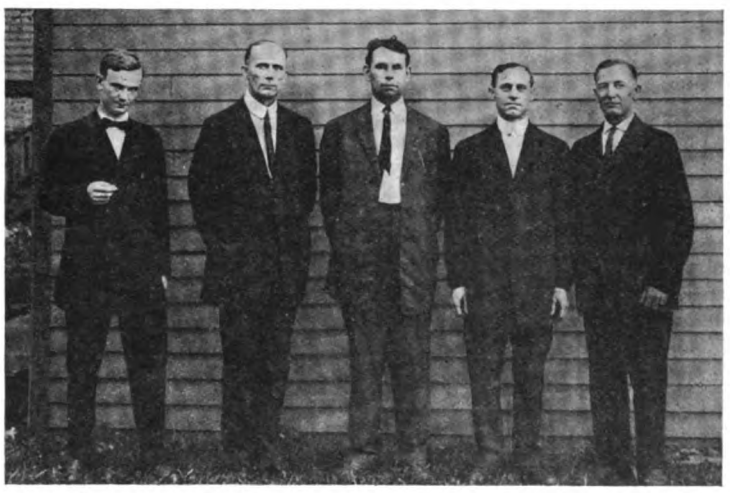

PETERS RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB TEAM

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out of a profound conviction of the need, is striving manfully to bring about a condition of preparedness for national defense, illustrates the handicap it must overcome. A certain degree of ignorance may be expected in the public at large; but ignorance in the Government's own household, and particularly ignorance coupled with malignance and untruthfulness, is not to be borne.

The people of this country have a right to look to their public officers as exemplars of patriotism. They have a right to expect that no man who lacks respect for the national institutions shall be placed in authority in one of those institutions. Mr. Post manifestly is misplaced. If he has not the decency voluntarily to separate himself from an administration with which he so plainly is out of harmony, true patriotism would be served by his summary dismissal.

THE GERMAN AND BRITISH STATES OF MIND.

(*Continued from page* 167.)

That is the perfectly sincere belief of modern German thought. If I am any judge whatever, if I have psychological insight at all into the life, thought and feeling in my own country, I say unreservedly that this belief is an entire misconception not of every individual Briton—by no means—but of the vast majority of Britons, that is to say, of collective modern British thought; and collective modern British thought does, in a way that Germans apparently cannot understand, govern British policy. However unfavorable to Britain the circumstances of combinations might have been, I feel certain she would have gone to war with Germany over the violation of that little country's guaranteed neutrality, and the foul blow it dealt to a friend. I say it, as a hater of war, a despiser of war—*there was nothing else to do!* A treaty is a treaty; honor is honor! Whatever our past, and like all nations we have done some pretty bad things, we do not now indorse this modern German philosophy "Might is right." That common little expression, "Playing the game," has come to have a real significance in our country; come to be recognized as a standard, more or less perfectly observed, in every class.

The phrase expresses in minimum terms—and it is our national genius to minimize the expression of everything, in direct contrast to the national genius of Germany, which is to maximize the expression of everything—the phrase expresses, I say, a real national philosophy. Judging from two recent instances—the restrained behavior of American troops fired on by civilians at the occupation of Vera Cruz, and the honorable repudiation by the American Government of a doubtful position over the Panama Canal duties—it has become also the national philosophy of America. Neither England nor America has any right to claim credit for having this national philosophy; nor must it be taken as one that governs their conduct in relation to races that they esteem inferior.[1]

Thus, so far as Britain is concerned, this war is a struggle between two main states of mind; one taking rise in an autocratically governed country; the other in a country that grows day by day more democratic; one based on naked self-expression, the other on recognition of others besides self. The Germans have qualities of which we British might be proud, just as we have qualities of which the Germans might be proud; but, in so far at all events as European politics are concerned, the two peoples are heading in opposite directions. In Germany ends justify means; in England they do not. There never has been, and is not now, any way of reconciling those hostile states of mind; and now that they have come to grips, the one has got to eat the other.

In the eyes of modern Germany we are apparently a decadent people, riddled by liberty, sloth, sentiment, selfishness, and Pharisaism. and for all that very dangerous or we should not be so hated.

In our eyes the Germans have given their souls into the charge of a tyrannous machine; and have become thereby both domineering and servile, and dangerous to the liberties of others. The bitterness between us is the bitterness of strong peoples, each serving with all its might an irreconcilably different ideal of existence.

There are individual Germans—I know some—to whom this "Might is right" doctrine, militarism, culture by rule of iron, and raw nationalist patriotism are abhorrent. There are individual Britons—I know some—who believe in these things, hate democracy and despise altruism. A few swallows make no summer. The main currents and divergences are plain. And the crash has come.

[1]Here is, perhaps, the point of reconciliation between the British and the German national philosophy. They both believe that "Might is right" in connection with inferior races; but Germany includes in that expression the whole world. Britain no longer does so.

So far as Britain was concerned, the violation of Belgium's neutrality made intervention in this war a terrible matter of course. But the general conflagration seems to have been inherent in the state of perpetual fever that hangs over countries armed to the teeth and controlled by despotic bureaucracies. I believe it to be in truth a case of the spontaneous combustion of an atmosphere sulphurous for years, and at last overcharged.

In justice to Germany, there is in her attitude a real element of fear for her position, wedged in between strong allied powers. But she has done her best for years by what, in our deplorable way of minimizing, we should call "gas," to disguise this fear from the world. She should not now be hurt that others do not credit her with an anxiety which has played no small part in precipitating this most ghastly conflict. A queer mixture of arrogance and nerves has done the job. And what a job! What a damnable job!

A WORTHY DISCOURSE ON PREPAREDNESS.

IN St. Mary's Episcopal Church, at Emmorton, Md., a suburb of Baltimore, the Rev. W. A. Crawford-Frost preached last Sunday a sermon on preparedness, which should be repeated in every church of whatever denomination throughout the United States. His discourse shows a grasp of the situation, a foresight and knowledge of the subject which, unfortunately, is not given to all those who control, even in a large degree, the sentiment of their locality.

Taking as his text the verse from St. Luke xi "When a strong man armed keepeth his palace his goods are in peace, but when a stronger than he shall come upon him and overcome him, he taketh from him all his armor wherein he trusted and divideth his spoils," Mr. Crawford-Frost said, in part:

"Who spoke these words? Was it some blood-thirsty warrior of the Old Testament? Was it some jingo of the conquering Roman Empire? No. These words were spoken by the Prince of Peace Himself. To no one was war more abhorrent than to Him, or life more sacred. He gave His life that peace should be upon the earth, and goodwill reign among men, yet in our text He indorsed armed preparation against war. Surely the Prince of Peace ought to know best about the conditions necessary to maintain peace, and we ought to be willing to accept his word on the subject.

"There have been some few persons recently who dared to criticize the President of the United States for quoting from Ezekiel to justify his attitude on the necessity for increasing the defenses of this country. They say that he is appealing to the spirit of the Old Testament rather than the New, but the President does not need to quote from the Old Testament to justify his position; he has the indorsement of Christ Himself. It is plain and unambiguous; so long as an individual is strong and prepared to defend his palace his goods are in peace, but, if he is not as strong and well prepared as his enemy, then he is likely to be overcome and his armor taken from him and his treasures divided up as spoils. If Christ's statement is true of a single individual, how much more widely and significantly and vitally is it true of the millions of individuals who collectively form a nation!

"I know that Christ told St. Peter to put up his sword when the apostle smote off the ear of the High Priest's servant. That was a particular instance. Our text is a general statement. I know that Christ said that nations which live by the sword shall perish by the sword. The United States does not live by the sword, and nobody wants it to do so. It lives by education, commerce and industry, but, according to our text, it ought to be strong and well armed if it is to maintain its goods in peace. Surely our former Secretary of State, who has lectured so frequently and acceptably and profitably on the Prince of Peace, ought to be willing to accept the word of the Prince of Peace.

"There are some who will say that our Lord's words applied to the times in which he lived and that they are not applicable today but a moment's reflection will show that they are as true now as they ever were, for the wars of Christ's time were mere child's play compared to the holocaust of slaughter that is now devastating Europe.

"What better example of the truth of our text could you have than the case of Belgium? She had her forts wherein she trusted. They were the best she could get; and for many long years her goods were in peace; but when, in the course of time, her preparations were relatively insufficient, a stronger than she came upon her—namely, Germany—whose big guns were stronger than her forts, and the invader overcame her and took from her the armor wherein she trusted and has been ever since dividing the spols.

"This country must be adequately prepared, not only to preserve her goods in peace from the attacks of invaders who may descend upon her shores, but from incendiaries and dynamiters, who are

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plotting destruction within her borders. This is a neutral country and both sides, Austro-Germans and Entente Allies, have a right to seek munitions here, and the manufacturers who attempt to supply the demand have a right to be protected in their work, no matter which side they are supplying.

"That they have a legal right to make munitions no one can question. That they have a moral right may be doubted by some, but equally well defended by others. If it is argued that munitions are to destroy life, it can be contended with equal truth that each side gets them to prevent the other from destroying life.

"Our text seems to imply that the ideal conditions for peace would be those in which the defensive nations would be amply armed and the aggressive insufficiently so. Accordingly, our text would favor armament sufficient for defense and insufficient for aggression, but we should be amply prepared not only against attacks from without but against lawlessness within. If our Federal Secret Service is not sufficient, let us double it, treble it; if necessary, quadruple it, but, no matter what it costs, in men or money, law and order should be preserved in this country."

SHOOTING DUCKS IN THE MARSHES.

THE man in the bow of the pirogue buried his paddle in the phosphorescent waters of Chef Menteur, one of the deep waterways intersecting the marshlands of Louisiana between English Lookout and New Orleans, and sent the frail craft dancing out into the night. A million radiant bubbles chased each other in the wake of the craft. Through the gloom came the voice of the man in the stern as he, too, bent to his work. "Say, how far do we go in this coffin?" "Five miles up the ditch alongside the railroad, then we carry across the tracks and paddle three more; that's all." was the reply. The big man in the stern—he weighed more than 200 pounds—ceased paddling for a moment as though about to protest, but evidently changing his mind, plied his blade with a vigor that made the dugout (for pirogue is only the local and somewhat glorified name for a canoe hollowed from a cypress or cedar log) fairly leap on the dark surface of the stream: Sitting cross-legged and putting in a steady stroke, they reached the railroad bridge and the turn into the ditch was made as a freight train rumbled ponderously by, the fireman bathed in a cheery glow as he fed the yawning furnace of the mogul engine. "Two forty-five," commented the man in the bow as he read his watch by the light from the engine. "We should be there and have the decoys out long before daybreak."

The pair of mallards in their wicker cage almost between the knees of the speaker muttered something in their own language as though they knew the tongue of humans and were aware they were being mentioned. Thy were cripples nursed back to health to lure their kindred to destruction. The freight train disappeared in the distance, leaving a ruddy wake long after the roar of the wheels had ceased and the lights of the camp went black as the high reeds on the bank intervened, leaving the ditch in darkness complete. The man in the stern of the pirogue had never shot a duck in the 30-odd years of his vigorous life and he had begged eloquently for a month to be taken along the next time the other man could spare a day off. Word having been brought to New Orleans that the mallards, French ducks, the Creole hunters call them, were arriving from the North, arrangements were made for the trip, not, however, till the novice had promised faithfully to obey all orders implicity. We was not to shoot till told to, he was to make no stir at critical moments and above all he was to utter no complaints, no matter what happened, and a ducking in the none-too-warm waters, for it was in the opening days of December, was among the possibilities. It would have been a tedious paddle up that ditch for some men. The earth alongside the track had been thrown in a ridge for a right of way for the railroad, and the deep ditches on either side made ideal waterways. Both sides of the ditch were reed bordered and the tops of the fringe made a frame for a glorious picture. There was no moon, but the sky, luminous with the Milky Way, and studded with its myriad stars, was beautiful to contemplate.

Neither man spoke as the pirogue cleaved the water. Mile after mile passed in silence save when a muskrat or mink splashed from the bank disturbed in his hunt for supper or perhaps frightened from his prey. "Here we are," said the man in the bow as he sighted an opening to his right; and with a few deft strokes the pirogue lay broadside to the bank. The guns, decoys and ammunition were quickly portaged, the pirogue was hoisted on broad shoulders and five minutes later the journey into the fastness of the marsh was begun. When perhaps half a mile had been passed the ducks began getting up before them. They were not discernible in the gloom, but the swishing of busy wings on the water betokened their presence at no great distance. Peering cautiously through the gloom in order to ascertain the correct direction, the marsh being cut up by small channels, the experienced hunter slowed down his stroke until the craft scarcely moved through the water. "Ah, here it is," he muttered finally, as a tall pole thrust its head out of the point of a marshy island. "This is the pass and the remainder of the way is straight as a gun barrel." Twenty minutes later a detour to the right of an island brought the men to their destination, a snug retreat of marsh reeds at a point where the channel was about a hundred yards wide.

The decoys had their sinkers of lead attached to their feet with 20 feet of cord, to permit their swimming about, and then the pirogue was dragged ashore and hidden in the reeds. Scarcely had the men knelt comfortably in their hiding place, donned their grass hunting coats, and laid out their guns, when the whistling of wings overhead betokened the passage of the early flight birds. The ducks were not visible and neither man hazarded a chance shot though the birds were very close to them. Gradually the blackness of night gave place to the pale gray of dawn, the sun showed its ruddy fringe at the sky line—like a cherry in a cocktail, the man who has having the first duck hunt of his career remarked—and the duck of the decoys raising himself fanned the waters with lusty wings and quacked.

"Mark!" ejaculated the duck hunter, and through the fringe of the blind close to the water came scuttling five teal. They were in tandem, and he whispered to his companion: "Take the first one and lead him well. Shoot when I count three." The beginner at the ducking game was no novice with a gun and few men could surpass him at clay targets. He had, however, never shot at anything with the speed possessed by these feathered meteors and his first barrel yielded nothing. The older and more experienced hunter knocked down the third and fourth birds with workmanlike precision and the other man killed the trailer of the bunch, though he laughingly admitted as he reloaded that he had shot at the leader, and led him well at that.

"That's nothing," remarked the veteran. "Some folks say the way to kill a teal is to shoot where he isn't. You've got to lead those fellows 15 to 17 feet and then they'll beat you to it oftentimes." The birds lay on the water well beyond the line of the decoys, and they were left for the moment ungathered. The sun marched higher, bathing the yellow water in its mellowing rays, and as the men crouched closely in their shelter the drake, which had shown his satisfaction when the three teal hurtled to the water, began to show signs of restlessness. The novice, eager to learn the cause, raised his head and a wary pair of blacks almost within gunshot and immediately behind them began climbing till they were a hundred yards or more in the air and said good-by in no uncertain fashion.

"Well, what did you promise me you would or wouldn't do?" asked the old-timer. "Awful sorry; I won't make any more breaks, but this sport's the best ever, and I guess I got rattled," humbly promised the beginning.

He had scarcely ceased speaking when four smashing mallards breasted the morning air, made two or three cautious circles of the blind and, under the encouraging assurances of the decoys, both of which called vigorously, set their wings and sailed in to their false friends majestically. "Shoot on the left one, two, three," whispered the veteran, the "three" being sounded as the big fellows were slowing up. Their feet were almost in the water when the guns sounded. Two mallards turned turtle, kicking ingloriously; and the other pair, rocketing and uttering affrighted quacks, were dispatched in fine style.

"That's something like it," commented the veteran, "right in the vests was where the first pair got it." "And the others where Nellie wore the beads," returned the novice, whose eyes sparkled with excitement.

A slight breeze had blown up and was bearing the ducks toward the further bank. For the joy of the sport neither man had noticed that the teal were already under the shadows of the bank. "Look!" ejaculated the novice. "What's that on the edge of the bank over there?" "Muskrat," replied the veteran, "and, say, he's got his nerve with him," leveling his gun as he spoke and sending a shower of No. 5 chilled shot in the rodent's direction. It was too far away, however, to do any harm, and the muskrat, fastening his teeth in the neck of a fat teal, disappeared in the reeds. The pirogue was quickly put in the water and the other ducks were brought ashore. Half an hour had passed and a bunch of blue bills loomed on the horizon.

The decoys called and the champion fools of the duck tribe came booming along. When the blue bill starts for the decoys a baseball bat is almost as good a weapon as a shotgun. He is blind to everything but the sight of other ducks feeding or apparently gorging themselves, and caution is not necessary to any great extent on the part of the gunner. "Stand up!" commanded the old-timer as the blue

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bills piled in twenty-five or thirty strong. "Pick your duck; don't shoot at the bunch." The guns cracked simultaneously and three birds crashed to the water. As the others wheeled the other two barrels raked the flock and six more tumbled out. A hundred yards away as the remnants of the bunch scuttled for safety another bird fell and 50 yards farther on still another slanted toward the shore and hit the water hard. The pirogue was once more launched and one barrel settled him. It took a few minutes to pick up the dead birds and even the phlegmatic soul of the expert was stirred as he viewed the varied bag now spread along the shore. "Not half bad for a clay-pigeon shooter," he said; "if you keep on I'll make a real duck hunter out of you."

Other birds came to their doom that morning before 10 o'clock, the hour by common consent at which shooting stopped for the day in those waters, and when the start for the club camp was begun there were twenty-five good fat ducks in the pirogue. Their appetite for sport for the time sated, that other and always compelling longing for food asserted itself. A cup of black coffee and a biscuit at midnight was all that had passed their lips since an early dinner at Jules' in St. Louis Street, the evening before, and visions of the good things awaiting at Chef Menteur passed into their minds.

"Wish I had some of Hippolyte's bacon and eggs, drip coffee and beaten biscuits and a green trout fried in butter," sighed the novice. "There you go, talking like Henry Luce!" snorted the veteran, whose nostrils almost scented the redolence of what the novice conjured up. "Say, did you ever hear the story of the old darky and the 'possum that was baked in his own fat with sweet potatoes split lengthwise at the bottom of the pan?" "Cut that out or I'll upset this pirogue and leave you to drown," growled the veteran in reply as he plied his paddle and headed for camp.—Sporting Life.

ARMOR COMING IN AGAIN.

THOSE who have gathered from their school histories the idea that gunpowder drove armor out of use are greatly mistaken. Mr. French Strother, who writes in The World's Work on "Weapons of this War," says that it was the long marches and counter-marches that made heavy armor unwearable; and now that these have gone out of fashion and the combatants sit comfortably in trench rocking-chairs and do knitting and other things while awaiting attack, armor is actually coming again into vogue. Naturally, the "cut" of some of the steel garments has changed a little since the days of the Norman conquest, but their essential purpose has not greatly altered. To quote Mr. Strother:

"Few people realize the extent to which the armor of romantic history has returned to the stern reality of war. Doubtless our grandfathers reading 'Ivanhoe' or Froissart's 'Chronicles,' got from the descriptions of the bearmored knights of the tourney and the battlefield only the pleasant odor of an age gallant but forever gone. The words tinkled pleasantly in the ear: hauberk, helm, and greaves. buckler, sword, and spur; but they were the words of an art lost with the advance of 'unromantic' gunpowder. What no one stopped to perceive, save only some antiquarians and some especially discerning military experts, was that 'the improvement in firearms did not drive out armor, but a change in strategy that called for long marches and the rapid movement of armies.' In other words, it became of less moment that a man should be proof against bullets (as armor still made him) than that he should be swifter in living up to Napoleon's maxim that the general who had the most troops at the critical place at the crucial moment won the battle.

But in this war—on the Western front, at least—troops are no longer mobile; they are literally sitting in chairs in trenches most of the time waiting for something to turn up. High explosive shells and shrapnel are their most dangerous foes when they stay below their ramparts; rifle bullets when they peer above them. Against 'H.-E.' shells there is no real protection. But shrapnel bullets are discharged from their shells at a relatively low velocity; good armor has proved to be proof against them. The protection against rifle bullets is a different matter. Here the velocity is terrific. Strangely enough, however, the course of a modern rifle bullet is most unstable. The bullet is so delicately balanced, and so carefully formed to slip most easily through the resisting air, that the slightest force against it sideways deflects it hopelessly from its path. Head on, it will go through the bodies of six men. But let it strike a twig ever so little to one side of its case, or strike its mark a glancing instead of a direct blow, and it flies off easily. Here rounded or pointed armor has proved its great value. French soldiers are being equipped with steel skull caps that are almost indistinguishable from the brimless helmets of English armor after the Norman conquest. Enough experience has been gained from their use to demonstrate their value in turning rifle bullets and shrapnel; and French field surgeons are urging that their use be widely extended. Similar experience with fine cuirasses has shown similar results; but great danger lies in the use of chain mail and coats of mail made of steel pieces sewn on canvas or leather, because the value of armor under modern conditions is in its property of causing bullets to glance off, not in its direct resistance; and where bits of mail are driven inward they greatly complicate the surgeon's task.

The weight of armor is not an objection. 'A very serviceable half armor weighs about 30 pounds, to which may be added another 15 pounds for clothing and arms, making together 45 pounds. Against this may be placed the (British) service equipment of 1911, totalling 59 pounds 11 ounces. In the case of the cavalry the comparison is still more striking, for the war horse of the late fifteenth century carried about 350 pounds (horse armor, rider, rider's armor, arms and saddlery), while the German cuirassier horse of 1909 carried 334 pounds.'

Perhaps of even more value than its use for defense, armor is valuable to those vital operations of digging in and of the brief charges across the open space between the trenches. Imperfect as its protection is, it is still protection, and its moral value is, therefore, great. Already steel shields are used in the trenches to protect the heads of the men as they dig. The need of something of the sort under fire is suggested by the device of the infantrymen, who carry a bag of sand on their backs as they crawl out into the open to begin new trenches; the bags are a complete protection against shrapnel. Armor, then, in various forms, is already a potent element in this war, and likely to increase in importance."

THE CALCULATION OF RIFLE PRESSURE.

By F. W. Jones.

THOUGH the calculation of rifle pressure cannot be seriously proposed as a substitute for pressure experiments, nevertheless there are many ways in which a method for ascertaining the probable pressure of a rifle cartridge would prove useful. Frequently information as to pressure is necessary in the absence of facilities for making tests. When designing a new cartridge, or when alternations of design appear necessary to produce a change in ballistics, a knowledge of the mathematical relations of the pressure elements of a cartridge is very useful. Th critical test of any proposed pressure formula is the degree of accuracy with which it can reproduce all known results as obtained from actual pressure taking.

The presumption at the root of the calculation of pressure is that if a mathematical expression is true within certain limits for all known experience, it is probably true for a new cartridge, provided that the new cartridge is not unduly dissimilar from familiar designs. Rifle pressure formulæ obtained from undiluted theory, have hitherto proved useless. To find the reason for this disability is no part of the present communication, other than to say that the relations involved are so complex that their combined total effect cannot be foretold. The new rifle pressure formula which is now ripe for submission has been derived from the actual pressure of thirty-six different cartridges. If a new cartridge were introduced outside the limits observed by these cartridges, say, for instance, with a chamber capacity much greater or less in relation to the bore than any previous example, there is a possibility that an empirical formula derived from past experience would not apply. When such cases arise then an argument is supplied for reconsidering the empirical formula in use for the time being.

Any proposal that is made for calculating pressures must be examined to ascertain how closely known results can be reproduced by calculation. Before such an inquiry can be made it is desirable to discuss actual firing results with a view to arriving at certain definite conclusions with regard to the values which have to be obtained by calculation. The term "standard" has been widely adopted to signify general practice or behavior. As applied to a cartridge, it refers to the charge of powder and weight and size of bullet, or the ballistics of a combination which has been adopted by a government, a gunmaker, or a sportsman. As applied to a barrel, it refers to general practice as regards chambering, lead, and system of boring and rifling. In the proposal that is going to be made the formula concerned takes no account of the idiosyncracies of rifle pressure barrels; consequently, the calculated pressures are those that would be obtained in standard barrels. When, for example, it is known that 70 grains of powder in a cartridge develops 15 tons pressure, this figure refers to average behavior under conditions that are generally accepted as standard.

An individual experimental series may give a result differing materially from average behavior—a thing easy to understand when it is realized that the rifle powder differs in its ballistic power, from

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batch to batch. Where cartridges are loaded to a specification for velocity and pressure it is not unusual to find as much as 5 per cent variation between the charges in different batches. Where the charge is varied to obtain the accepted standard result, the average must be taken and calculations must be based on the charge so arrived at. With express cartridges the charge is usually a fixed quantity; hence any variation in the violence of the adopted powder is reflected in the ballistics. Here the average pressure is the standard figure. Again, one lot of cartridges shot in different pressure barrels, or in the same barrel on different days, do not always give identical results; consequently, an isolated pressure test is not a reliable check for a method of calculating pressure. The calculated pressure assumes average standard behavior whereas isolated tests may differ materially from this average.

The oft-repeated pressure, or the figure which kind of grows out of considerable shooting of a particular cartridge, is the one which represents standard behavior. The pressure values which are published in ammunition manufacturers' catalogues have been derived in this manner, and they arise whenever cartridges are repeatedly tested for pressure. Standard pressures are accordingly the outcome of considerable experience with each cartridge. A formula which closely reproduces these pressures gives the average behavior as between different samples of the same cartridge. Under ideal conditions calculated results would tend to represent average behavior more nearly than any series of experiments less exhaustive than the oft-reapeated kind above referred to. This view depends for its acceptance on the proposition that in all cartridges pressure is governed by the same factors. If the ideal conditions can be realized in practice, an actual pressure result which differs from calculation should suggest an inquiry to ascertain in what particulars the cartridge or pressure barrel varies from standard.

Interior ballistics deals with the pressure inside a gun, as deduced from the established laws of dynamics, thermodynamics and the combustion of powders, the object being to establish mathematical expressions for calculating pressure. Sarrau, the pioneer of this subject, evolved the simple but approximate expression:

$$P = \frac{\Delta\, C^{0.5}\, W^{0.5}}{K d^2}$$

Where P = Pressure in tons per square inch.
Δ = Density of loading.
C = Charge of powder in grains.
W = Weight of bullet in grains.
d = Diameter in inches of a circle related to the sectional area of the bore, taking the rifling into account.
K = A constant.

Charbonnier gives an expression which is less approximate than the above, but not so simple, namely:

$$P^{3-2e} = K\,(2W + C)\,\frac{C}{d^4}\,\frac{\Delta}{1-\Delta}$$

Where the variants have the same signficance as in the Sarrau formula, and where e if the exponent in the relation the velocity of combustion varies as P^e. Sarrau took e as equal to ½; other authorities have given e values between zero and unity.

Neither Sarrau's nor Charbonnier's formula, both of which are presumably fairly accurate for ordnance, is suitable for all rifle cartridges. Furthermore, there are obvious difficulties in utilizing either of these formulæ, even by adjusting the exponents of all the variants, so as to make them applicable to the whole range of rifle cartridges, subject as these are to the use of alternative charges.

In 1904 the writer showed that if in Sarrau's formula the exponent of W, is reduced from 0.5 to 0.35, the modified expression is suitable for calculating the pressure of standard cartridges; that is to say, of cartridges containing the charges of powder which were in general use at the time. An equally satisfactory alteration is obtained by changing only the variants.

$$\frac{W^{0.5}}{d^2} \text{ into } \frac{W^{0.65}}{d^{2.5}}$$

These formulæ are not suitable for calculating the pressure of charges differing materially from the standard loads. To cover variations from the standard conditions other proposals were made. The 1904 formula was very accurate for the range of early cartridges, and it has even proved reliable in connection with those introduced since that date. The calculated value mostly falls within 0.5 of a ton of the standard pressure, and in no instance has it exceeded the standard figure by more than 1.5 tons. The formula is faulty inasmuch as it is inapplicable to certain extreme changes in the charge of powder, as for example, when it is required to calculate the pressure of a charge only 20 per cent more or less than the standard. Mr. Housman made a proposal which takes approximate account of changes in the load of powder, but his remedy failed owing to its limited application to cartridges now in use. Although his method gives a satisfactory proportion of calculated results within a fair limit of the standard, in exceptional instances the error runs into tons, in one case amounting to 25 per cent. Mr. Housman's formula is Sarrau's with all the exponents of the variables changed, and, as stated earlier, there are many obstacles in the way of making a satisfactory pressure formula by means of such manipulations. Sarrau's construction of formula assumes that at all pressures the exponents of the variables are constant. In a later contribution experimental evidence will be quoted to show that this view is untenable. In point of fact, the exponents which are suitable at one level of pressure do not apply at another.

For many years the writer has used sundry methods for calculating pressures, differing in varying degrees from the formula of 1904, and it is now proposed to give details of the particular method which appears capable of evaluating with great accuracy the pressure of any rifle cartridge, no matter what the charge of smokeless powder may be. This method consists in finding by means of a formula the charge of powder which will give 20 tons pressure in the cartridge under consideration, and in the next stage the pressure for all other charges. The basis of this latter stage of working is an empirical expression obtained from a curve which lies closest to a large number of records, with all sorts of cartridges, each containing an assortment of loads.

The new method is thus purely an empirical one. It contains the usual pressure elements of a cartridge, raised to some power, that are found in pressure formulæ derived from theoretic considerations; but the exponent of each element has been determined from shooting results and not from fundamental principles. The writer is acquainted with the pressure, in many of its manifestations, of thirty-five different rifle cartridges. The new method provides calculated figures, mostly within one-third of a ton of the well-established standard pressures, and in no reliable instance is the difference greater than half a ton. Two cases admittedly exist where the calculated pressure is nearly 1 ton higher than the observed, but in these instances there is no doubt that the rifle barrels are not standard.—Arms and Explosives, England.

ITALIAN WAR MAXIMS.

IN A recent number of the Army and Navy Journal there was quoted from the Revista Marittima a number of maxims for the guidance of the Italian fleet, which are well worth handing on:

1. Be ever daring, but never venture unless a chance shrewdly taken may gain an adequate reward.
2. Seize the occasion, but do not trust yourself to create it.
3. Welcome fortune's aid, but let sober wisdom be your guide.
4. In danger be guided by common sense, not by faith in your lucky star.
5. Think keenly, act quickly.
6. God grants victory to the foresight and discipline that guards against defeat.
7. Precise orders are the best guarantees of proper execution.
8. Let orders be the fruit of mature reflection, that they may enlighten and guide those who should promptly and faithfully carry them out.
9. The mistakes of the enemy should give rise, not to illusions and false confidence, but to increased watchfulness and resolution.
10. Imagine always that the enemy knows your actions and intentions, and realize thus the greater need to conceal and protect them.
11. Assume the enemy capable of every wile and stratagem and bent on employing them to your destruction.
12. From the beginning of a naval encounter it should be directed steadily to the full attainment of its purpose.
13. A weaker fleet, with inferior speed, may sometimes find salvation in renewed attack, never in retreat.
14. Victory, however dearly bought, is less costly than the most economical defeat.
15. Far from being flattered by the fair success of an indecisive action, let it serve only to redouble your cunning, ardor and energy.
16. Self-confidence is ever the greatest factor of success.
17. An aggressive spirit redoubles the offensive strength.
18. Ship stopped or under slow headway in the open sea, ship in danger.
19. No precaution or vigilance too great for a ship at anchor.
20. (For the gunnery division)—Load quickly, aim calmly, fire surely.
21. (For the watch)—Keep a bright lookout, for in the vigilance of your guard lies the safety of all.
22. (For the engineer division)—You keep the fires in the heart of the ship; keep cool as ice yourselves.

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HOW TO SAVE YOURSELF WHEN LOST.

CIVILIZED man has become so accustomed to artificial comforts such as houses, means of heating, etc., and to positive guides in the way of surveyed lines, roads, and maps, that when he finds himself with no resources save those afforded by nature, he is bewildered, and his first impulse is to spend himself seeking for the things to which he is accustomed, rather than to avail himself of the appliances at hand. Of course, in very severe weather, it may not be possible for a man to make himself perfectly comfortable without shelter, but even under the worst conditions, a man may be reasonably sure of getting back to civilization, without suffering, to any injurious extent, from exposure or starvation, providing only that he be provided with matches. Before the invention of matches, flint and steel were necessary to the securing of light and heat, and no man forgot to carry them; but though matches are small, portable, and give an easy and speedy means of producing fire, men are frequently found in uncomfortable, even hazardous, positions without them. Therefore, the man who contemplates a long journey on foot should have matches, not in one pocket only, but in several, in case those in any one pocket should become damp.

Let us now take the case of a man lost in the woods, in a winter storm, 25 miles from the nearest railroad, or traveled road of any kind. In the first place, how does he know that he is lost? Because, as soon as he misses his bearings, he will invariably begin traveling in a circle, and eventually recross his tracks. All people naturally step farther with one foot than with the other. Some circle to the right, others to the left, but in walking aimlessly or without direction, all describe a circle.

It is storming, so that the lost man cannot find his direction by the sun. Theoretically, there are a great many ways of finding direction in the woods—moss grows thickest on the north side of a tree, branches are heaviest on the south side, Norway pines lean toward the east, etc., but these things depend so much upon surrounding conditions such as light, shade, moisture and dryness or the slope of the ground, that, unless one is versed in woodcraft, they will only serve to confuse him. So let him stop right where he is, and wait for the sun or the stars, the only positive means of determining direction without a compass.

We must now make our traveler as comfortable as possible while waiting for the sky to clear. Let him first find a place as well sheltered as possible. A fallen tree will best serve him. But before deciding on his camping-place, he should look about to see that there is plenty of dead wood. Then, from an area 6 feet square, beside the fallen tree, he must clear away the snow, using his feet if nothing else is available, and in the space thus cleared, kindle a fire of birch bark and dry wood, piling on the wood until the fire entirely covers the cleared ground. While there is a good fire burning, he may gather a large number of boughs of spruce, balsam, or cedar. If these are not to be had, the best substitute for bed-making is brush. When several armfuls have been gathered, and placed near the fire to extract the frost, let him begin gathering dry and dead wood, and not until he think he has enough for two nights can he be reasonably sure of having a sufficient quantity for one night. After the fire has been burning about an hour, all may be cleared away. The ground will be found dry and quite warm. Then this space is to be covered with the gathered boughs and on the leeward side of the bed thus prepared a fire should be built. This fire ought not to be large, as a draft would be created, and, moreover, the smoke would be annoying to the sleeper. He is now assured of warmth sufficient to prevent him from freezing.

During the night, while maintaining a close watch for the rift in the clouds which will show him the North Star he may employ his time in thoroughly drying his clothing, giving most particular attention to hand and foot wear. Should he become very drowsy at the same time be warm, he may lie down for a short nap with the back of his shoulders to the fire. As a person catches cold much more rapidly through the upper part of his body, it is wise to follow the above advice, rather than to lie with feet to the fire as many recommend.

He has time now to make some calculations with regard to his bearings. Let us assume that the nearest traveled road (or the one which he has left) has a general direction of north and south. He will know whether he left that road to go to the east or west. We will say, to the east. If he has not recrossed the road, he must still be east of it, and in order to regain it, must take a westerly course. If he finds the North Star, let him immediately walk in a straight line toward the north, for at least 40 feet from his camp fire, and, by breaking a bush, or making any other sign, mark that point of the compass. If he doesn't see the North Star he must wait for the sun next day and get his course in the same way.

Let us take for granted, however, that we has found his direction in the night. When ready to start he should stand so that his camp fire and northward mark are directly in line at his right. He is now facing westward, and taking two objects, such as trees, which are straight ahead of him, he is prepared to start. As soon as he passes the first object, he must take another in line beyond the second one, and as rapidly as he passes each in turn, he must continue to sight a new one in line with the succeeding one. Even though the way may prove difficult in places, he ought not to deviate from his course. Should he come to an insurmountable barrier, such as a steep cliff, he should turn directly at right angles, and maintain this course in the same manner. Proceeding in this way until he finds a place to pass the obstruction, he once more turns at right angles, and resumes his westerly direction. If he doesn't come to a locality which he recognizes by 3 o'clock or thereabouts, he should camp again, guiding himself by his former experiences.

Let him be very careful not to over-exert himself. His chief dangers lie in panic and over-exertion, and, though he may be in a great hurry to find shelter, he should go slowly. Two miles an hour, on an average, through the snow in the woods, is all that a man in his condition will be able to stand without over-fatigue and its attendant dangers, overheating and perspiration. By exercising caution, a man may live through a week of what he is undergoing. However, we shall suppose that he regains the road by the afternoon of the first day. He doesn't yet know, of course, just where he is. He should examine the tracks of the person who last passed that way. It being afternoon, he must follow in the direction taken by the last passing vehicle or team, as shelter will be nearest in that direction. Had it been morning he would have taken the opposite direction, as whoever made the tracks must have come from the place where he obtained shelter the previous night.—All Outdoors.

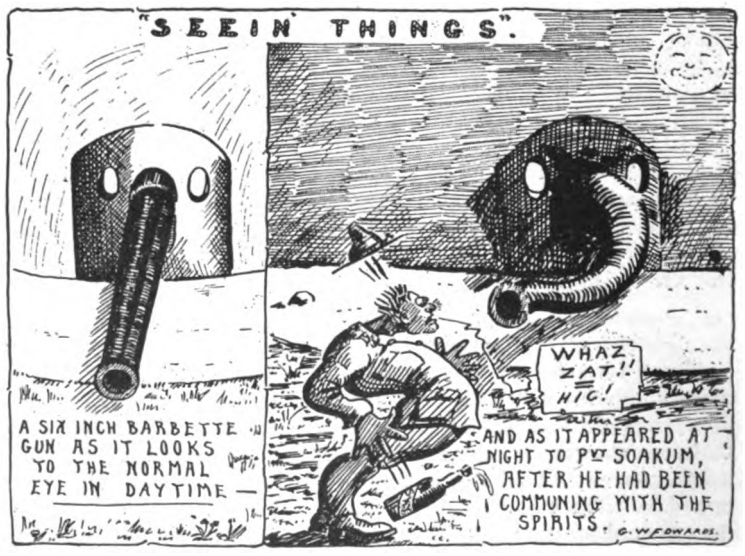
AREAS TAKEN BY THE GERMANS.

A GERMAN estimate of the physical results of the first year of the European war was received in the latter part of September of this year by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce embodied in a report from the American Association of Commerce and Trade of Berlin, which said in part:

"It is of interest at the close of the first war year to record the amount of hostile territory occupied by the belligerents. In regard to prisoners taken only German data are available. The territory occupied by the Allies consists of: In Galicia, 3,861 square miles; in Alsace-Lorraine, 405 square miles; a total of 4,266 square miles. This territory is about the size of the State of Connecticut.

The territory occupied by the central powers consists of: In Belgium, 11,197 square miles; in France, 8,108 square miles; in Russia, 50,197 square miles; a total of 69,502 square miles. This territory is about the size of the State of Missouri and about one-third the size of the German Empire."

The estimate fixed the number of prisoners taken by the central powers at 1,694,869, of which 8,790 are officers, and the number of guns captured at 8,000 field pieces and 3,000 machine guns.


"SEEIN' THINGS".
A SIX INCH BARBETTE GUN AS IT LOOKS TO THE NORMAL EYE IN DAYTIME —
WHAZ ZAT!! = HIC!
AND AS IT APPEARED AT NIGHT TO PAT SOAKUM, AFTER HE HAD BEEN COMMUNING WITH THE SPIRITS.
G. W. EDWARDS.

Sanitary Precautions.

"Hey Moike, and phwat do ye t'ink of these new sanitary drinkin' cups?"

"Sure, Pat, and soon we'll have to spit on our hands wid an eye dropper!"—Gargoyle.

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SOME DEER DON'TS.

DON'T shoot at anything you can't see—the chances are you won't hit it, unless it is something you don't really care to hit—your hunting companion, perhaps, says C. L. Gilman, in the Minneapolis Daily News.

Don't hustle around in the woods looking for an animal with the architecture and action of a cow—the critter you're after more closely resembles a collie dog seeking an interview with the neighbor's cat.

Don't believe all the dope handed you by the "deer slayers" assembled in the general store of the settlement where the cars drop you—and don't expect them to believe anything you tell them.

Don't neglect to make a careful study of the bullet holes in the carcass your guide has hung up for you. It is sometimes embarrassing to be suddenly asked to account for a broken hind leg on the buck you dropped with a single ball through his heart.

Don't go crawling through thickets on your hands and knees. The attitude won't deceive any deer but it may mislead some well-meaning stranger into endowing you with a couple or three soft-points just where they will do you the least good.

Don't fail to shoot when you see a deer. Shoot at him, if possible, but by all means shoot—it makes a better impression upon the bystanders.

Don't rest your rifle on any hard support. It will shoot off aim if you do. Instead, rest your body or your elbows.

Don't think it necessary to mangle your victim's throat with a bowie knife. It spoils the head for mounting. Stick him in the chest—and be blame sure he's dead before you do it.

Don't run after a wounded deer, give it time to lie down and bleed. The chances are that it will never get up, if well hit. About the only exception is when falling snow is obliterating the trail.

Don't hurry—that's a game where the deer has you beaten.

Don't go out without matches, a compass and a bite of something to eat stowed about your person. You may want to stay out longer than you anticipated. And again, you may have to when you don't want to.

Don't let getting lost fuss you. It'll take you about a week to starve to death and you won't freeze as long as windfalls give shelter from the wind and wood and matches make a fire. Remember, your companions will begin looking for you the next morning and that a bonfire sending up a big smoke from the top of a hill will help them a heap in finding you.

RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL

Excelsior Rifle Club, Davenport, Iowa.

The regular weekly practice of the Excelsior Rifle Club was attended by seven shooters and some very good scores were made. Denkmann and Jansen had another hundred shot go, in which Charlie again put one over on the "Diamond Dealer."

Five men shot fifty shots and came out as follows:

Chas. Denkmann..	241	241	246	241	247	—1222
Chris Jansen.....	241	240	244	243	247	—1215
Carl Maechel.....	242	243	243	234	240	—1202
Geo. Conger	239	238	240	242	243	—1202
T. M. Watkins...	239	242	237	239	240	—1197

Other ten-shot scores:

U. S. Wilson.....	228	224	225
Frank Berg	237	235	...

THREE-SHOT TARGET.

Shooting on a target with quarter-inch center and eighth-inch rings:

Jansen 74		Watkins 71	
Denkmann 74		Maechel 71	
Conger 73			

MAN TARGET.

Three shots on reduced Man Target for 75 feet shooting:

Denkmann 60		Maechel 57	
Jansen 60		Berg 57	
Watkins 58		Wilson 57	
Conger 57			

Newark (N. J.) Rifle Club.

On Saturday, November 13, the Newark Rifle Club held its annual match at the club's range at the Kreuger Greisenheim for the P. J. O'Hare trophies, consisting of nine medals, gold, silver, and bronze, for the three high men in each of the three classes, A, B and C.

Although R. B. Gleason and E. A. Morris finished with like totals of 93, the former was given first place because of a stronger finish.

The men were divided into three classes, according to their average scores for the previous four weeks' shooting. No one who had qualified as a marksman in any National Rifle Association or military match prior to 1915 could enter.

The medals will be awarded next Saturday at the annual dinner of the club, in the Kreuger Greisenheim. The winners and their scores follow:

CLASS A.

R. B. Greason.

5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5—89

E. S. Morris.

5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 4—93

Dr. James Hewson.

4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 4—89

CLASS B.

Dr. J. H. Trainor.

5 5 4 4 5 4 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 5 3 5 4 5 5 5—84

C. F. Armitage.

3 3 4 4 5 3 4 5 5 5 2 4 3 4 4 2 4 5 5 5—79

C. C. Brangs.

3 5 4 3 5 3 3 4 5 4 5 3 4 4 4 4 5 3 3 4—78

CLASSS C.

Howard Trimpi

4 3 0 5 4 4 0 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—75

W. H. Higbie.

0 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 2 4 4 4 4—70

A. Fisher.

4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 5 0 4 4 5 4 4 3 3 4 0—70

JERSEY RIFLEMAN.

One-Hundred-Shot Champion Match.

The twenty-third annual outdoor match took place under the auspices of the Zettler Rifle Club, on election day, November 2, at the Union Hill ranges. Twenty-one men competed to nineteen last year. The scores were very low, the cause for which being the gale that blew all day. A. Hubalek was top man with a score of 2,147, an excellent one under the conditions. Owen Smith won the medal annually awarded to the rifle clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association. Pope and Buss won the prizes donated by F. Hagens, the park proprietor. The prize donated by T. H. Keller went to the winner of the match. The scores made were as follows:

A. Hubalek ...	23	21	18	19	21	25	23	21	25	23—219
	20	17	20	24	21	23	23	14	20	23—205
	24	21	22	22	21	18	24	21	19	23—215
	24	16	23	17	21	17	20	24	22	20—202
	21	20	24	19	24	25	22	24	24	22—225
	16	23	22	18	21	19	23	24	23	16—205
	19	22	25	24	22	17	22	21	24	22—218
	25	23	22	25	17	19	22	22	25	20—220
	25	21	23	24	21	23	22	22	20	24—224
	23	18	21	21	19	24	21	24	24	19—214

Total 2,147

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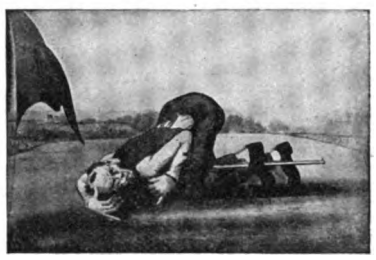

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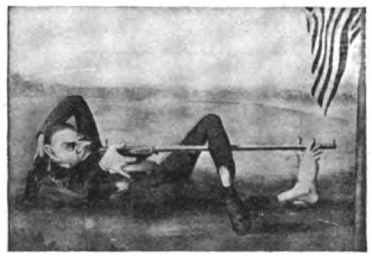

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

November 29, 30 and December 1, 2 and 3, inclusive.—Grand International Handicap, St. Thomas, Ontario.

March 12-22, inclusive, 1916.—National Sportsmen's Show, Madison Square Garden, New York City.

November 29 to December 4, inclusive.—Rifle and Revolver Tournament, Sportsmen's Club of America, 608-10 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

10-SHOT SCORES.

L. C. Buss—
208 209 208 203 212 202 202 207 205 221—2,077
O. Smith—
214 209 207 200 214 205 212 215 193 206—2,075
I. Kaufmann—
199 216 200 201 216 212 183 203 203 215—2,048
J. Nuesslein—
200 214 188 210 205 212 219 197 196 200—2,041
H. M. Pope—
208 171 175 194 222 205 205 225 186 209—2,000
G. Schlicht—
203 202 206 195 196 182 201 194 188 194—1,961
L. P. Hansen—
174 198 214 169 186 202 194 206 197 214—1,954

F. M. Bund 1,894, J. Johnson 1,792, R. Goldthwaite 1,785, Dr. Mueller 1,775, C. A. Schrag 1,758, A. Begerow 1,729, J. Andt 1,716, B. Zettler 1,707, F. Hagens 1,704, J. Muzzio 1,651, J. E. Ward 1,642, L. Manier 1,550, J. H. Nelson 1,360.

Chicago Military Rifle Club Series Opened.

The Chicago Military Rifle Club has opened a series of Monday evening shoots which started November 15, in their new indoor range at 1314 South Wabash Avenue. Anyone interested in rifle or revolver shooting is invited to attend. This is one of the finest indoor ranges in the city and is open to members every evening.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Interstate Association.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trapshooting will be held on the third day of December, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the office of the Association with the Corporation Trust Co., 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., for the purpose of electing a board of directors, receiving and acting upon reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

E. REED SHANER,
Secretary.

Taunton Items.

The Spanish War Veterans and the Centers shot for temporary leadership in the Taunton Indoor Rifle Club's offhand team competition last week and the Vets won, putting the Centers down to a four-team tie for second place. Broadhurst holds first place in the averages, but Totten made a gain and now is tied with Barden for second place.

The fifth week of the individual prone competition was the best yet and the high men included Barden and Osgood, with 100 each, and then five men with 98 each, Pepper, Turner, Stedman, Hodgkins and Walker. One more week winds up this prone competition and the "pruners" expect then to turn their attention to the necessary preparations to lick all comers in the N. R. A. League, in which they expect to be entered this year for the first time. If they keep up their present gait, they will be heard from in the big noise. The results of the offhand team matches and the team standing follow:

	Won	*Lost.*	*Pct.*	*Pts.*
S. W. V.	4	0	1.000	1536
Erifmirs	3	1	.750	1501
Centers	3	1	.750	1500
Echoes	3	1	.750	1392
Wampechos	3	1	.750	1277
Wenimissets	1	2	.333	746
Highlands	1	3	.250	1230
Winonas	1	3	.250	1211
Spring Brooks	0	3	.000	670
Ninth Company	0	4	.000	734

P. C. TAYLOR.

Harlem Independent Schuetzen Corps.

The "Harlemers" held their first indoor shoot of the season at the Zettler ranges on November 11. The scores on the ring target, in two strings of ten shots each, possible 500, were as follows: H. Martin 462, A. Eckelmann 452, G. Thomas 450, J. Martin 449, C. P. Hopf, 446, F. Herreilers 445, J. N. Mauch 444, Dr. Quedenfeld 442, C. Meiserzahl 441, F. Weiler 439, H. Goerke 446, W. L. Strauss 432, G. Schmidt 430, J. Diehl 429, L. Goldstein 424, E. Modersohn 422, V. Kapp 419, A. Mundorff 414, A. Bach 406, O. Wallerstein 399.

The best on the bull's-eye target were: C. P. Hopf 64 degrees, Dr. Quedenfeld 78, C. Meiserzahl 83, J. N. Martin 86, G. Thomas 103.

Those who distinguished themselves on the trophy bull's-eye target, for the trophies presented by the Zettler Bros., were: Dr. Quedenfeld, A. Bach, F. Weiler, F. Herreilers.

Willow Rifle and Gun Club.

Members of the above-named club met for practice on the evening of November 12, when the following scores were made under rules that call for two scores of ten shots each on the one-fourth-inch ring target, possible 500, and three shots on the one-eighth-inch ring target, possible 75, all offhand at 25 yards. The scores were pretty good, taken as a whole, but not one got into the 490 class. Gus made another 74 on the honor, as he did last week, just missed getting a possible, but he was high man when all had shot but Springsguth. He came down with the lunch and the executive officer got after him to shoot his scores, which he finally did, getting away with Gus by one point. Then he ran down the honor target for the three shots necessary to complete his scores, but when he brought it in he had the best possible that has been made for many a day. Schurz reminded him of the rule in regard to making possibles, and that "he was it," so he said "as you are all through we will go upstairs for whatever you want." The scores follow:

Springsguth	244	245—489	75
Gus Dulleck	246	242—488	74
Frank Dulleck	237	247—484	71
Schepp	240	242—482	72
Opitz	241	241—482	69
Wolf	238	243—481	70
Schurz	245	233—478	67
Karstens	233	235—468	65
Tyrrell	235	227—462	65

SVL.

Baseball Players on a Trapshooting Tour.

A team of major-league baseball players, composed of Christy Mathewson, the great pitcher of the New York Giants; Harry Davis, the assistant manager of the Philadelphia American League Club; Chief Bender, the great Indian pitcher, and Otis Crandall, a pitcher of the St. Louis Federals, under the auspices of the E. I. Du Pont Powder Co., of Wilmington, Del. ,and the management of E. R. Galvin, of Wilmington, Del., started on November 8, at Richmond, Va., on a trapshooting tour that will continue until November 27, when the team will have ended its trip at Boston, Mass., after having traveled over 3,500 miles and shot matches of 100 targets per man with teams from clubs in many of the principal cities in the country.

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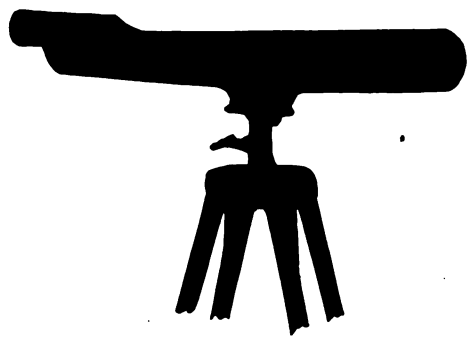

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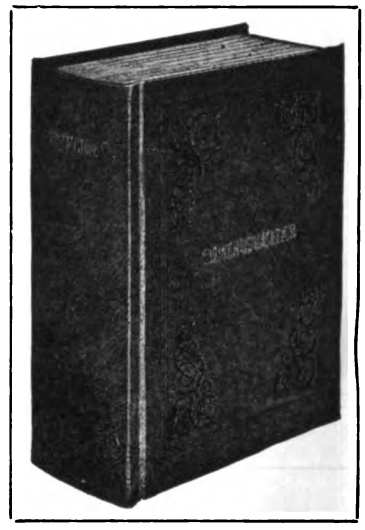

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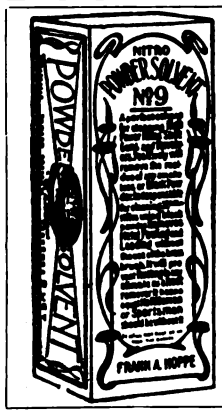

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THE NATIONAL
MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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VOLUME LIX. No.10. WASHINGTON, D.C., DECEMBER 2, 1915. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

The Metallic Cartridge.

THE STORY OF ITS DEVELOPMENT FROM A CAP AND A PAPER POWDER CASE.

BY JOHN S. BARROWS.

AMONG the many contributions to arms and munitions of war, the metallic cased cartridge as a form of ammunition for military purposes was evolved and perfected by American brains, though the invention of the metallic case is claimed for a European. That bright minds in all countries using breech-loading muskets and rifles were active in trying to produce something better than a paper cartridge was most natural and where one advanced by a sudden step his progress was overleaped by a rival in another country. So it is difficult to decide where the perfected ammunition was developed, or who was the inventor.

The first cartridges were the charges of powder and ball for a pistol or musket, wrapped in paper; hence the name from the Latin word "charta"—paper.

From the earliest effort to prepare the charge for a musket, so as to insure a standard load of powder, paper has been used as the material for forming the case of the cartridge. The powder horn and bullet pouch was the outfit of the frontiersman and the pioneer, who required a different load of powder to suit the range at which he expected to find his game. The soldier could not depend on any such "rule-of-thumb" method, and the cartridge was absolutely necesary.

It is not necessary to go far back in history to find the paper cartridge. It was the common and prevailing form of ammunition at the beginning of the Civil War in the United States, and was employed so long as the muzzle-loading muskets and rifles were used.

The cartridges for the .58-caliber rifles extensively used by the Federal Armies during the war were formed of paper rolled around a stick of correct size. Three wrappers were required; the outer wrapper made of strong paper, the cylinder case made of stiff rocket paper, and the cylinder wrapper of lighter paper. The papers are cut to a certain form; the cylinder case was laid on the cylinder wrapper, and both rolled tightly around the stick. The end of the case thus formed was closed by folding in the projecting part of the wrapper, and the folds pasted.

After the case was dry it was rolled in the outer wrapper, the conical bullet was inserted, and the paper choked around the point and fastened by a thread in two half-hitches. When the powder was poured in on the bullet and the cylinder closed by folding, the cartridge was complete and ready for issue.

This cartridge was charged into the muzzle-loading rifle by several motions. To load it was necessary to tear the fold and pour out the powder; then the bullet end was seized firmly between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand and the cylinder of paper was struck in a smart blow across the muzzle of the rifle. This broke the paper cylnder and exposed the bottom of the bullet, which was easily disengaged from the paper and droped into the bore.

The approved method of the first tearing of the cartridge was with the teeth, so it was absolutely necessary for the soldiers of that period to have sound and strong teeth, in order to prepare their ammunition for the rifle. As the soldier held his rifle with the left hand, and sought his cartridge with the right, the lack of another hand made the teeth the natural recourse for tearing off the folded end, so as to give a clear opening to the paper cylinder containing the powder.

The evolution of the rifle cartridge is peculiar, in that it shows a growth from a primary principle, at the same time incorporating in the completed development some of the peculiarities of the primary principles involved. The paper cartridge of the Civil War period was not much further advanced toward perfection than the cartridges of the arquebusier, who carried his charges of powder and ball in little wooden cases, suspended from the bandolier.

This type of ready-made ammunition, for it was nothing else, figured more or less during the wars of the early days of the United States, including the Civil War, and it was only when the basic principles of the percussion cap and the case of the cartridges were combined and further developed that any definite results were secured.

The credit for the invention of the metallic cartridge case with its primer is in more or less doubt, but it is known without question that the development of the metallic cartridge case for military purposes was the product of United States brains and mechanical skill. The invention was at best a development of earlier and crude ideas, but so united and improved where necessary as to result in a very complete whole, perfectly adaptd to the purpose for which it was intended.

It was the finishing step in the development of the breech-loading firearm, and to the present day has not been improved, and for small arms the metallic cartridge with its primer seems to be the best and last idea; though in heavy ordnance the use of explosive and expansive gas may be developed to a degree as to supersede the present forms of ammunition.

Eduard Zernin, in "Die Repetir-Gewehre," claims for M. Pauly, a noted Parisian locksmith, the right of being the inventor of the breech-loading musket, about 1808; and he further credits Pauly with having invented, in 1812, a gas-tight, flanged, central-fire metal cartridge shell for breech-loading small arms. This was the logical second step in securing a firearm that would not allow the escape of the propelling gas from the exploded powder, except in the way provided through the bore, the course of the bullet. So Pauly's cartridge shell was devised with a flange for the counterbore of the barrel for the necessary support of the cartridge against the blow of the firing pin on the primer. This shell was made from sheet brass.

The idea of the cartridge in this form was not original with Pauly, for very early efforts at breech-loading arms dating as far back as 1537 had thimbles to contain the powder, to be inserted in the breech. Another piece made in 1694 was arranged to have the powder charge in a steel tube which was inserted in the breech, and connected with the priming and the hammer. This was in a very rudimentary form of cartridge, but more a step in the direction than an achievement of the end.

Rev. Alexander John Forsyth in England was granted a patent in 1807 for a fulminating powder and percussion system which exploded on being struck with metal. Pauly knew of this, and took the idea to France with him in 1808, and this he introduced into his cartridge shell, which he produced in 1812.

It was about the same time that Joshua Shaw, who had come to America through the influence of Benjamin West and settled at Bordentown, N. J., was setting his wits to work on some kind of a cartridge.

He was working on a metallic percussion cap, and in 1814 produced one made of steel for which he asked a patent in England, but it was denied because it conflicted with Forsyth's patent. Being an alien, not having lived in the United States the required two years, the patent was denied here, although his claims of originality were admitted.

In 1815 Shaw made his caps of pewter, and in 1816 of copper. In 1817 he was allowed an opportunity of showing the practical value of his metallic percussion caps, for 100 Hall breech-loading muskets were made at Springfield with Shaw's percussion parts instead of the original flintlock part. It was not till 1822 that a patent was granted to Shaw for his percussion cap and lock for small arms.

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In 1823 another American was investigating the mysteries of fulminates and the possibilities of percussion priming, instead of the fire from the flint. George W. Morse, of Lowell, Mass., was the man, but it was not until 1856 that he was satisfied that he had devised a metal cartridge shell, and in 1858 he received a patent for an expansive self-primed, flanged, metallic cartridge for small arms, which is practically the model used everywhere today.

That same year Mr. Morse offered his invention to the British ordnance department, and a commission selected for the purpose of examining it reported unfavorably, because of the danger of having ammunition in which fulminating powder was introduced in the cartridges.

Eight years later the principle under Colonel Boxer's name was introduced with the rifle which Jacob Snider, of Philadelphia, U. S. A., had produced for the British service. It was presented in the form of a coiled metal, built-up cartridge.

The all-embracing claim of Eduard Zernin, that M. Pauly invented the metallic cartridge is rendered doubtful, from the fact that Jean Nicholas Dreyse, a workman under Pauly, invented what was afterward improved into the needle gun, and he produced an idea of a powder charge exploded by percussion from the breech. Dreyse was a careful student, and if he really did adapt Pauly's idea of a self-primed paper cartridge, it is very surprising that he did not develop the metal cartridge case, which Zernin claims Pauly invented. This rather clouds Zernin's claim for Pauly, and leaves the way clear to George W. Morse, for he actually produced a cartridge case which was practical.

Morse's cartridge was an expanded and develop percussion cap, in that it contained the fulminate of the cap; it was a metal case like the cap; but it was further developed, in that it was large enough to contain the gunpowder, and to be closed at the end by the bullet. The force of the blow of the hammer of the musket was sufficient to discharge the fulminate and explode the powder behind the bullet.

Morse's cartridge was offered to the British Army, but an intelligent board considered it and rejected it because, as their report said: "The introduction of fulminating powders into cartridges is a dangerous element in their construction, and, for military service an insuperable objection." In 1866 the British Army was ready to welcome Colonel Boxer's coiled metal, built-up cartridge, which was used in the converted Enfield-Snider rifles.

At the beginning of the Civil War in the United States the standard arm was the Springfield rifle, .58 caliber, muzzle-loading, using ammunition made up in paper cartridges. The metalic cartridge though recognized, was used only in small arms, and there to a limited extent, and it was not for some time that the weapons of the contending forces were other than the muzzle-loading variety.

Increased use of cavalry required that the mounted men be supplied with a shorter type of firearm that could easily be manipulated from the back of the horse. The carbine was the standard firearm for the cavalry, and when as an experiment some were equipped with the breech-loaders using metallic cartridges, a decided advance was scored, for each man became the equal of several men of the enemy, and the metallic cartridge not only increased the rapidity of the fire but it increased the volume, making the men more effective and enlarging the power of small bodies. The metallic cartridge did more to revolutionize modern warfare than any other improvement in the standard weapons.

It was not until 1866 that the United States Armory at Springfield began the manufacture of breech-loading rifles, using metallic cartridges. The caliber was reduced to .50, as it was desirable that with increased weight in the ammunition deceased size should be made not to cause the load of the soldier to increase, and his ammunition supply was to be considered on the basis of weight.

In 1870 the caliber of the standard issue of rifle was again decreased to .45, and there it remained during several issues of rifles, until 1892, when the Krag-Jorgensen type of rifle, with a caliber of .30, became the standard.

The early cartridges contained the fulminate priming on the entire inner surface of the base of the case. The hammer struck any portion of the edge that was uppermost, and the blow exploded the fulminate and fired the powder. The system was found to be possible to be improved, by a return to the fulminate cap, in the form of a primer inserted in the center of the case head. This was described as the center-fire cartridge, and was much superior to the former rim fire. The rim-fire cases were made entirely of copper, but the design of the center-fire case was such that if made of brass they were reloadable by the replacing of the primer.

The advantages of the center-fire case over the rim-fire were: a minimum quantity of percussion composition, less than one-fourth of that required in a rim-fire shell; the primer was well protected, and less liable to discharge through accident; it was reloadable by replacing the primer.

The cartridge adopted for the .45-caliber United States rifle consisted of the following parts: the case, the cup anvil, one-half grain of percussion composition, 70 grains of musket powder, a lubricated bullet weighing 450 grains. The case was the metal tube containing the powder. The head of this case was heavier than the sides, to provide for the cup anvil, which was a small cup of sufficient rigidity to resist the blow from the firing pin, when covered with the primer, a small passage through the base allowed the flame of the percussion composition to reach the powder in the case.

The primers were pressed and crimped to the cup anvil and were watertight. The bullet was seated more than half its length, covering the grooves containing the lubricant, making the cartridge entirely waterproof.

To provide for ease in extraction, the cartridge case had a flanged head, which was gripped by the extractor when the breech block was raised, and pushed forward on the ejector. The type was retained in the ammunition of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, but the development of the magazine rifle adopted by the United States in 1903, the cases were without the flange, and instead the head of the case is grooved to provide for the extractor taking hold and withdrawing the case as the bolt of the rifle is drawn back. The elimination of the flange was necessary in order to gain the space required in the magazine, and to prevent the cartridges jamming.

The advance in the primer was shown in this ammunition. The primer consists of the cup, percussion composition, disk of shellacked paper and anvil. The cup is of gilding metal and contains .46 grain of a non-fulminate composition composed of tersulphide of antimony potassium cholarte and sulphur. A disk of shellacked paper covers the composition to protect it from moisture and to prevent electrolic action. The anvil is of brass and is assembled over the paper.

The result of the development of ammunition is a metallic cartridge that is used the whole civilized world through as the essential form of firearm ammunition. The clean, trim-looking cartridge with its contained energy is an emblem of modern power, and stands as the key to the future, or as Ortheris said in Kipling's story, "'E's goin' to teach a man all about which is which an' wot's true, after all."

CAVALRY OF THE BELLIGERENT NATIONS.

AN ARTICLE which appeared in the Rivista di Cavalleria of May last contains the following data on some of the cavalries of the belligerent nations:

"The Russian Cossack comes from the south and southeastern part of Russia. He is strong, fearless and warlike, but has no initiative. He eats lying down and sleeps out in the open air when possible. He remains for days in the saddle without becoming fatigued, and gallops as rapidly over the mountain roads as over the plains.

The Cossack begins his military career at eighteen. On enlisting he furnishes his own mount, which is usually a very good one. He is armed with a pistol, saber and dagger, and carbine, or if he comes from the Don or the Urals he has a lance. He serves for three years in the preparatory class, then twelve years in the active or fighting class, five years in the auxiliary class and ten years in the militia. The applicant for enlistment must be between 5 feet 4 and 5 feet 8 inches, and weigh not more than 150 pounds. In time of peace Russia has 137 regiments of Cossacks. The war strength of a Cossack regiment is 37 officers, 933 men and 1,070 horses.

The German Uhlan regiment is organized into five squardons and on a war footing has 36 officers, 810 men and 860 horses. A fine class of horse measuring not less than 15 hands is furnished by the Government farm for them. The Uhlans are armed with a lance and when in ranks they have a Mauser rifle strapped to the backs of their saddles in addition to the lance. For acceptance in one of these regiments the applicant must be between 5 feet 5.7 inches and 5 feet 8.8 inches in height, healthy, and have a well-developed chest and an aptitude for horsemanship.

The French dragoon is the bitterest enemy of the German Uhlan. Their system of tactical instruction differs in that the French advocate the use of the rifle while the Germans advocate the lance. The dragoon is a healthy, strong man, and is used to fatigue. He is intelligent, has great initiative and shoots very accurately. He is armed with a carbine and straight saber. Those in the independent cavalry are armed with a lance. The recruit must be between 5 feet 4.5 inches and 5 feet 8.5 inches in height, not heavy, and must have an aptitude for horsemanship. The mounts are furnished from the Government farms and must be between 15 and 16 hands and between 4 and 7 years of age.

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The Austro-Hungarian Hussar is recruited from the different races throughout Austria and Hungary. He is strong, used to fatigue, and very faithful to the aged Emperor. To be accepted for enlistment the recruit must be healthy and be between 5 feet and 5 feet 7 inches. The Government farms furnish a fine mount for the Hussar regiments.

The Belgian Cavalry consists of two regiments of Chasseurs, two regiments of Guides, and four of Lancers. The Chasseur regiment is composed of five regular squardrons and one depôt squadron. Each squadron has five officers, 130 men and 130 horses. The men are armed with a carbine and a long lance. The complete Belgian Cavalry numbers 350 officers, 8,800 men and 9,000 horses. Most of the horses have to be imported, a great many coming from Ireland.

Serbia has four regiments of Calvary of four squadrons each and one squadron of the Guard called the 1st Regiment of Obilizi. In peace time the strength of a squadron is 4 officers, 220 men and 180 horses. The men are armed with a Mauser rifle and a long straight saber. The officers and noncommissioned officers are armed with pistols.

The Turkish Calvary consists of forty regiments of five squadrons each. There are 4 officers and 120 men in the squadron. From the warlike tribes of Anatolia they have received 24 regiments of Kurds, which they are trying to pattern after the Russian Cossack. The calvary of the first regiment of each division is armed with the lance, while the rest of the calvary have long double-edged sabers. Every cavalryman has a carbine. The horses raised in Turkey are not very good and many have to be imported."

A DOG STORY WORTH TELLING.

ONE of the best stories we have heard for some time was told by Isaac Motes in a recent number of the Outers Book. It is certainly good enough to pass on to a further appreciative audience:

When the through El Paso Express reached Fort Worth there was put into my car a crate containing a young thoroughbred Russian greyhound, says the author. It was tagged for a Colonel Bolger, a big stockman of Pecos, Texas, and came from a dog breeder in Kentucky whose kennels are celebrated from one end of the country to the other. The agent at Fort Worth remarked that the owner would probably be at Pecos when we got there, to receive his dog, as he would be notified by wire when the train pulled out for the west. I knew Colonel Bolger by reputation as a big cattleman, a lover of dogs and a great wolf hunter.

I was impressed at once with the fine appearance of the young hound. It was of the regulation height and build, but it required only a glance to assure me that it was no ordinary greyhound. Its hair was soft and fine as silk, and its hide fresh and smooth as though just out of a tub of warm soapsuds. It was a friendly dog, and at once manifested a desire to get acquainted with me. It stood up in its crate and looked at me so intelligently that I felt a strange admiration for it from the first. It bore the tedium of its long journey like the thoroughbred it was, and seemed lively and fresh, despite its thousand-mile jaunt.

For the first hundred miles out of Fort Worth I was too busy to give much attention to the dog, but as we got further out on the plains where the towns were smaller and far apart my work slackened, and I had time to be friendly with it. Its eyes were the most intelligent of any dumb creature I ever saw. It seemed to me there was almost a sadness in them, too, as though it would talk, could all but do so, and was sad because it could not. The door of its crate was fastened by a staple and hasp, with a large wire nail through the staple outside the hasp to keep it closed, instead of a padlock. I unfastened and opened the door a little way, and put my hand in and played with the young hound, and it was as gentle and friendly as though it had known me all its life.

It seemed so easily managed that after I passed Midland I let it out of the crate, slipping some bars across the door of the car to guard against its getting out, though from its docile manner I didn't think there was any danger of this. When we approached a town where I had to put off and take on express matter I led it into the crate again and fastened the door, in order that I might slide back the bars and handle the express matter to better advantage. Then after passing the town I again let it out and allowed it to play around the car.

After getting further out on the plains where there was very little express matter to receive and deliver I allowed the hound to stay out even when we stopped at the towns, keeping the bars across the door and lifting a few packages over them. It seemed so gentle and obedient that for hours at a time I paid little attention to it, knowing it was lying down somewhere, or standing in some out-of-the-way place, watching me out of its bright, intelligent eyes.

At the little station of Pyote, far out towards El Paso, I came to grief from allowing the hound his liberty. We reached this station at five o'clock in the afternoon, some forty minutes late, and the train slowed up only a half minute. There were no packages to put off or take on here. The hound was out of its crate, standing near the barred door, alternately watching and looking through the bars as we pulled out of the station. I stood at the door, looking out across the plains and at the little adobe houses in the edge of town as we reached its outskirts.

We had gotten about three hundred yards from the station, and beyond the last house when a jack rabbit jumped out of the grass in the right-of-way and went bounding off onto the plains, somewhat alongside our train. I was watching it, leaning against the bars across the door, when quick as a flash the hound cleared the top bar, landed in the sand beside the track, and stretched out across the plains after the jack rabbit like a streak of lighting. They ran somewhat in the direction our train was going, but gradually bore away to the left. The last I saw of them was a little cloud of gray dust in the dim distance, the hound in sight at the rear edge, and the rabbit at the front edge, visible only at the apex of its leaps Then I lost sight of them completely.

What was I to do? The thoroughbred was gone through my carelessness, and we were nearing the place where it was to have been put off, and where its owner was waiting for it. I knew the dog must be valued at a good sum, and I knew the express company's rule to make its messengers pay for everything lost, so I felt pretty blue as the dog disappeared in the cloud of dust.

The country between Pyote and Quito, the next station, was a gray barren stretch of sand and stunted mesquite bushes, and as I had nothing to do I found myself standing at the door wistfully looking out at the bleak plains as though I expected to see the grayhound still chasing the jack rabbit.

At first I was angry at the hound for taking advantage of my kindness and giving me the slip, feeling that a well bred dog should not have been guilty of such ingratitude, and after all it must have a strain of mongrel blood in its veins. But I soon came to see that I alone was to blame for the hound's getting away, that I had allowed it too much liberty, and that it had only followed its natural instincts in chasing the jack rabbit. It had done a rashly brave thing—creditable to its grit if not to its judgment.

At Quito we stopped about a minute to let off passengers. The train was long, and my car, second from the engine, was drawn considerably past the station building. There were only one or two packages to put on and off, and these were soon attended to, and I was again at leisure. As I stood at the door worrying about the lost grayhound, my attention was called to several little ragged boys playing near my car. As we drew up they ceased playing and stood watching the train. Several lean hounds of various sizes and colors stood among the boys. Suddenly an idea struck me, and I called to the boy nearest me, a little bare-headed fellow who had his hand on the head of a mongrel looking hound: "Say, boy, is that your hound?"

"Yes, sir," he said proud to have a member of the train crew address him there in the midst of his play fellows.

"Give you a half dollar for him," I said holding up the coin.

I had scant hope that the boy would consider my offer, but quick as a flash he said, "All right," and pulled the hound toward me by the scruff of its neck.

"Throw him in quick!" I shouted, as the train bell clanged. The boy swung the hound into the car. I tossed him the coin and grabbed the hound, chucked him into the crate, flapped the door down and fastened it with the nail. It happened so quickly that almost before I realized what I had done I had the dog in the crate and the train was in motion. I now felt a little better. I had a dog if not the dog, though knowing Colonel Bolger as I did I hated to palm the wrong dog off on him in this manner.

I got the few packages entered in my book and then took a closer look at my new dog. He was certainly anything but a greyhound. He was yellow, lank, hungry, lop-eared and flea-bitten. Every square inch of him, from the tip of his tail to his nose proclaimed him a mongrel. Had I raked West Texas with a fine tooth comb I couldn't have found a more worthless looking canine. But there he was in the crate, not with the fine, superior appearance of its recent occupant, but with the air of the stray, as if all the time expecting a kick or a cuff.

The more I looked at the cur the more my heart revolted at the thoughts of practicing this imposition upon Colonel Bolger, and the

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more I felt like putting it out of the car and making a clean breast of the affair to my Superintendent on the return trip. But I knew I would have to pay quite a sum for the lost thoroughbred, all on account of my kindness to it, so in the confused state of my feelings I couldn't decide on a course that satisfied my conscience and protected my pocketbook at the same time.

We reached Bristow, the last station east of Pecos, only six or seven miles distance. This was a mere straggling village, and we should not have stopped here more than a half minute, but something got wrong with the locomotive, which delayed us several minutes, the engineer and fireman, wrenches and oil cans in hand, working around the engine with feverish haste, as every minute's delay in getting to El Paso with the United States mail cost the railroad company a snug sum of money. In perhaps four minutes they got the locomotive fixed, swung into their cab, the conductor shouted "All aboard!" the bell clanged and the wheels moved.

I had attended to the few express packages, and was standing at the door looking out across the plains as was my habit since leaving Pyote. As the train started I heard a sudden shout out to the left of the track, and the next instant I was thunderstruck to see the Russian greyhound leap into the car, drop a jack rabbit at my feet and look up into my face, wagging its tail as though not sure whether it would receive a scolding or not. Then it started towards its crate, but stopped in surprise at sight of the hound inside.

My feeling of relief, mingled with surprise was so great that for a moment I doubted the evidence of my sight. Then as I realized the distance the hound had run, certainly not less than fifteen miles, and its wonderful intelligence in overtaking the train and coming back into the car with the rabbit, I gave it a squeeze that must have well nigh crushed its bones. Then I opened the crate door, and giving the crate a shake made the cur get out, and pushed it through the door of the now rapidly moving train. With the intelligence almost of a human being the thoroughbred walked into the crate, turned round, sniffed at the slats and came out again. It didn't seem quite so fresh as before its race, but it had the true grit of the thoroughbred, for it wouldn't lie down, but walked around the car, looking at me wistfully as though it was tired, and wanted sympathy.

I hastily put up the bars across the door, and gave the remainder of my time until we reached Pecos to rubbing the hound's sleek coat, trying to show it that I was not angry at it.

From Pyote to Bristow the railroad track made a long, gradual curve to the left, so when the greyhound caught the rabbit the smoke of the engine must have been still in sight, and as a greyhound runs by sight it had followed the smoke of the locomotive for miles, and overtook us during the lucky four minutes stop at Bristow.

As our train rolled into Pecos station I gently led the hound into the crate, closed and fastened the door, and a moment afterwards, giving it a good-by pat, I lifted the crate carefully out onto a truck as Colonel Bolger, a big man wearing a white slouch hat, shouldered his way through the crowd to see his dog. Apparently he was well pleased with his purchase, and rightfully so, but he doesn't know to this day how near he came to losing his blooded hound and getting in its place a common Texas mongrel.

THE MACHINE GUN AND ITS DEVELOPMENT.

SO FAR the Germans have proved themselves the masters of both the French and the English in the art of making for today the weapons of tomorrow. Instead of seeking to adapt new circumstances to old theories, they have changed their theories to meet the circumstances, and that is why they are able to make such a stubborn resistance. So firm is the German belief in machine guns that they have nearly discarded the rifles says Neal Truslow, special correspondent in France for the Scientific American.

This, of course, is a shock, not only to military tradition, but to the popular conception of the soldier. Sloping rifles and gleaming bayonets are the fixed symbols of the army, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to imagine our soldiers going into action with several yards of iron pipe under his arm. Yet statistics show that one machine gun properly placed can hold a battalion. Twenty-one Germans are known to have held 1,100 yards of trenches for five months in a field, south of Soissons; several attacks were made against them without effect.

We should realize that a machine gun, in competent hands, is accurate with a deadly accuracy. Tests against picked shots have shown that one machine gun will make more hits than 50 marksmen, as there are rarely 50 marksmen in a regiment of 1,000 men. We may safely say that as a target hitter, a machine gun is equal to a regiment.

The development of this most effective of the weapons has been very interesting, and much money and time spent in perfecting it. Few of us realize that the machine guns of a primitive kind were found in the early history of gunpowder artillery.

In 1382, the army at Ghent put 200 chars de canon in the field, a number of barrels mounted on two-wheeled carriages, garnished with pikes and scythe-blades. In 1411 the Burgundian Army is said to have had 2,000 of these weapons. Louis the Twelfth had a machine gun which fired 50 shots at one round.

And about this time, in Italy, we read of a more curious than useful weapon of four barrels, which was fired from the back of a donkey. Yet this is not strange, when we consider the work of a Canadian machine gun crew which reached the trenches recently reduced to Lieutenant Cambell and Private Vincent. In default of a base, Lieutenant Cambell set up the machine gun on the broad back of Private Vincent, and fired continuously until Lieutenant Cambell was wounded. Private Vincent then cut away the cartridge belt, abandoning the tripod and dragged the gun away to safety.

The ribaudequin Chinois captured from the Chinese by the French in 1860 is probably the earliest type of machine gun known. Those who have knowledge of the Chinese believe that this model was produced somewhere about the beginning of the fourteenth century. It consists of a very heavy truck reinforced with iron, on which is mounted four iron barrels, 9 feet long. Since these barrels were practically stationary, they must have been used for a volley of grape or case shot at very close range. They were fired simultaneously by a trail of powder leading to each fuse hole.

The next weapon important in the development of machine guns was the Danish nine-barrel gun mounted in sets of three on a two-wheeled carriage. This proved of great value, and was effective in that one set of barrels could always be held in reserve, while the other was loaded. It was about this time that America startled the English with their bronze revolving cannon, capable of firing three charges in quick succession, this gun was very, popular in the War of 1812, and doubtless was responsible for some of our sensational sea victories.

A satisfactory machine gun was not found until breech-loading had been discovered. In 1860, Richard Gatling produced a gun which proved most successful in both the Civil and the Spanish wars. It was distinctly an infantry type gun. The ten barrels of which were set around an axis and fired in turn as the revolving mechanism operated by a crank brought them into position. Cartridges were arranged in a drum, and as one drum empied another was put in its place. Experimental Gatlings were constructed which could give a thousands shots per minute. This gun had a long range, and was used most effectively. But a grave disadvantage was the impossibility of avoiding frequent jams. Its weight and the necessity of operating the breech mechanism by hand were also serious objections. Other machine guns of the hand-operated type rapidly followed, such as the Reffye, 1866, which weighed 2,710 pounds. The Requa battery, an artillery type, was tried by the United States Navy. The Hotchkiss, the Gardner, and numerous others had a vogue. But, next to the Gatling, the most important was the Nordenfeldt, which was designed, principally, for navy use, at the time when torpedo boats were beginning to be regarded as dangerous antagonists.

Hitherto we have been dealing with the more or less primitive type of guns. Possibly the great change in modern warfare has been due, largely, to the development of the modern automatic machine gun. The loading, firing, extracting, and ejecting are all performed by the gun itself, either by the recoil of the barrel, the recoil of the breech or by a small portion of the gases of the explosion being allowed to escape through a minute opening in the barrel, near the muzzle.

Some 60 years ago, an American, Henry Bessemer, proposed and patented, in 1854, the system of using a portion of the gas for working the breech mechanism. But Hiram Maxim was the first to produce a finished automatic gun of practical value, of the recoil system, which was adopted by the British Government in 1889. In his gun, the barrel and breech casing are firmly fastened together. The former contains the barrel and water jacket used to keep down the high temperature caused by rapid firing which, by the action of a sliding valve, allows the escape of steam and not of water. The barrel has asbestos packing at its front and rear bearing, which allows of its sliding in recoil, the breach casing is a rectangular box containing lock and firing mechanism. At the rear it has two handles by which the gun is directed.

In the Maxim, the gun which is now being used by both the English and the Germans, the total recoil of the barrel is about 1 inch. The side plates and lock all recoil together about 1-4 of an inch without any disturbance of the lock, and by the time this

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short travel is complete, the bullet has left the muzzle. The force of the recoil then operates the mechanism which opens the breech, ejects the cartridge, a spring expands, which when relieved closes the breech after taking a new shell from the cartridge belt and placing it in readiness to fire.

The Maxim gun is light and easily handled, weighing 50 to 60 pounds, and fires from 450 to 600 rounds per minute. The cartridge belt contains 250 rounds, and is provided with a catch which makes it possible to add any number of belts while the gun is in operation. These belts are loaded back of the line by machinery. The greatest objection to this gun seems to be that, at the end of 300 to 400 rounds, the water in the jacket boils, throwing off quantities of steam, disclosing the position of the gun. The Germans ingeniously use a tube to carry off this steam. There is also the frequent difficulty of the 5 pints of water contained in the jacket boiling away, leaving the gun with absolutely no radiation.

The Hotchkiss type, which has been adopted by the French Army, depends for its action on the use of a small portion of gas from the explosion itself. The barrel is attached firmly to the frame. The latter containing the breech and firing mechanism under the barrel, and, communicating with it by a post, is a cylinder tube. When the gun is fired and the bullet has passed the post, a portion of the gas of the explosion passes into the cylinder and drives back the piston contained in it, a lug on the underside of which compresses a spring, which, when the trigger is pulled, drives back the piston again. The reciprocating motion of the piston performs all the process of loading and firing the gun. The action being continuous as long as the trigger is held. Cartridges are placed in feeding strips, containing 50 rounds each; when the last shot has been fired, a stop holds the piston and block ready for a fresh strip to be inserted.

The Hotchkiss has many advantages, its working parts are very simple and easily repaired, it is light, weighing 53 pounds, and fires 500 to 600 times per minute. No water is required for the radiation of the heat, generated by rapid fire, as that is facilitated by the radiation which consists of rings on the barrel close to the breech offering an increased surface to the air.

The Colt automatic gun, adopted by the American and English armies, weighs 40 pounds, and is extremely simple and compact. Its operation is similar to the Hotchkiss, using the gases through a post near the muzzle to operate a piston. But its novel feature is that the air is compressed in the rear of the piston as it is driven back, passing through a tube to the breech, thus a puff of air is blown through the barrel after each shot, cleaning out foul and unconsumed powder and assisting to a considerable extent in keeping down the temperature of the barrel. The gun will fire 100 times per minute, and its compactness makes it very portable.

In talking with a well-known general at the Ecole Militaire, the other day, he said: "The English hold their trenches with the infantry, the French with artillery, but the Germans with machine guns." There is, no doubt, that the contribution which this war is destined to make to the science of warfare lies in the direction of the development of the machine gun. I am in a position to know that the Germans started the war with 50,000 machine guns, and, while that number was approximately accurate then, the number is enormously increased today. Machine guns are cheap. The parts are easily duplicated, and the general claims that it is just as easy to make a serviceable machine gun as a rifle. The Allies have increased the number of their machine guns, but the Germans have done the same. Now, they are going further, they are virtually substituting men armed with machine guns for the old-fashioned infantry armed with rifles. They are holding their vast line with a very small number of men armed with machine guns protected with concrete work and wire entanglements. Their infantry is only brought up in emergencies, and is not constantly exposed to bombardment. Their machine guns are sheltered by steel plates, and can only be put out of action by a direct hit with a high explosive shell.

The Allies were soon to realize how much ground they had to make up in the matter of machine guns, so in addition to the school of musketry and artillery both the French and the English have established the machine gun school. It is a place of hard and quick thinking. It would be inexpedient to dwell on the nature of the work carried on at the school, but I may say that the school is in daily touch with every phase of machine gun warfare at the front.

As far as the army in the field is concerned, the machine gun is coming into its own, both officers and men who came up for machine gun training have thrown themselves with the utmost keenness into the new form of warfare which the machine gun has introduced.

The advantage of the increased firing power of the machine gun is so obvious that it need not be dwelt on. It has already been adopted in some foreign armies; every fourth man in the Brazilian cavalry is, I believe, armed with one. It will be only a short time, I hope, until our National Guard will realize the importance of these weapons, and will be properly drilled and equipped with this most effective of weapons of defense. No army can live before them. No strategy can outwit them.

THE RIGHT IDEA.

IN THE Cleveland Plain Dealer of the week of November 21, there appeared on a prominent page of this virile newspaper, a 6-inch application blank which read as follows:

How to Enroll in O. N. G. Military Training School.

Fill out this coupon, cut it out and mail it to Board of Officers, O. N. G. Training School, Central Armory.

GENTLEMEN: I hereby make application for enrollment in the O. N. G. Military Training School, with the understanding that enrollment entails no cost and I am to assume no obligations.

Name.....

Occupation.....

Address.....

This is the concrete evidence of a campaign which has been actively under way in Cleveland to insure at least, that citizens shall know they can learn something of military life if they wish to do so and that the opportunity is offered them without money and without price.

While indorsements have been received from many directions for the military training school for civilians which is to be conducted in Cleveland this winter under the direction of the Ohio National Guard, over fifty young men have actually applied for enrollment in the classes.

These young men are members of the Young Men's Business Club and they have signed applications for enrollment and have promised to attend each of a series of twenty-five lectures and drills to be given Thursday nights, beginning December 2.

The military training course will be open to able bodied citizens over eighteen years of age. Those enrolling will be obliged to pay nothing and assume no obligation to any organization by becoming enrolled.

The entrance of the fifty young men before regular enrollments had been started so encouraged militia officials that they expect hundreds of men will take the drills and study the lectures this winter. Sergeants of the Ohio National Guard will be the officers of the classes in the school. In three or four weeks these officers expect to select men from the list of those enrolled to act as corporals. Later the sergeants will be withdrawn and the work of the sergeants will be turned over to the men of the classes.

It is contemplated, though, ultimately that all of the Militia officers will be withdrawn and the men in the classes will officer their own organization.

The chief instructor of the school will be Captain Frank B. Hollenbach of Company C. Captain Hollenbach has been with the Ohio National Guard since 1896 and has been a captain since April, 1910. He has seen many kinds of service since his entry into the militia and, having been a close student of military operations, is considered one of the best men in the Fifth Regiment to fill the position of chief instructor.

CAN SOMEONE ANSWER DR. CHILCOTT'S QUESTION?

EDITOR ARMS AND THE MAN:

Will you kindly inform me where a combination of rifle and shotgun can be bought? I have a friend who wants an arm, the right barrel to be a .38-55 rifle, the left a No. 20 cylinder smoothbore about a 28-inch barrel, and would prefer hammers if they were set low, and I am undertaking to put him on the track of one.

DR. L. S. CHILCOTT, Bangor, Me.

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NEW SWEDISH EXPLOSIVE FOR SHELLS.

FOR many years a superphosphate company in Stockholm has been experimenting with new explosives, and now seems to have found one warranting extensive manufacture. It is very powerful, and one of the principal ingredients is perchloride of ammonia prepared in some special way. "Kausolit," as it is called, has great explosive power and seems especially adapted for shells.

A new factory at Trollhattan is expected to be finished early next year. Only chlorate will be manufactured there. It is estimated that the yearly production will amount to about 1,300 tons. At the old factory, at Mansbo, the annual production is about 1,900 to 2,000 tons, and plans are being made for enlarging this factory.

ROCHESTER'S RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT GEORGE W. TODD, of the Rochester, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce, has appointed a committee on national defense.

The action of President Todd was taken pursuant to a resolution of the board of trustees of the chamber, recently adopted and reading as follows:

"Resolved. That a program of education for national defense as recommended by the officers be adopted as a part of the work of this chamber and that a standing committee be appointed to carry on the work."

The committee is constituted of prominent Rochester citizens, whose opinions carry weight in their city and who are fitted to deal with this large question with judgment.

Among the matters to which the committee is to give consideration are the general question of national defense, an effort to bring about encouragement and assistance on the part of employers with reference to their employes' enlisting and serving in the national guard; citizens' rifle range; support for the local Militia and the question of a state police.

PERHAPS NINETY-AND-NINE INSTEAD OF NINE.

THE Belgian Army Messenger has a story of an old tom-cat, from no one knows where, who has made his home in the trenches on the Yser. His existence seems intimately bound up with that of the soldiers, whose sangfroid and powers of endurance he imitates. If he hears the sound of shrapnel, he goes from one soldier to the other, rubbing himself against their legs. Shells make no impression on him. He watches them against the sky and waits till they burst without disturbing himself in the least. One day—he had certainly breakfasted too well—he was seen stretched on a ruined wall, where he lay the whole day in spite of the heavy bombardment From time to time he was covered with débris from the explosion of a shell. He sprang up, shook himself, mewed angrily and then resumed his former position on the same stone.

HINTS FOR THE SHOTGUN SHOOTER.

THERE are some things which cannot be reiterated too often no mater how many times they are repeated they score a hit somewhere each time. All Outdoors offers some suggestions which are pertinent and practical in regard to the use of the second barrel of the shotgun among others.

To insure deadly results there must be no pause in the aiming swing of the gun, which should travel right along on the path of the bird's flight, ready to be discharged the instant the gunner recovers from the recoil of the previous shot. The swing should be kept so true to the line of the bird's flight that, in place of the arm hanging where first fired, it should be pointing within a foot or two of the target when the shooter has steadied himself sufficiently to aim again. On the other hand, having checked his piece, waiting to note the effect of the first load, the marksman will find his arm pointing so far from the bird that he either has to move the line of aim so rapidly that it becomes uncontrollable, or a slow swing will permit the game to get beyond range.

Some good shots claim that they always hold dead onto a bird flying at right angles, and trust to the swing of the gun at any reasonable range. This is an error. They think they do as they claim, but one cannot hold dead on a crossing or angling bird and make the center of the charge strike it, although a scatering pellet may do so. Swift though the pellets fly, they cannot be at both ends of a 30-yard range, or any other range, at the same instant. Say the range is 30 yards, and the mark a "quail" at top speed going at a right angle to the line the shot will traverse. The gun may swing all right and not be stopped before the shot starts, but a fraction of time must elapse before the shot can travel 30 yards. During that fraction of time the "quail" will move a certain distance, which, short though it be, is the exact distance the gun should be ahead of the bird when the shot starts upon its journey.

In the rapid-swing style of shooting the line of swing either travels directly along the line of flight or preferably takes a parallel course just beneath it for the sake of an unobstructed view. The working principle of the rapid swing is that the gun is invariably aligned behind the bird and the "line of aim" is then swung after it much faster than the bird is moving, until it overtakes and passes the moving mark to the point where the charge is sent to catch the bird.

The strength of this system of gun aiming liès in this: The gun moving in the path of flight of the game takes the elevation automatically. In illustration of this, should the bird be rising, the line of swing rises also and will continue to do so after passing the bird, necessarily striking its mark unless the course of the target alters radically. Of course an identical rule would apply were the bird descending, climbing, or taking any other angle of elevation so long as the line of swing followed the line of flight and passed it the proper distance.

FROM THE FRONT.

IN A personal letter to a member of the Editorial Staff of ARMS AND THE MAN, from an officer now on the fighting front at Gallipoli, a little of the spirit of high courage and cheerful endurance which characterizes the best type of soldier is apparent. The letter reached its destination over four weeks after the date which is bears, and part of its contents we pass on to our readers, as follows:

"I was glad to receive yours of the 25th July and to hear news of some old friends. I have had my hand 'out of action' for the past ten weeks or I should have written to you ages ago. I am nearly alright again I am glad to say.

We are having a dull time of it here just now, very little fighting and never even a Turk's nose to be seen. They are there, all right, but dug deep into Mother Earth. I was all along the front line trenches yesterday and although I was in places not more than 40 yards from them there was no sign of life, yet they keep a keen watch on us, as my periscope was constantly shot at. I like the Turks; they are good clean fighters and so far have played the game A1. No gas here, although we have lots ready if they should ever take to it.

The climate just now is quite good, cool but sunny. When the wind is from the north it is very cold, but I have rigged up a comfortable log cabin with a cozy fire and my 'little lot' are quite happy.

The constant firing has scared all the bird life away although there are still a few partridges among the red heather. For a week, from the 19th to 27th of October we had great numbers of storks flying out in geese-like formation on their way to Egypt. I hear there are some wild pig on the Asiatic side of the Dardenelles—on the plains of Egypt, in fact. In addition there are some heavy Turkish Batteries there and they give us some good sport. Sometimes we bet as to where the next shell will fall and on what! No Napoleon has arisen here yet, so we just muddle along and hope the usual luck will see us through—we want a lot of it by the way."

WATCH YOUR SHOTS.

THE proper place for a man who cannot handle a gun carefully and with a proper fear is at home; and he has less business in the field if he has insufficient regard for his companion's share in the game.

When a covey of quail is flushed, always confine your deadly attentions to those birds on your side. A nervous snapshot nearly always falls into the error of taking the first bird that flushes. You can have him if he comes your way, but if he doesn't, remember that he is not yours and that there are plenty more. Your score will improve, too, you will find, because of a little deliberation.

In this connection, keep a double watch on yourself if you use a pump gun. A man who is proud of himself and will cross-fire with one of these ingenious instruments can make a pretty music for some seconds, but his friend's ear is seldom in tune.

His Capacity.

Investigator (addressing a teamster)—And how many glasses of beer do you drink in the course of the work day?

Teamster—That depends. Sometimes I drink twenty or thirty and then again I might drink a whole lot.—Spectator.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.
EVERY THURSDAY

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Associate Editor
ASHMUN BROWN

Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

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That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

PREPAREDNESS AND THE MERCHANT MARINE.

While there has been a tremendous amount of noise about the prosecution of Hamburg-American Line officials in the Federal court at New York on a conspiracy charge, and while the names of German and Austrian diplomatists and consular officers have been brought into the case in a sensational way, the fact remains that this case, as it is developing, amounts to but little. Its chief accomplishment so far—though this is not yet generally recognized—is to give emphasis to our own inadequate naval preparedness.

This particular case has simply to do with the operations of the indicted officials and, possibly, diplomatic officers, in sending vessels out of New York laden with supplies for German vessels of war at sea, while such carriers were ostensibly bound for neutral ports on peaceful carrying errands. Falsification of the vessels' papers is the chief offense at bottom. While a neutral nation has a perfect right to trade with a nation at war, such neutral nation must not permit its ports to be used as naval bases for a belligerent fleet, and hence a possible violation of neutrality is involved.

At the beginning of the case the public was led to believe that the trial would develop the facts regarding the other and more criminal operations of agents of the Central Powers in this country in producing strikes and disasters in manufacturing plants whose products were under contract to the Allies. For some reason not yet clear there have been no such developments in the case, although it is known that the Government has abundant evidence on the subject. It may be that this is not the case in which to produce that evidence.

But, in its purely maritime aspect, the case presents some interesting phases. Germany, early in the war, her merchant fleet driven off the seas by superior naval force, still had afloat various vessels of war, commerce destroyers. Unable to reach a home port, they had to secure coal and provisions where they could. In other words, Germany was weak in her naval supply. It was a weakness that proved fatal to her deep sea forces, although, to be fair, they were doomed anyhow.

In the event of war, in what condition would the American fleet be in respect to supply? While the Navy possesses a few colliers and supply ships of its own, the chief dependence of an American fleet at sea is and has been on merchant craft for supply. When the fleet went around the world in 1908 it had to employ merchant colliers, a number of which were under a foreign flag. Today conditions are somewhat better, but still a large dependence must be on the merchant marine, and that merchant marine, adaptable to the purposes, is not in existance.

All of which gives emphasis to the fact that the matter of an adequate naval defense and the matter of an adequate merchant marine are closely associated. This is something worthy of consideration by Congress this winter when the question of the rehabilitation of the merchant marine is before that body.

NOT ALL WEAK MINDED.

When one reads the hysterical drivel that daily deluges the press, poured out by the opponents of preparedness, one is prone to wonder if in this age and in this nation we are not witnessing the apotheosis of the intellectually grotesque. Certainly the fame that has come to that curious and seemingly abnormal figure, Henry Ford, through his proposal to conduct personally a jitney peace ride to Europe, the announced object of the trip being to end the war before Christmas, seems to justify the belief that sheer idiocy is held in higher regard than ability to think straight. That so many persons of distinction and so many newspapers have taken Ford and his proposal seriously is amazing.

Equally curious is the manner in which lies, slander, ridiculous dreams of diseased minds, traitorous utterances and disloyal acts are given approving public countenance simply because they are put out in the name of pacifism or anti-militarism. The vapid statements of that paid propagandist, David Starr Jordon, and the wild ravings of William Jennings Bryan alike are given the dignity of first-page position and by some are considered logical argument. Verily the candidates for admission to the psychopathic ward are in their glory.

Here, for example, is Congressman Warren Worth Bailey, of Pennsylvania, nominally a Democrat, solemnly declaring that before any money is spent for preparedness we "should find out what is the matter with the Army we already have." Being of the modern brood with a fancy for legislation by investigation Bailey wants an investigation first to determine facts that every schoolboy has the opportunity of knowing. The immediate needs of the country mean nothing to him. "Our military establishment is feudalistic," he declaims. "It closes the door of hope in the face of the enlisted man. Once a common soldier, always a common soldier," and because it does he insists that no money shall be spent on preparedness. Astonishing and dangerous though his ignorance, as here manifested, may be, he has a vote and an influence in Congress.

Turn aside, for a moment, to the so-called educators of the country and take up the case of one H. J. Paul, principal of the De Witt Clington High School in the city of New York. It appears that the boy students of that institution tried to organize among themselves a company of cadets in order to secure the benefit of military drill. Failing to get encouragement in the school they wrote to the mayor about their laudable ambition, and thus the facts became public. Paul, interviewed, apologized for the boys, said that he did not think that they really were "militaristically inclined," and that the school authorities, since last May, "have tried to put the soft pedal on the boys."

These are but two instances of many. Ministers, educators and demagogues throughout the country are bending their efforts to "put the soft pedal" on patriotism.

But Providence is to be thanked that they have not succeeded. Here and there the strong men, heretofore silent because contemptuous of the ignoble spirit and the lack of reason in the pacifist outpourings, are being aroused from their inaction. Such educators as the presidents of Yale and Princeton are taking a manful part in helping form a national sentiment. And the clergy, too, is doing its share to offset the pernicious doctrine that some of the cloth have put forth. The other day, for instance, almost at the same time, 3,000 miles apart, two distinguished clergymen took steps to demonstrate that patriotism is not incompatable with Christianity.

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In Washington the venerable and revered Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, out of a profound conviction that the right is worth fighting for, preached a notable Thanksgiving Day sermon on preparedness. The day before that, at a meeting of the Tacoma, Wash., Ministerial Alliance, Rt. Rev. Lemuel H. Wells, Episcopalian bishop of Spokane, one of the gentlest souls on earth, moved by a certain minister's tirade against compulsory military drill in the state university, interrupted the speaker with the cry of "Shame," and followed this with some burning words on true patriotism.

Possibly the fact that Dr. McKim, in his youth, was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy, and that Dr. Wells wore the Union blue through the Civil War, contributed to their true understanding of what is Christian and patriotic duty. The country is rich in the possession of many noble and influential characters such as these. And the country is being served in the fact that they are taking their rightful place as leaders of national thought.

FISH TALES.

WHENEVER I go fishing," said an expert angler in a late number of The American Field, "I am reminded of a character who lived in the town where I was born.

He never labored for a living, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, yet he worked hard to avoid it, and if his talents in this direction had been diverted to other channels, he would have made his mark in the world.

His name was Joe Muggridge, and he was known throughout the entire county. Ostensibly he was a peddler, and my earliest recollection of him was seeing him in my grandfather's kitchen, putting a new nozzle on a teapot, and I well remember the storm that was raised after he had departed.

It seems he had deftly twisted the nozzle from another teapot that stood near at hand and soldered it on the one he was mending, the deception not being observed until he was well away on the road.

He owned a small house on the borders of a pond, from which he obtained much of his provisions, in the shape of fish; and one day when visiting him, for he was a veritable dragnet for young people, I was initiated into a somewhat remarkable method of fishing that should certainly be patented in the interest of indolent humanity.

When I reached the home of the lazy man he was sitting upon an upturned barrel, holding a huge goose, that was uttering audible and vigorous protests.

'You've dropped in jest in time,' said old Joe. 'Jest take hold on this gander, will ye? He's a trifle vex-us.'

So forthwith I grasped the bird and held it while Joe tied about its leg an ordinary fishing line some twenty feet in length.

Then carefully baiting the hook with an angle-worm he relieved me of the bird.

'I s'pose you never see a bird go a-fishing,' did ye?' he asked, with a sly look. 'Wall, jest keep your eyes peart an' you'll l'arn something.'

With this he took the gander down to the edge of the pond, tossed the hook into the water, and as a matter of course, the bird made for the open water, and was soon floating contentedly on the surface. This, however, did not continue long, as the gander suddenly gave a lunge forward and started for the bank, uttering a most vociferous quacking.

The landing place was quite near, and I ran down to see what the trouble was, when up the bank came the bird, towing a good-sized catfish that floundered about, protesting at every tug.

The bird made for the bush, where the line soon caught, whereupon the philosophical fisherman leisurely unhooked the fish, and tossing the bird a crust of bread, trudged off to his house satisfied at having secured his supper with a minimum amount of exertion.

'This,' continued the angler, 'was indeed a novel method of fishing, and the bird was certainly in harmony with the proceedings.

But I was witness to an occurrence on the St. Lawrence River once when a dog caught a large fish and seemed to enjoy the sport.

It was over on the Canada side, near Alexandria Bay, and some children had been fishing from the little dock with live bait and rod and reel, when suddenly one of the rods was jerked from the hands of the little fisherman and began to move upstream, creating great excitement, as it was supposed to be a maskallonge.

No boat was at hand, and the rod was given up, when one of the boys suggested that the big Newfoundland dog might bring it in Forthwith the intelligent animal was sent out to it by tossing stones in that direction, and finally, about 100 feet or so from shore, he secured it, grasping it by the butt.

The fish had evidently stopped swimming, but as soon as it felt the motion it started again, raising the rod high in the air and bending it almost double, so that it appeared as if the dog was actually playing the fish, as indeed the result proved that he was.

The fish now darted upstream, pulling the large animal around, though he persistently headed for the shore, and every now and then his head disappeared completely under water, as the fish gave an extraordinary plunge.

But the position in which the rod was held, and the giving motion of the dog's head when the rushes came, prevented it from breaking, and so the struggle went on.

Once the dog was pulled almost under water and lost the rod, quickly regaining it, however, and sturdily pulling against the power-fish. After heroic exertions he reached the dock, where the rod was taken and the fish finally landed. It was an extremely large pickerel, the giant of its tribe, and you may be sure that the dog was rewarded with a share of the prize.

I once owned some feathered pets which were fair fishermen in their way. They were brown pelicans, and I found them when young in their singular nests in the top of mangroves growing almost in the water on the outer Florida reef. When young they had to be fed with mullet and various other small fish, but as soon as they could fly they began to fish on their own account, which suggested to a professional fisherman upon the place an easy means of obtaining a supply of bait.

The pelicans, in following the vocation of their choice flew slowly over the reef, about ten feet from the water, until they espied a school of sardines, whereupon they plunged violently down, with wide-open bills, a second later appearing floating upon the water's surface with tail wagging and a toss of the head would result in the disappearance of the small fry so caught.

To place a band about the neck of a pelican was a very simple matter, thus preventing it from swallowing its prey; so when its pouch that depends from the long bill, became uncomfortably filled the bird would fly ashore and be robbed of his catch by the lazy fisherman."

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION NEWS.

AT A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association of America on the evening of November 29 it was stated by Col. Wm. Libbey, of New Jersey, the president, that the Secretary of War will ask Congress at the coming session for an appropriation of $50,000 for the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice for general use in promoting rifle training among civilians. It is expected this will be made available for the payment of markers and scorers on State ranges for such targets as are provided for civilian shooters. The National Rifle Association voted to ask Congress for a national charter and an annual appropriation of $25,000.

A meeting was held between the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of War and the president and secretary of the association during the day, which was reported to the executive committee. The recommendations for legislation adopted at the matches in Florida were gone over with the War Department officials as well as recommendations previously made by Colonel Libbey. The War Department officials were most favorably impressed and more than anxious to meet the wishes of the riflemen of the country as expressed in the resolutions and recommendations and the future looks very bright for real and practical assistance both from the Department and Congress, especially looking to the adoption of a national policy of range construction throughout the country. The idea of the Assistant Secretary of War is that Congress should provide for a commission and funds for its use to investigate thoroughly the question and make a survey of the entire country, selecting the most suitable and available places for the construction of ranges with a view of such ranges being available for concentration and instruction camps as well as for civilian clubs. Such a commission to be composed jointly of members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Rifle Association.

A plan was presented to the meeting by S. S. Holmes, an attorney of Chicago, who, in connection with prominent Chicago men, among them J. Ogden Armour and others, have incorporated the U. S. Municipal Rifle Clubs, to construct ranges and organize National Rifle Association clubs in all the cities, towns and townships of the 116 counties of Illinois. The suggestion was favorably met and will probably receive favorable endorsement after certain features have been more thoroughly worked out.

Announcement was also made that Secretary of the Treasury

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McAdoo had given the use of the basement of the government building at Fifteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue, formerly the Grand Hotel, for rifle practice among civilian clubs of the District. The Association made an appropriation to put the range in working order which will afford indoor training for citizens of the Capital who are organized in rifle clubs in the Interior Department, Navy Yard and other walks of life.

Entries are rapidly coming in to the National Rifle Association for the indoor league matches to be shot this winter. Up to the morning of Tuesday, November 30, the following number of entries had been received for the different matches:

Civilian interclub, 44; college, 35; military schools, 12, and high school 9, or a total of 100 clubs.

FROM ANOTHER ANGLE.

By A. S. King, Hamilton, Ont.

IN YOUR issue of November 11 appears an able editorial "The Note to Britain," in which you state "England, we are told, feels hurt over the tone of the American note," and proceed to prove why the note is so admirable from every angle. Admitting that you have done so well that it looks like "good business" from where you stand, I would respectfully suggest that you, like the rest of us, can stand in only one place at one time. Of course you are interested in our view of the note, else how can you expect us to take even a languid interest in your most admirable note?

As you state, the issue is clear cut and exact. We are at war. You are not. This war is not a pretty boxing exhibition but a regular knock-down-and-drag-out fight for life, with no holds barred. Our opponents are using every means within their power to put us out, and we must do our very utmost to put them so they will stay put, or it is all off with us.

Our fleet cut off direct intercourse with the enemy, whereupon the imports of the adjoining neutral countries immediately increased out of all proportion to their actual necessities. The answer is obvious—said imports were being re-exported to the enemy. Britain then limited the amount of these imports, and was compelled to handle the shipments herself—compelled through the trickery of the consignors themselves. If I mistake not, you have acknowledged in ARMS AND THE MAN the right of a belligerent to use sea power to prevent supplies reaching the enemy, yet you wish us to allow your beef trust, etc., to furnish the goods in an indirect way, and prate about the rights of neutrals. Are you not somewhat late in worrying about the rights of neutrals? You say it is your business and your duty—you will notice which has first place in your editorial—to stand firm for neutral rights.

I ask you, has the United States always taken such a high-minded stand as you ask us to assume? If your Government has always had such respect for the rights of other countries, how do you account for the distrust toward you of almost all the peoples on the two continents of North and South America, with the exception of the Cubans and ourselves? Did you not flagrantly violate us in 1866, forcing our people to fight an expedition recruited, armed and financed in the United States? Some of your people object to us trying to starve Germany in time of war. Did you not, in time of peace, tell our representatives, in your Capital, that you wouldn't help us, that you would "starve" Canada into the Union? If you can truthfully say you have always given the world a square deal, then you may point your finger at us.

The causes of this war are as well known to you as to us. We believe we are fighting for the rights of man; that we will emerge from the conflict "busted," but covered with mud and glory, that neutral nations will benefit more by our victory than our defeat. Understand, this war will not be a draw; one side or the other must win. What will it avail you to have obtained a concession on the point in question if Germany should triumph? With the British navy out of existence, what chance would President Wilson have of splitting legal hairs with the Kaiser in case Germany wanted something she was prepared to take?

Do you not realize the situation and the size of the stakes? The world is out of joint, the battles between despotism and freedom are being fought to a finish. Whatever the war started over, whatever the side issues, it has developed into a titanic struggle between the Teutons and Anglo-Saxons and Celts. Things started with a speed that made our heads swim. Our lads have gone away in thousands, and come limping back in ones and twos. We owe a duty to them to see that their blood was not shed in vain, to acquit ourselves like men and to hand down to our children the heritage, the rights which our fathers handed us. Do you think we, this present generation, are so craven that we will allow Great Britain to be destroyed while in our keeping? Our people are aroused; every blow we take brings forth more men. We are out to win. This thing means dollars to you; to us it means flesh, blood, widows, orphans and debt. Let me tell you, sir, that the British Government cannot, dare not forgo any advantage held at present, with all due respect to the bankrolls of your multimillionaires. Knowing this, how can you crowd us so closely on a question so vital to us?

You present to us the inspiring spectacle of a high executive performing diplomatic acrobatics, with a volume of international law under his arm, splitting legal hairs with both contestants. Prefacing his notes to Germany with the statement that he is too proud to fight, in order to prevent accidents; he presumes on our well-known friendship for his country and does not repeat the assertion we know so well to be true.

Yet you, Mr. Editor, are surprised because England feels "hurt" over this latest note. In the midst of our struggle, our best friend keeps interfering because his toe is stepped on, and wishes us to loosen a strangle hold while he explains that it is not good form to choke a man. Truly, the issue is clear cut and exact. Great legal minds will, of course, judge differently, but the ordinary man, with the expectation of taking an active part in the war by way of being a buck private, and rolling in the mud trying to gouge the eyes out of a Dutchman, cannot see it in any other light from this side of the line.

P. S.—You must have got me riled. I am a shooting man and didn't even mention guns at all.

OLD PRINCIPLES APPLIED TO NEW RIFLES.

By H. P. Sheldon.

NO ONE will deny that the high power rifle is the ultimate arm, yet it seems to me that its very popularity may occasionally react so as to prevent one from enjoying the full measure of benefit which is in all cases due the enthusiastic rifleman. I refer to the fact that the beginner is tempted through a casual perusal of our shooting literature to commence at the top rather than to approach that extreme by the devious pathways of practical experience. I firmly believe that there lives no really expert rifleman who has not served a low power notitiate. The modern range rifle is a highly developed mechanism, perhaps I should say the highest developed mechanism, and it requires a pretty thorough preliminary course before one can even hope to understand the principles which govern its delicate adjustments.

I maintain that the ultra modern cartridge, such as, for instance, the 30 Government, the 280 Ross, and others of like concentrated qualities, are not the ideal loads for the embryonic rifle shooter to attempt. Report, recoil, and several other things, which are essentials of these cartridges, must exercise a retrograde influence upon the mind of the inexperienced and force him to contract errors which soon became habits. One never has anything to learn which is at hand, as to learn to unlearn, and the best way to avoid forming a habit is by preventing its practice.

In the brave old days when a man's scalp was worth no more than his individuality for quick thinking and quicker shooting, the neophyte was subjected to a course of training which made sure of his future abilities in the latter requirement at any rate, and probably assisted in the complete agility of his intellectual processes. When the young hopeful had reached that ecstatic stage where the father considered him as ripe for his first lesson in the applied science of rifle shooting, he was first subjected to a stern dissertion upon the fate that awaited the careless rifleman and the criminal foolishness of wasting a single valuable load of powder and ball. He already knew from observation about all there was to be known about the exterior ballistics of Pap's old Hawkins and so, presently, he was allowed to ram home a reduced load down into the gun's internal mystery and depart to the forest fringe to put his theories to the practical test of squirrel shooting. The chances were more than even that he was required to bring home a squirrel for every load of powder that he carried in the horn; or else attend one of those painfull woodshed seances wherein the "spirits" did their marvelous "rapping" with a piece of pine shingle. Lead was scarce and hard to procure, so the hunter planned to nip his game in such a way as to imbed the bullet in the tree, from which he dug it out with his knife and chewed the lump into shape for the next shot.

When he had become dextrous in the application of these first principles, he was allowed one day to measure out the full charge—enough powder to cover the ball as it lay in the palm of the hand—and assume his part of the day's work upon the deer runaway, or behind the loopholes in the long ramparts that sheltered the homestead from the attacks of peripatetic war parties.

No sane minded person, possessed of any knowledge concerning the arms of that period of which he writes, can ever swallow one-

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tenth of the "dope" which Cooper is responsible for; but the fact remains that everything considered, the shooting of those long-haired pioneers was little short of wonderful, and it was due to the perfection of the training which each individual underwent.

Instead of firing a few shots from each of a half dozen rifles, they became absolutely familiar with one, the one they were to use thereafter; so that by the time they were through with the small game proposition, they could give the man who made the rifle a running start and beat him in a mile. I don't intend to preach a doctrine limiting a man to one and only one rifle, but I do know from my own experience with reduced loads in modern small caliber rifles that the one gun man can cover all the needs of the game in a manner conducive to the considerations of both skill and economy by having recourse to the miniature load and a set of reloading tools. Thanks to the progressive nature of our manufacturers, the dual purpose rifle has become a realization instead of a subject for debate; a man can start out now-a-days and, with the same rifle, shoot anything from the paper targets in an indoor gallery range to a fourteen hundred pound moose on the New Brunswick barrens. All the equipment necessary to success will be found in the following: A high power, small bore rifle, preferably of .25, .28, or .30 caliber; a chunk of lead, a piece of tin and a couple of cans of smokeless powder. An Ideal No. 10 tool and adjustable chambers to accommodate the various bullets which he intends to reload. In addition to these essentials he should also have a moderate supply of the stuff that Whistler mixed with his colors, viz., "brains."

Let us suppose that the hunter wishes to do all these things and that he must limit his expenditures to about sixty iron men. He can do no better than to purchase from the Ordnance Department a service Springfield! this, and the cost of having some good gunsmith remodel the arm to the lighter and more pleasing lines of the "sporter," will account for about forty of his sixty bones. If the lines of economy must be drawn even closer than the above limit he may forego the remodeling stunt entirely and with a set of Lyman sights upon the rifle go to his shooting just the same, albeit his weapon may lack in beauty what it will surely possess in strength. And there are a heap of things which we encounter every day more unpleasing to the esthetic sense than a well kept service rifle—the wart on the back of a red headed man's neck, for instance.

He may either buy his bullets ready made, or, desiring perchance, to test his wife's affection he may decide to mould his own projectiles. In the latter case he orders the moulds with the rest of his equipment and, if he's wise, buys also an Ideal Dipper and Melting Pot—without which the bullet caster's lot is indeed hard.

Some night soon after the outfit is received and unpacked, he builds what is properly described as "a hell of a fire" in the kitchen stove and, all unconscious of his impending hour of agony, rambles gaily to his fate. With a wad of metal in the pot and the pot over the orifice in the stove lid, he sits down to await the melting. It does melt eventually, but not until the stove pipe is red hot clear to the collar and the paint on the kitchen cabinet is reduced to a sticky, fluid blister. Maybe he forgot to fill the tea kettle too, in which event the solder runs from its sides in streams and the "snoot" drops off. He doesn't care, the stuff is ready for the mould and he winds the handles of the latter instrument into the front flap of his shirt and pours in the first gob. The mould drops a beautiful shiny bullet which the enthusiast picks up and immediately drops likewise. His wife takes the children and goes over to the neighbors for the evening, so it doesn't really matter what the unfortunate says after that.

From time to time he fluxes the molten metal with a bit of wax. This is always an interesting operation if one lives in a town which boasts of a volunteer fire fighting organization— it amuses the weary citizens so.

Finally, as he drops the three hundredth bullet upon the protecting surface of Madam's merino shawl, the happy man decides to quit and call it a day, to which conclusion he takes off the pot—pouring a little of the hot lead down the inside of his carpet slipper as he does so—opens all the doors that are not already open, and phones the lady to come home. Later, when he starts to assemble his ingredients he discovers that only 27 of the first 300 bullets are fit food for a self-respecting rifle, but he's so pleased to learn that the Doctor may possibly save his foot that the discovery depresses him not at all.

But with the completion of the bullet problem the worst of the loader's troubles are over, the assembling of the load is only a matter for ordinary care and precision. Of course if one insists upon smoking a cigarette at the same time that he opens a can of powder, he must expect to have trouble with his barber, but if he merely follows directions while handling and measuring this commodity, he will experience no trouble either then or thereafter.

For the extremely short range shooting with the Springfield the 125 grain bullet (Ideal No. 308241), with a powder charge of 11 grains, weight, of Du Pont No. 75 Gallery Rifle smokeless will be found to work satisfactorily in most rifles; or the heavier bullet of the same series may be used. The latter will probably give the greater satisfaction with its weight of 154 grains and a charge of 12 grains, weight, of the same powder. Both these bullets should be seated with the No. 10 tool and the shell should not be crimped down upon the base bands.

For longer range properties than is obtainable from either the above mentioned loads and still confining oneself to a cast bullet, the Ideal No. 308280 is accurate and cleanly for shooting at 200 or 300 yards, when loaded with a charge of the Gallery smokeless of 12 grains weight.

The bullets described above have these advantages: first of all, they are accurate—as much so as any small game or target cartridge, with the possible exception of the .22 long rifle—and they reduce barrel wear to practically nothing at all. They are of the same temper, one part of tin to ten parts of lead, which simplifies matters for the caster, and, lastly, they are loaded ahead of the same grade of powder.

As a corollary to the cartridges already mentioned we have the mid-range gas check bullets Nos. 308329 (Spitzer) and 308334 for use with 25 grains of Lightning powder, and, lastly, the full metal service bullet for the extreme ranges.

The man who intends to do much reloading should equip himself with one of the justly popular powder measures as manufactured by the Marlin Company. Check the first few charges in each batch by weighing them upon an apothecary's scales so as to be certain that the slide is set correctly; once set, the machine registers very accurately, though it is wise to test it from time to time to prevent the always possible error from creeping in and working havoc with the breech pressures. While discussing the subject of breech pressure, it will be well to remember that unless the primers are seated to an even depth in the battery cups the breech pressures will be unequal, even when the powder charges are exactly the same. It is almost impossible to seat a primer correctly with one of the old style tools which are so constructed as to jam the primer into the battery cup at an angle. It should be introduced along a straight line and so gently as to not disturb the fulminate or clog the flash passage.

Summing up we find that a first-class outfit will consist of the following items:

One New Springfield, caliber .30, model 1903	$13.54
Cost of remodeling rifle to "sporter"	25.00
One Ideal No. 10 tool, double adjustable chamber	2.50
One extra seating screw, to seat No. 308280	.50
One shell expanding chamber	1.00
*Three molds, 308241S (125 and 154 grains), 308280	4.50
*Melting pot, dipper and pot holder	1.50
Universal powder measure	3.25
Smokeless powder, 1 pound	1.00
Primed cases, .30 caliber, 500	4.85
Primers, No. H48, 1,000	.75
Total	$58.39

*Items needed only for the casting of bullets. If the bullets are to be bought ready lubricated, deduct $6 from above total. Bullet No. 308241S, 125 grains, $5.90 per 1,000; 154 grains, $6.19 per 1,000; mid-range bullet No. 308280, $6.60 per 1,000.—Outers Book.

BOISE DIFFERS FROM BIRMINGHAM.

By R. E. Herrick.

I AM today in receipt of the November 11 issue of ARMS AND THE MAN and on page 134 I notice an article by A. F. de Funiak, secretary of the Jefferson Rifle Club of Birmingham, Ala., entitled "What Is Wrong with Krag Ammunition?" The experience of this club is rather a surprise to me, and more so after a perusal of the season's scores of some of the members of the Boise Military Rifle Club.

This club has received more than twice as much of this Krag ammunition as was furnished to the Birmingham Club, according to this correspondent, and I note he states what they received was 1907 stuff, which is as a mere babe in arms compared to the issue furnished us, as, according to the arsenal stamp on the cases was fabricated in January, 1904, and is so stamped on the paper cartons.

However, there are a few things which improve with age, notably violins, good whisky (there is no bad whisky; it is all good, but some is better than other), but I have always been led to believe metallic ammunition did not belong in this class, though for some cause or other the records of our club do not bear out the claims of our worthy Southern brother. I am not going to attempt to explain why we got better results with ammunition three years older than theirs, but I am

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merely going to set forth the facts as shown by our card record for the season.

The following is a list of season scores made by some of our members who have been shooting the Krag rifles all year, and while there are no record-breaking scores shown, it will be observed that some of these men have not yet qualified as marksmen, and none are shown above the grade of sharpshooter. Some of these men would undoubtedly have made better scores had they been shooting Springfields, but this would not necessarily have been entirely on account of the superior ammunition of the Springfield.

H. E. Butler, qualification, sharpshooter; scores at 300 yards, 36, 43, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40. John B. Dickson, unqualified, 29, 39, 29, 43, 36; I. W. Hunsaker, unqualified, 45, 40; J. W. Just, sharpshooter, 29, 36, 39, 42, 38; John McDonald, unqualified, 34, 38; W. H. Madden, marksman, 39, 38; L. J. Moon, marksman, 38, 40 (Krag carbine); J. J. Morrow, unqualified, 37, 28, 32, 32, 35, 39, 39; C. Rupert Shaw, sharpshooter, 41, 38, 41, 41, 38, 43, 38, 39; F. A. Stevenson, sharpshooter, 32, 41, 40.

It is noteworthy that the scores given above include all made during the season and are not a few picked scores from each man's record. Our 500-yard record shows about the same as the 300-yard, but I have purposely taken the 300-yard record so as to compare with the 300-yard scores in the article under discussion.

I am inclined to believe one of the troubles with the average shot using the Krag rifle will be found to be on account of the greater variation in the vertical zero of the Krags as compared to the Springfield rifles. By this I mean that fewer Krags will be found to shoot correctly at the elevations marked on the sight.

As stated above, I do not intend offering any theory of my own as to the failure of the Jefferson Club to make good scores, but I agree with them that it is not the Krag rifle which is at fault. In our own club a Krag won the 1915 membership medal with a score of 140, with two Springfields following with 138 each. And one has but to remember the Krag's record, which the Springfield was five years in beating, to have a very hearty respect for that long barrel and consequent long sighting radius.

Neither can the poor results be all charged to the shooters in this club, for a yearling club which qualifies nine marksmen, ten sharpshooters and five experts in the first two qualifications must have more than a few men who know when they are holding on a bull.

Let's have a few more comparisons from other clubs on this subject, for it is interesting and well worth discussing.

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LAND DEFENSES OF THE U. S.

By a National Guardsman.

FOR many years those Americans who have urged more adequate military preparedness for this country have met with very discouraging results. These far-sighted and patriotic men have been regarded either good-naturedly as cranks suffering from childish fear or else, more antagonistically, as "militarists" who wished for some reason (reason not stated) to "Prussianize" the United States and to do away with all our much-cherished liberties.

Now, however, the truth seems to have been grasped. The great European war left Americans first gasping and indignant, then sober and thoughtful. Papers that always reflect public opinion accurately are now giving national defense first place in the editorial column. For the first time in the history of the country "preparedness" has become the most important political issue of the day.

The time has come to act. We have been hopelessly, despairingly concerned with the problem of bringing public opinion to the point where we now so unexpectedly find it. Now, before the lesson has lost its force, a definite, adequate, efficient, clear-cut scheme of national defense must be created and matured.

The Nation has several institutions, now established, that are intended to be a part of our land defenses.

The Regular Army is the most relied-upon agent of defense.

The reserve system for ex-Regulars is new with us and is not yet perfected to suit our conditions, but it is so logical and sensible that it must be considered in forming a definite military policy.

The Militia, an organization that is unqualifiedly damned by many able soldiers but which is nevertheless firmly established and has already absorbed a vast amount of effort and money.

Volunteers; this word sums up nearly all that we wish to avoid when we set out to build a real system of land defense. Volunteers do not exist in time of peace and so we throw away no effort or money by discarding the system entirely. Volunteers must have a place in our scheme, but not volunteer companies, regiments, etc., just individual volunteers absorbed into existing, organized, officered units.

The latest factor entering into the problem before us is the idea of summer instruction camps under the supervision of the War Department This idea was first tried as a summer vacation camp for college students. The scheme has been successfully extended to include business and professional men. Both the students' and the professional men's camps have met with unlooked-for success and there is no reason to believe that this scheme cannot be considerably extended. The camps were first organized ostensibly to train volunteer officers. After attending the first student camp at Gettysburg in 1913 I came away with the idea that the real purpose of the camp was to impress upon a considerable class of voters the defects of the volunteer system and to give them some idea of the real military needs of the country. Of course, six weeks' or a month's training is better than absolutely none at all, but it must be remembered that it is not sufficient for an officer to know certain facts and principals but he must have them so thoroughly pounded into his system that they become second nature to him.

Now, having considered the War Department camps, it will pay us to reconsider the Militia. With the Militia already organized, armed, equipped and more or less trained, why is it that many officers regard this organization as hopeless and turn to the old volunteer idea for the second line, with no improvement except to have a supply of the camp-trained officers available? In my own Militia regiment, the 1st New York Cavalry, the great majority of the men are as well grounded in military knowledge as were any of the graduates from the first student camp at Gettysburg. The men devote an average of two evenings per week to military work, either required or voluntary. Noncommissioned officers attend one school a month conducted by a Regular Army officer. Each man gets probably two tours of camp duty during an enlistment. It would be better if the instructor from the Regular Army visited us every week and we had some camp every year. Most of the men re-enlist at least once and many stay in the Guard during their whole military age. It would seem from all this that the National Guard should give better promise of real field efficiency than it actually does. Why, then, do many officers look with greater favor upon the volunteer officered by the summer-camp graduate? The reason is neither hard to find nor hard to remedy.

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In war unity of action and centralization of control are absolutely vital. War must be conducted by the Federal Government and yet each State has control over its own Militia. The General Staff of the United States Army must be given control of the Militia, must standardize and direct its training, must examine and appoint its officers and lay out their military reading and study. It is time to shake off all groundless prejudice and put all the military resources of this country under one capable head, thereby doing away with all working at cross purposes and inefficiency, to say nothing of social and political favoritism in the appointing of officers. Until the Guard is placed under the Federal Government, it will be impossible to coordinate the Army, Guard, summer-camp work, etc., into a simple, logical, workable scheme of defense in which the functions of each defined, definite, sensible and in which each institution will be trained and organized to fulfill its function in this scheme.

With the reorganization of the Guard and the assurance that its training will be definite, logical and progressive, we have an organization that we can ask graduates of the War Department camps to join and support.

The National Guard should have a reserve enrolment, to be voluntary and open to ex-members of the Guard, graduates of military schools and of the War Department camps, who either through business reasons or because of location cannot be active members of the Guard. The members of this reserve should be assigned to various existing Militia companies and the Militia companies will have arms and equipment on hand for their own reservists. The reservist will have no duties in time of peace other than to report changes of address to his headquarters and the taking of a physical examination once a year. Some considerable public money is spent yearly on military instruction in schools, colleges and the summer camps and the men thus trained are allowed to wander off and get lost. Some scheme is needed for making what little military training we have available on the firing line, without delay or confusion. The Militia is the proper organization to attach these men to, because they are obviously second-line material and because while we want to concentrate the Regular Army, the National Guard will of necessity be distributed over the country. The active Guard companies would be of such size that they could just absorb their reservists without losing their identity.

Because the National Guard is widely distributed and has a local character it is the organization to recruit and train volunteers. Each National Guard regiment should have a depot company composed of men especially qualified to act as instructors. This company would remain at home in time of war and devote its energies to the training of volunteers who would be sent to the front to join officered organizations that have already been "fire hardened." This would be far different than starting the volunteer to the front with officers and comrades as green as himself.

With the organization described the Militia would in reality be our main army and the Regular Army would be sort of an advance guard, a relation very much like that existing between the regular British Army and the army of Lord Kitchener. England had time to train Kitchener's army because England is an island and the British fleet was overwhelmingly superior. We may not be so fortunate, although there is much similarity in our geographic position, and we hope that at the very least our fleet will be strong enough to delay large movements of troops for several months. With the training of the Militia in capable hands and all such non-essential duty as street parades, reviews, etc., put in the junk pile it should be possible to build an organization capable of taking the field at once if absolutely necessary or, at the very least, an army well advanced in the fundamentals and needing only a few weeks of rigid twenty-four hours a day discipline.

The Regular Army is now free to do to the best advantage all that a professional army can hope to do in these days of "nations in arms." We cannot support a Regular Army large enough to cope with the only real soldier and the Army should not be ruined by being used the only re alsoldier and the Army should not be ruined by being used as a skeleton for a big volunteer mob. It should be free to hurl itself against the enemy on an hour's notice as only professional soldiers can. It can insure us against surprise attacks intended to capture harbors and cripple the Navy or in case of the failure of the Navy it can by the desperate efficient non-bungling style of fighting known only to professional soldiers and seasoned officers hold the enemy in check while our other resources are gathered and put in the field.

The Regular Army Reserve will be ready to second the efforts of the Army in a very short time. It should be officered by professional officers who in time of peace would be available for the thorough, intensive training which the Militia needs and also for military instruction in schools, colleges and summer camps.

INTERESTING RIFLE CARTRIDGE DATA.

THE following are some of our popular hunting cartridges, with the figures showing their velocities, striking energy, trajectories, and the game to which they are adapted, as compiled by "All Outdoors." Striking energy is a multiple of the bullet's weight and velocity. Trajectory, roughly speaking, is the distance the bullet rises above the line of sight in order to center a certain point at which the piece is aimed.

For example, one rifle might be sighted to shoot center at 200 yards and would then throw its balls 6 inches above the line of sight at 100 yards. Ordinarily a big-game rifle should have a trajectory of 6 inches or less, and a striking force of not under a thousand pounds. The striking energy as here given is taken near the muzzle, and the trajectory at 100 yards, when the arm is sighted to shoot at 200.

CAPABILITIES AND USES OF SOME POPULAR HUNTING CARTRIDGES.

Caliber	*Velocity*	*Trajectory*	*Striking energy*	*Game.*
25–35–117	2030 ft. sec.	6 in.	1070 lb.	Deer, Antelope.
25–35–117 Auto	2127 ft. sec.	5 in.	1175 lb.	Deer, Antelope.
30–30 Smokeless	202 ft. sec.	5.74 in.	1540 lb.	Deer and larger game.
303 Savage	1952 ft. sec.	6 in.	1658 lb.	Deer and larger game.
32 Rem. auto	2057 ft. sec.	5.79 in.	1550 lb.	Deer and larger game.
33 Winchester	2000 ft. sec.	5.78 in.	1775 lb.	Deer and larger game.
351 Self loading	1800 ft. sec.	7.60 in.	1295 lb.	Deer, Antelope, Black Bear.
35 Rem. auto	2000 ft. sec.	5.40 in.	1776 lb.	Deer and large game.
35 W. C. F.	2130 ft. sec.	4.73 in.	2567 lb.	Moose, Elk, Grizzly.
405 W. C. F.	2150 ft. sec.	4.86 in.	3077 lb.	Any African game.

THE DOCTOR'S CHRISTMAS GOOSE.

By Henry Sharp.

THE Doctor had taken to shooting somewhat late in life; most people who arrive at any satisfactory degree of proficiency in this art have passed through their novitiate in early years, but my friend was thorough in everything, and, having met with some considerable success in his profession, he decided to get as much strenuous outdoor exercise—and, incidentally, as much enjoyment of life—as possible. Therefore, at 45 or so, he took to the gun, and, bringing into play all the resources of a remarkably keen, alert intellect, he so rapidly developed that in a brief while he became a very passable shot. His fund of humor was so great, and his keenness at all times so remarkable, that it was a pleasure to be out with him, and over several joyous hours of my early sporting days was cast the sunshine of his cheery presence. One of the Doctor's hobbies was the formation of a collection of game-birds and wildfowl of his own shooting, therefore on one or two of our saltwater expeditions he had been intent on securing a wild grey goose in good plumage. One Christmas week we decided to spend a couple of nights and one whole day in pursuit of the wildfowl upon a certain section of a northern estuary. This determination brought us one damp and gloomy December afternoon to the abode of our old friend the fisherman—himself a wildfowler of forty years' experience. His cabined fishing boat, though none too roomy, insured a warm, dry shelter, which might be moved in any direction to suit the changes of wind, the states of the tide, and the movements of the wildfowl. The fishing "smack" rode at anchor in the channel, and we lost no time in getting food and shooting gear down to the dinghy, and, taking in tow the double-handed gunning-punt, we dropped down with the tide and were quickly aboard. It was then 3 o'clock of a short, dark winter afternoon, and lending a hand in weighing anchor, our craft was speedily drifting down with the tide, and within a quarter of an hour we were snugly at anchor again, this time in a deep and well-sheltered creek on an island farther down the main channel. The area of this island or mudbank was some three hundred acres, and in our estimation its paramount interest lay in the fact that for many years a goodly gathering of gray geese had made it their nightly resort, more or less, throughout the winter months. Here I had hitherto found that, if not always successful in the pursuit of wild geese, the exercise of those two wildfowling essentials to success, patience and preservance, generally resulted in the making of a bag of fowl of one sort or another.

Having sorted out our things, we were soon scrambling through the deep mud to take up advantageous positions for the evening flight. We were not by any means too early on the scene, for the daylight was rapidly fading, and as the grey geese do not time their movements with the same precision of flight as wild duck, we knew they might be coming along at any moment; so, leaving the Doctor to take as firm a stand as possible in the bottom of a muddy creek, I went onwards for a distance of some 300 yards. It

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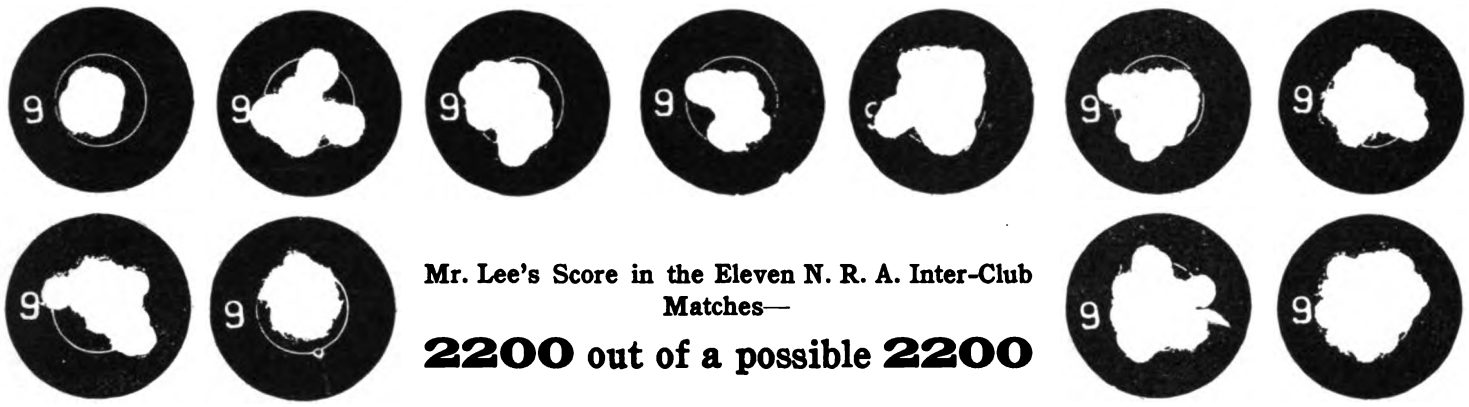
The Greatest Rifle Scores on Record

were made during the 1914–1915 Inter-Club Matches, under N. R. A. Auspices, and the Short Range League, under auspices of Arms and The Man, by contestants using

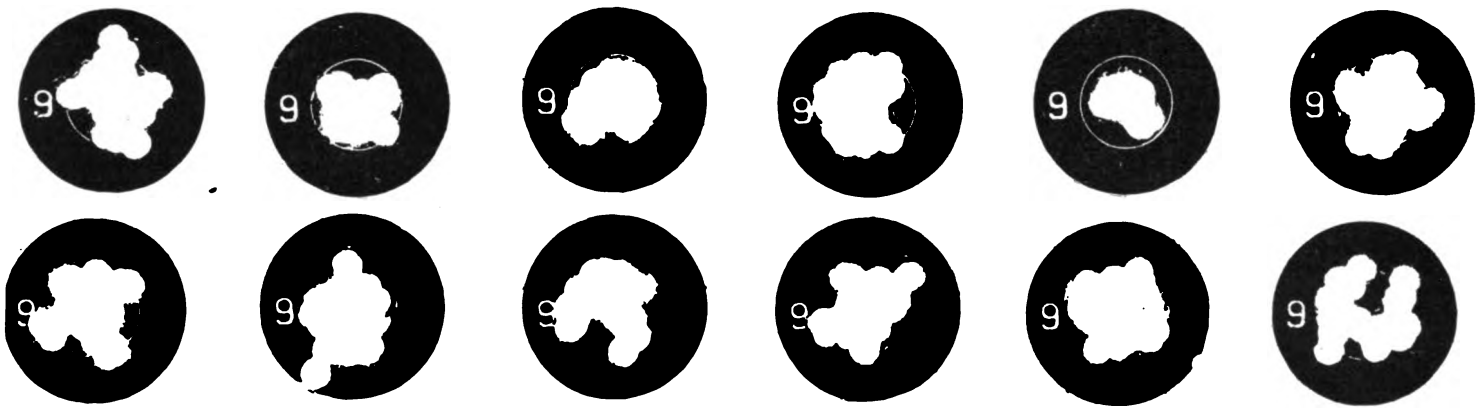
Peters **Semi-Smokeless CARTRIDGES**

Mr. T. K. Lee, of the Birmingham (Ala.) Athletic Club Rifle Team, shot in both the Inter-Club and Short Range League Matches, and turned in a total score that is not only unparalleled, but will probably stand as the most wonderful demonstration of shooting ability and ammunition quality ever given. An examination of the composites of his 23 scores (20 shots each) will be found both interesting and instructive:



Mr. Lee's Score in the Eleven N. R. A. Inter-Club Matches—

2200 out of a possible 2200



Mr. Lee's Scores in the Twelve Short Range League Matches—

2399 out of a possible 2400

Total—4599 out of a possible 4600—A Record Far Excelling Any Previous Performance

OTHER NOTABLE VICTORIES WON BY USERS OF PETERS AMMUNITION INCLUDE

1915 Short Range Individual Championship
Won by T. K. Lee, 499 ex 500.

World's Record Team Score
1000 out of a possible, by Engineers' Rifle Club Team of Cleveland, Ohio, in 11th Match of the Short Range League.

1915 N. R. A. Individual U. S. Championship
Won by Lt. A. D. Rothrock, 499 ex 500.

1915 National High School Championship
Won by Iowa City, Iowa, High School Team.

1915 N. R. A. Small Bore Competition
Won by Peters Rifle and Revolver Club Team of King's Mills, Ohio.

Pacific Coast .22-Caliber Championship
Won by L. S. Hawxhurst.

Any article of manufacture is judged by the **Actual Results** of its use. Here is a record unprecedented in the history of Rifle Shooting, and pointing unmistakably to the superiority of the Ⓟ brand. If you want every possible aid to high scores in the 1915–1916 matches, choose **Peters** Cartridges and stick to them.

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went to Proctor and made a good score at 600 yards. Before he went he used an ammonia cleaner. This he reported to our meeting on Saturday night. All bought Crystal cleaner that night and used it in the barrel that they thought was clean and the results were that the first four or five patches run through the barrel came out covered with desolved metal. Proving the bore to have been badly metal fouled, which could not be seen with the eye. The following shooting day eight of us went to Proctor and all qualified marksmen or better.

Our decision is that the Krag ammunition might have deteriorated some, but not enough to effect much up to 600 yards, but that the cause of previous bad scores was caused by bad metal foul in barrels.

We hope this is the trouble with the Jefferson club, for it is easily remedied. Remember we are not advertising any certain cleaner. I have been told that cider vinegar is good, or they might try the formula in the small arms firing manual.

RIFLE, REVOLVER AND SHOTGUN

Terre Haute, Ind., December 1.

Officers were elected and steps were taken to provide for the early reopening of the indoor range at the annual meeting of the Fort Harrison Rifle Club last night. The meeting in the club rooms of Terre Haute Company, No. 2 Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias brought together all members of the Executive Board and a large representative gathering of members.

Capt. B. E. Wimer declined re-election as president and Wilson E. Conner was elected. Other officers named are: C. T. Jewett, vice-president; H. A. Elton, secretary; Albert Catlin, treasurer; Henry J. Mueller, executive officer.

The club directed that indoor shooting be resumed as soon as possible. Elton, Mueller and Conner were appointed to make arrangements for the gallery and provide for such repairs, improvements and additional equipment as they find required for the comfort and convenience of the members. It is expected that the gallery will be ready for use by the middle of December.

Report was made of entrance in the National Rifle Association Indoor League. All members of the club are eligible to shoot in this competition. At least ten members must shoot each week. The five highest scores are reported for the National Rifle Association.

The executive officer was directed to procure a supply of targets for practice shooting in the national matches.

Routine business was given attention and reports of officers for the year were encouraging. The club was handicapped in its range work because of the late arrival of the rifles and equipment, and some of the members did not have opportunity to shoot on the range.

The season for outdoor shooting closed yesterday and reports were forwarded of the members who have qualified in the various grades of rifleman. Expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen will receive buttons designating their qualifications.

C. T. Jewett.

Taunton Tattlings.

The Spanish War Veterans again provided the feature in the sixth week of offhand team matches in the Taunton Indoor Rifle Club series by pushing up the team total record to 412 from 408 and the majority of the team showed an improvement in their scores. In the individual scoring Broadhurst, of the Vets, led with 89, and Petten, of the same team, was next, with 86.

On Friday evening the first practice of the prone section of the club was held, with the men all shooting 20-shot strings in anticipation of the coming league series, in which a team has been entered. The club, as a whole, is really a club for offhand shooting, but there are a dozen or so who have formed themselves into a sort of a club within a club for prone shooting and it is from these men that the team will be chosen. The results and team standing in the offhand series follows:

S. W. V., 412; Erifmirs, 376; Centers, 370; Wenimissetts, 360; Echoes, 366; Spring Brooks, 309; Wampechos, 362; Ninth Co., 350; Winonas, 320; Highlands, 297.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Points.
S. W. V.	6	0	1.000	2356
Centers	5	1	.833	2253
Erifmirs	4	2	.667	2261
Echoes	4	2	.667	2128
Wampechos	4	2	.667	1999
Wenimissetts	2	3	.400	1491
Winonas	2	4	.333	1855
Spring Brooks	1	4	.200	1322
Highlands	1	5	.167	1743
Ninth Co.	0	6	.000	1410

P. C. Taylor.

Glendale Comes to Life.

After a summer of idleness in the shooting game and anything *but* idleness in the "Make a living game" the Glendale Rifle Club has come to life with a band and sent in their entry for the indoor matches.

Naturally the summer's lay-off will show in our scores, but we have started practice with a vengeance and expect to bust ourselves in the attempt to be able to make at least five 200's each week commencing about Jaunary 1.

According to the dope, we have five men who should give a pretty good account of themselves on the score sheet, not to mention three or four dark horses, with the same number of gun-shy (heretofore) citizens getting nervous and asking questions about our initiation fees, dues, etc.

So with an even break and a litle luck we will not wind up on the bottom of the list if we can help it.

A silver cup denoting the Indoor Championship of the club has become an annual stunt and goes to the man making the highest number of points in the N. R. A. matches, previous winners barred.

G. G. Black,
Secy. Glendale Rifle Club.

Fort Harrison, Ind., Shoots.

Shooting under adverse conditions, due to high, shifting wind, Fort Harrison Rifle Club won the team match in the annual competition of the State Rifle Association in Terre Haute on November 28 with a total score of 330. Company B, Second Regiment, Indiana National Guard, was close up with a total score of 327.

These scores will be compared with results of shooting by other Indiana organizations to decide the holder of the team trophy cup given to the State Rifle Association by Company B. Crack riflemen of the two Terre Haute Organizations made up the teams. The scores were close but not up to the standard of the members.

Various matches arranged by the State Rifle Association kept shooters occupied on the range yesterday. In addition to State matches several members of the Fort Harrison Rifle Club shot in the club members' match for the National Rifle Association trophy and completed their qualification rounds.

Capt. B. E. Wimer was high with the 2d Regiment trophy match, 20 shots at 600 yards, with a score of 87 of a possible 100. Other scores in this event were: Conner, 76; Jewett 75; Hess, 54; Elton, 52.

Conner was high in the Tyro match, ten shots at 500 yards, with a score of 44. Other scores were: Elton, 40; Jewett, 40; Duesner, 12; Hess, 7. The scores in the company team and State members' matches follow:

COMPANY TEAM MATCH.

Fort Harrison Rifle Club.

	R.F. 200	S.F. 500	Total
Wimer	41	41	82
Conner	45	40	85
Catlin	41	37	78
Mueller	40	45	85
	167	163	330

What is YOUR club doing?

Has YOUR club just shot a match and won it?
Tell US about it

Did somebody on YOUR team make a possible?
WE'D like to hear about it

Is there anything unusual about YOUR range?
Send US a picture of it

Do YOU just shoot along from week to week?
Then send US plain scores

We want to know what you're doing

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Company B, Second Regiment, I. N. G.

	R.F. S.F. 200	500	Total
Monninger	40	32	72
Moore	42	45	87
Bridges	45	45	90
Harberger	36	42	78
	163	164	327

I. S. R. A. MEMBERS' MATCH.

	R.F. 200	S.F. 300	S.F. 500	Total
Conner	45	42	35	122
Mueller	38	43	39	120
Elton	43	39	37	119
Jewett	36	39	39	114
Duesner	28	29	36	93
Hess	21	27	39	87

MEMBERS SHOOT FOR TROPHY.

Eleven members of the Fort Harrison Rifle Club have shot in the members' match for the trophy given each affiliated club by the National Rifle Association. This event must be completed by December 1, as must also be the qualifying program for various grades of riflemen. The scores in club members' match follow:

	R.F. 200	S.F. 300	S.F. 500	Total
B. Wimer	48	44	45	137
Conner	42	44	47	133
Catlin	42	43	46	131
Mueller	41	44	42	127
Jewett	45	41	39	125
Elton	42	43	33	118
Lee	38	39	35	112
S. Wimer	36	31	39	106
Duesner	28	29	36	93
Simmons	31	30	29	90
Hess	21	27	39	87

Members who have qualified in the various grades follow:

EXPERTS.

	R.F. 200	R.F. 300	S.F. 300	S.F. 500	S.F. 600	Total
B. Wimer	48	49	44	45	44	230
Mueller	47	41	46	48	46	228
Conner	40	47	40	44	50	221
Borrows	47	46	40	43	40	216
Elton	46	45	41	41	38	211
Jewett	36	39	42	46	47	210
Anderson	45	36	43	39	47	210

SHARPSHOOTER.

	R.F. 200	R.F. 300	S.F. 300	S.F. 500	S.F. 600	Total
Reintjes	44	36	38	41	44	203
Van Gilder	43	41	40	34	32	190

MARKSMAN.

	R.F. 200	R.F. 300	S.F. 300	S.F. 500	S.F. 600	Total
Horning	30	42	43	24	30	169
S. Wimer	31	39	36	32	28	166

Expert rifleman grade requires a score of 210 or better, sharpshooter 190 or better and marksman 160 or better.

Fort Harrison Rifle Club will conduct this winter a series of indoor events and also will be represented by a team in the National Rifle Association Indoor League. The club has a membership of sixty, comprised chiefly of business and professional men. Company B, Indiana National Guard, of Terre Haute, furnished three members of the Indiana Rifle Team in the National Match this year. Terre Haute also has a gun club of trapshooters with a membership of more than fifty.

Newport Rifle Club.

The 1915 Thanksgiving shoot of the Newport Rifle Club has passed into history but on every shooting night since new things are thought of that happened that day—how some dub covered himself with glory or perhaps it was how some fellow that was not a dub covered himself with anything else but glory. The range opened for business at 8 a. m. and the shooting was continuous except for a time around 4 p. m. when it was neither daylight nor dark. Four matches were pulled off: creedmore, continuous, checkerboard and bull's-eye and the scores made in these matches went to make up the scores for the grand aggregate prizes. In all matches five shots were shot on a target except in the bull's-eye match where only three per target were allowed.

The creedmore match soon settled down to a battle between H. P. Fletcher and P. E. Brooks and when the smoke cleared away, Fletcher had twelve possibles and nineteen 24's. In the meantime, A. A. Albro was taking a whack at this same match and he turned up with eleven possibles and eighteen 24's so that Brooks with his eleven possibles and seventeen 24's had to take third place.

The continuous match was shot on the German ring target, the five best targets shot to count for score. A. A. Albro took first prize with a score of 618, H. I. Chase, Jr., second prize with 614 and P .E. Brooks third prize with 611.

The checkerboard match was designed as a nerve relaxer and while it proved to be all of this, it was also the best cash separator that has been seen around these parts for many a day, as it separated from Jeff Biesel and Fred Spooner so much cash that no one has yet been able to get them to tell the truth about it. Each black square on the target has a value according to a key target and this key target was manipulated (honestly though) so that the system of scoring was too much to remember at the firing point. Jeff thought that he had it a time or two but a 40 out of 125 soon made an honest by dejected man of him. Spooner and Biesel made this their match and when the storekeeper announced that no targets would be sold after 10 p. m. these two began to buy targets. They bought checkerboards till friends intervened and chased them off. Biesel finally came out on top with a score of 470, Spooner had 455 and A. C. Anthony had 440.

Target by Mr. J. P. Fletcher, 25 yards, offhand, iron sights, Stevens .414 rifle, Remington-U.M.C. Lesmok ammunition.

In the bull's-eye match, H. R. Chase, better known as "Dick" was the planet around which all else turned. He got a shot so close to the center that our machine for settling disputes in matches of this kind at first refused to register. After a while it finally showed that Dick was off center one-third of a degree. Now a degree ain't much, so you can see that a third of a degree is d—n little. After spending much money and pestering some one or another to measure bull's-eyes that a blind man could see were no good at all, T. J. Biesel finally got one that measured one degree off center so he took second prize in this match. Brook got a 7½ degree bull that put him third place.

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Every day we receive letters praising the accuracy and low trajectory of our .280 High Velocity Rifle and the tremendous shocking power of the Ross .280 Sporting Ammunition with copper tube expanding bullet—patented.

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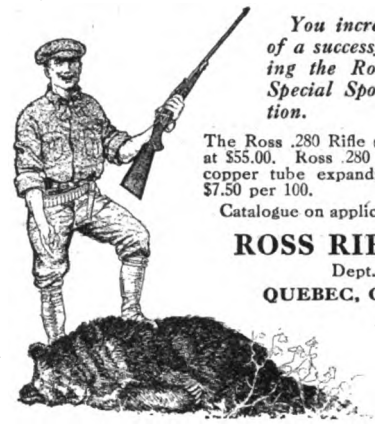

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The Ross .280 Rifle sells in New York at $55.00. Ross .280 Ammunition with copper tube expanding bullet (pat'd) $7.50 per 100.

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In the grand aggregate count up a perfect bull's-eye counted 125 points with 5 points off for every degree off center. Owing to lots of good luck and plenty of money, Jeff Biesel got the first prize in the grand aggregate with a score of 1309 and H. I. Chase took second place with 1236.

There were other fellows that attended the shoot but were noticeable only when their targets gave out and they had to buy more, for instance in the creedmore match there were two Anthonys, one an A. R. and the other an A. C. A. R. is the "Open Sight" Anthony. They both bought and also did a little shooting. Rhodes was there too but he just bought, that's all. In the continuous match Bill Almy showed up. He bought too, and that's about all for him. The checkerboard match tempted everyone. Rhodes and A. C. Anthony being tied for the leather medal which went to the man with the low score. They each got 10 out of 125 and are now making plans to shoot off the tie.

About 9 a. m. Mrs. Albro appeared with a pot of chocolate and mugs. Mrs. Albro is always doing nice things for us and always when you are not looking for them. Many thanks, Mrs. Albro.

A. A. Albro took the money for the targets and when the match was over he was caught with $36.40 on his person. This money will probably be squandered by the shooting committee on kerosine, coal for the shooting house stove, medals and the like. Silver medals were given as first prizes, bronze medals as second prizes and merchandise as third prizes.

The shooting committee is now all in a sweat to get the fellows at the prone game and I guess it won't be long now till there will be something doing along that line.

The tie between Mr. Chase and Mr. Fletcher was shot off the past week, Mr. Chase winning by the large margin of 31 points, Chase shooting better than his average in the club match, while Fletcher in the first match of the tie shot under his average, while in the second match shot a much better score, well up to his average. Detailed score of the tie:

Chaseville Range.

H. R. Chase	124	121—245
	118	118—236
		481
H. P. Fletcher	115	114—229
	112	114—226
		455

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WANTS AND FOR SALE

Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN is entitled, when his subscription is paid up for one year, to one free insertion of a half-inch want ad in this column.

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FOR SALE—Star-gauged Springfield—new, with sling—fired eight hundred rounds, barrel perfect $10.

H. H. SNELLING,
7304 Race Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Slate Hill Range.

H. R. Chace.....	121	118—239
.....	122	122—244
		483
H. P. Fletcher.....	116	121—237
.....	121	120—241
		478

The following practice scores shot the past week, using iron sights, 25 yards offhand German ring target. Albro changed this week to the M. R. A. target, getting a good score offhand. Fletcher put on a good five-shot possible offhand:

*P. E. Brooks..	247	248	245	246	249—1235
P. E. Brooks...	245	246	245	249	248—1233
F. B. Spooner..	242	238	240	239	242—1201
H. P. Fletcher..	241	242	241	246	247—1217
A. A. Albro....	94	94	93	95	96— 472

*Telescope sight.

Nemours (Ladies) Trapshooting Club.

The first winter's snow did not scare the Nemours shooters yesterday afternoon, December 3. Four of them shot their cup events over the Greenhill Traps and made some very good scores too.

To date Miss Hammond is high for the "Diana Cup" given by Mr. Elwood A. Davis, of the Millard F. Davis Co., and Mrs. E. L. Riley is in the lead for the "High Handicap Cup," the gift of Mr. W .M. Hammond of the Hercules Powder Co. These cups are sterling silver and have been in competition since the first of October. The final shoot for them will be held December 30.

Scores (25 targets) follow:

Miss H. D. Hammond	22
Mrs. Harry White	10
Miss Schofield	16
Mrs. E. L. Riley	16

BLUE BIRD.

The Interstate Association's Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trapshooting was held at the association's office with the Corporation Trust Co., 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, December 2, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The roll call showed a good quota of members represented in person, those unable to be present being represented by proxy.

The secretary presented and read a copy of the notice of the meeting, together with proof of the due mailing thereof to each stockholder of the association at least two weeks before the meeting, as required by the by-laws.

The report of the president for the past year was presented, read and ordered to be filed.

The secretary's detailed report for the past year was presented and ordered to be received and filed.

The financial report of the treasurer for the past year was presented and ordered to be received and filed.

The annual report of the manager was also presented and ordered to be received and filed.

The polls having remained open the period prescribed by statute, were ordered closed and the inspectors presented their report in writing, showing the following persons, stockholders of the association, had received the greatest number of votes.

P. D. Beresford and J. R. Wettstein, of the United Lead Co.; A. F. Hebard, J. Leonard Clark and T. A. Marshall, of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.; T. E. Doremus, C. A. Haight and L. J. Squier, of the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.; J. T. Skelly and Edward Banks, of the Hercules Powder Co.; T. H. Keller, Jr., of the Hunter Arms Co., Inc.; F. G. Drew, H. S. Leonard and W. R. Clark, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co.; W. F. Parker, of Parker Bros.; C. R. Babson and O. R. Dickey, of the United States Cartridge Co.; W. E. Keplinger and T. H. Keller, of the Peters Cartridge Co.; Paul North and J. H. Webster, of the Chamberlain Cartridge & Target Co.; A. H. Durston, of the Lefever Arms Co.; F. W. Olin and A. J. Norcon, of the Western Cartridge Co.; Murray Ballou and E. B. Drake, of the American Powder Mills; W. B. Stadtfeld, of the Selby Smelting & Lead Co.; George Livermore, of the Ithaca Gun Co.; John R. Turner and Elmer E. Shaner.

The chairman thereupon declared that the above-named persons were duly elected directors of the association.

Remington Arms-UMC News Items.

S. J. Williams and Jerome DeBee tied for first place and high gun prize in the Thanksgiving Day shoot conducted by the Utica Field and Gun Club. Both men shot Nitro Club shells and made scores of 101 out of 105. Mr. DeBee also won the special shoot for the turkey and the handicap merchandise event, missing but one of his twenty targets.

Scoring 92 out of 100, T. E. Graham won high amateur average recently at the Round Lake (Ill.) Gun Club. He shot the perfect shooting combination of Remington pump gun and Nitro Club shells, as did R. Bennell, who came in a close second with 91 out of 100.

Missing but one of his quota of fifty targets, C. H. Newcomb, shooting Arrow shells, defeated a field of fifty-six enthusiasts recently at the Camden (N. J.) Shooting Association.

Bert Wagner, shooting Arrow shells, won high amateur average, and also made a long run of 61 straight, at a shoot held by the Prospect Hill Outing and Gun Club, of Burlington, Iowa. He broke 96 of his 100 targets.

Peters Paragraphs.

High professional average at Indianapolis, Ind., November 23, was won by Mr. F. K. Eastman, who scored 142 out of 150 with Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells.

At Miamisburg, Ohio, November 25, high amateur average was won by Mr. Ed. Cain, of Dayton, 95 out of 100, closely followed by Ike Brandenburg, of Dayton, 93 out of 100, both using Peters shells. Mr. C. A. Young, of Springfield, cleaned up the program of 100 straight without a miss, also with the "P" brand.

High amateur and high general averages at Dallas, Tex., November 25, were won by Mr. W. H. Bertrand, of Dallas, 130 out of 150; Mr. Phil. Miller was second with 129, and Mr. S. L. Hassell, Jr., third, 127, all using Peters factory-loaded shells.

At the St. Thomas (Ontario) tournament, November 29–December 1, the most important tournament of the latter part of the 1915 season, Mr. Rolla Heikes, shooting Peters shells, won high professional and high general averages, shooting almost continuously in a blizzard, his score being 385 out of 400. Another shooting record of even greater merit was the winning of the Grand International Handicap by Mr. W. J. McCance, captain of the St. Thomas Gun Club, by the fine score of 96 out of 100. Mr. McCance also shot Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells.

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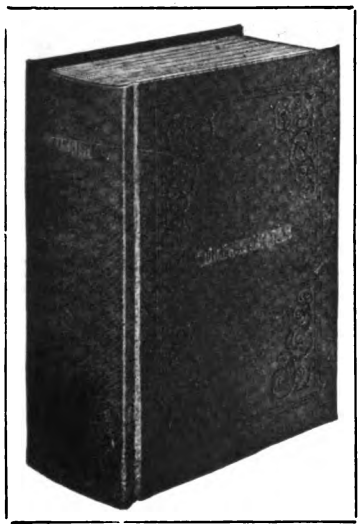

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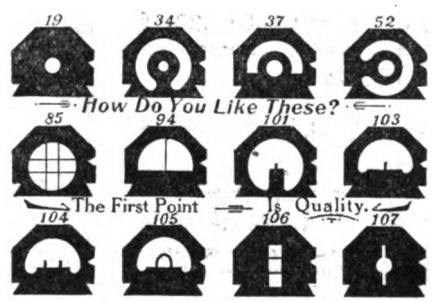

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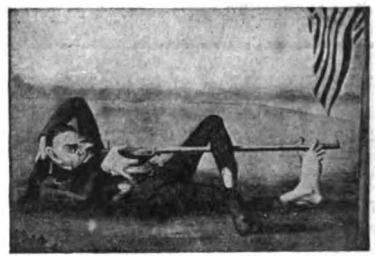

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Vol. LIX, No. 12 DECEMBER 16, 1915

THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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The boys from the engineering school in action, with Mr. Stewart in the foreground. We judge from his smile that he has just scored a bull's-eye.

Boston "Tech" Wins Outdoor Match

The 1915 Intercollegiate Outdoor Rifle Match has been won by the team of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The team score was 839 x 900, eleven points better than the best previous record in this match.

High score (147 x 150) was made by James S. Stewart. This constitutes a new individual record. High scores are a habit with Mr. Stewart. It was he who won the individual championship of the United States at the National Matches in Florida last October.

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VOLUME LIX. No.12. WASHINGTON, D.C., DECEMBER 16, 1915. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

The War College Plan of Defense.

IT IS the business of the War College division of the Army General Staff to study wars, past and present and to make deductions therefrom to aid the General Staff in preparing "plans for the national defense." On instructions from the Secretary of War, to aid him in preparing his recommendations for legislation, the War College division has drafted a "Statement of a Proper Military Policy for the United States." It gives the War College view of precisely what the country ought to do to defend itself by land. Its recommendations for Regular Army increase are larger than the recommendations that come from any other source. Its recommendations for distribution of troops are the only ones presented in any of the serveral plans. This statement of policy must not be confused with Secretary Garrison's views, nor with the more concrete suggestions for a military bill that have come from the War Department proper. In all discussions of military legislation it will be known as the War College report, to distinguish it from what is coming to be known as the War Department bill, the Chamberlain bill and the Hay bill. In view of the fact that the War College statement embodies the views of the professional military experts it is worthy of study by all interested in the problem, and hence is presented herewith.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, September 11, 1915.

Memorandum for the Chief of Staff:

Subject: Military Policy.

1. Memorandums from your office, dated March 11 and March 17, 1915, directed the War College Division to make a complete and exhaustive study of a proper military policy for the United States, and to prepare a clearly and succintly expressed statement of the policy, basing it, in a general way, upon the "Report on the Organization of the Land Forces of the United States, 1912," "eliminating everything that is not necessary for the easy and quick comprehension of the military policy, and adding anything which may be necessary to afford such comprehension."

2. The following extract from the memorandum of March 17, 1915, gives the subjects which the "statement" was to cover, viz:

The substance of this policy will, therefore, be a clearly and succintly expressed statement, with the reasons therefor, of the recommended *strength* and *organization* of—

I. (*a*) The Regular Army;
(*b*.) The Organized Militia.

This should be followed by—

II. A careful study of the question of a reserve for both the Regular Army and the Organized Militia and, *if possible to agree upon it*, a plan for the formation of such reserves.

III. The Volunteers: Their organization and relation to the Regular Army and the Organized Militia.

IV. Reserve material and supplies which should be available and which can not be promptly obtained if delayed till the outbreak of war.

The Secretary of War is of the opinion that a statement which shall contain everything that is pertinent to the foregoing subjects will inform Congress of all the *essential* things that the best judgment of the War Department thinks it is justfied in asking Congress to provide in peace and to be prepared to provide in war. These things, being such as commend themselves to the general military intelligence (if they do not so commend themselves there can be no policy such as is now aimed at), may be assumed to be those that will be asked for by succeeding administrations of the War Department—at least, they will indicate the general line of development to be pursued. Such a statement will constitute what he has in mind as a comprehensive Military Policy.

There are many other things that will from time to time be asked of Congress or, when authority exists for it, that will be done without asking legislation. Such things may be requests for appropriations to build new posts in view of the abandoning of others; the concentration of the Army in a smaller number of posts in definite areas of the country; projects for promotion, retirement, etc.; plans for training the Army and the Militia, etc., etc., etc.

Such things have no part in the statement of a general Military Policy which the Secretary of War now desires to have prepared, and, in order to save time and labor and to concentrate attention upon that which is essential, he desires any such extraneous matter to be eliminated from the study which he has directed.

3. Following these lines the accompanying "Statement of a Proper Military Policy for the United States" was prepared.

4. It is proposed to supplement this paper later with memoirs on such subjects as require more detailed discussion than would be appropriate to this paper.

M. M. MACOMB,
Brigadier General, Chief of War College Division.

INTRODUCTION.

THE MILITARY PROBLEM CONFRONTING THE UNITED STATES.

1. *The evolution of national military policies.*—National policies are evolved and are expanded as the nation grows. They reflect the national sense of responsibility and also the national ambitions. They constitute the doctrine underlying acts of statesmanship and diplomacy. A nation's military policy is the national doctrine of self-preservation. The world is never without virile, capable, and progressive nations, the circumstances of whose development have imbued them with the belief that their vital interests demand an active aggressive policy. They are forced to resort to universal service in the effort to fulfill, at any cost, what they conceive to be their destiny. In the United States the development of the nation has procedeed under an environment so favorable that there is no well-defined public opinion in regard to what constitutes an adequate military policy. Heretofore isolation, combined with the necessity of preserving the balance of power, has been a sufficient guaranty against strong hostile expeditions from Europe or Asia. The safe-guard of isolation no longer exists. The oceans, once barriers, are now easy avenues of approach by reason of the number, speed, and carrying capacity of ocean-going vessels. The increasing radii of action of the submarine, the aeroplane, and wireless telegraphy all supplement ocean transport in placing both our Atlantic and Pacific coasts within the sphere of hostile activities of oversea nations.

The great mass of the public does not yet realize the effect of these changed conditions upon our scheme of defense.

Another thing that militates against the evolution of a sound military policy for our country is the erroneous conclusion drawn by the people from our past experiences in war. In developing such a policy victory is often a less trustworthy guide than defeat. We have been plunged into many wars and have ultimately emerged successfully from each of them. The general public points to these experiences as an indication that our military policy has been and still continues to be sound. That this is not really the belief of those in authority is shown by the fact that each war of importance has been followed by an official investigation of our military system and the policy under which it operated. The reports of these investigations give a startling picture of faulty leadership, needless waste of lives and property, costly overhead charges augmented by payment of bounties to keep up voluntary enlistments, undue prolongations of all these wars, and finally reckless expenditure of public funds for continuing pensions. These documents supply convincing proofs that all such shortcomings have been due entirely to a lack of adequate preparation for war in time of peace. But we have not yet learned our lesson. It has never been driven home by the bitterness of defeat. We have never

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known a Jena or a Sedan. At no stage of our national life have we been brought face to face with the armed strength of a great world power free to land sufficient forces to gain a foothold at any desired portion of our coasts. That we have to some extent felt this danger is evidenced by our efforts to provide a navy as a first line of defense and to supplement it with the necessary harbor fortifications; but we have not yet realized that our ultimate safeguard is an adequate and well-organized mobile land force. Experience in war has shown the need of these three elements but the public has not yet demanded that they be perfected, coordinated, and combined in one harmonious system of national defense. *Not until this has been accomplished will a proper military policy for the United States be adopted.*

2. *Our abiding national policies.*—The majority of our people have always believed in asserting their own rights and in respecting those of others. They desire that the cause of right should prevail and that lawlessness should be crushed out. To live up to these high ideals imposes upon us new duties as a world power; duties that require something more positive than a policy of mere passive defense. In addition, there are two underlying and abiding national policies whose maintenance we must consider as necessary to our national life. These are the "Monroe Doctrine" and the policy of avoiding "entangling alliances." They are distinctive and affect our international relations in a definite manner. In addition, policies may develop in the future as a result of international relations with respect to trade conditions.

A general consideration of our responsibilities as a nation and of our geographical position indicates that the maintenance of our abiding policies and interests at home and abroad involves problems of defense measures both on land and on sea. The solution of the general problem of national defense must be sought in the provision of adequate land and sea forces and a consideration of their coordinate relationship.

3. *Coordinate relationship of Army and Navy.*—Upon the Navy devolves the solution of the problem of securing and maintaining control of the sea. To accomplish this it must be free to take the offensive promptly—that is, to seek out and defeat the enemy fleet. The use of any part of the high-sea fleet for local defense defeats the chief object of the Navy and is a misuse of naval power. A fleet defeated at sea and undefended by an adequate army is powerless either to prevent invasion or even its own ultimate destruction by combined hostile land and naval forces. In illustration compare the cases of the Spanish fleet at Santiago and the Russian fleet at Port Arthur with the present example of the German, Austrian and Turkish fleets under the protection of land forces.

Upon the Army devolves the task of gaining and maintaining on shore the ascendency over hostile land and naval operations. To accomplish this it must be able to seek out promptly and to defeat, capture, or destroy the invader wherever he may attempt either to secure a footing upon our territory or to enter the waters of our harbors with the objective of threatening the destruction of the seaport or of a fleet driven to seek refuge or repair therein.

The problems involved in operations against hostile land forces are complex and include only as an incident the protection of harbor defenses on the land side. The problems of harbor defense against attack from the sea are simple and passive in their nature.

4. *Coordinate relationship of statesman and soldier.*—In our country public opinion estimates the situation, statecraft shapes the policy, while the duty of executing it devolves upon the military and naval departments.

Such a doctrine is sound in direct proportion to its success in producing a military system capable of developing fighting power sufficient to meet any given national emergency, at the proper time, supported by all the resources, technical and economic, of the country, in a word—preparedness. All the other world powers of today have realized the necessity of maintaining highly trained and organized military and naval forces in time of peace, and all, or nearly all, are allied in powerful coalitions.

Without superiority on the sea or an adequate land force there is nothing to prevent any hostile power or coalition of powers from landing on our shores such part of its trained and disciplined troops as its available transports can carry. The time required is limited only by the average speed of its vessels and the delay necessarily consumed in embarking and disembarking.

In order that the American people can intelligently decide on a doctrine of preparedness which shall constitute the military policy of the United States, and that Congress and the Executive may be able to carry out their decision, information concerning the military strength of other great nations and shipping available for transport purposes must be clearly set forth.

The work of the statesman and of the soldier and sailor are therefore coordinate; where the first leaves off the others take hold.

5. *Preparedness of the world powers for oversea expeditions.*—Control of the sea having been once gained by our adversary or adversaries, there is nothing to prevent them from dispatching an oversea expedition against us. In order to form an idea of the mobile force we should have ready to resist it an estimate must first be made of the approximate number of troops that other nations might reasonably be expected to transport and of the time required to land them on our coasts.

The number of thoroughly trained and organized troops an enemy can bring in the first and succeeding expeditions under such an assumption is a function of—

(*a*) The size of the enemy's army, and

(*b*) The number, size, and speed of the vessels of the enemy's merchant marine that can be used as transports.

Should our enemy be a nation in arms—that is, one in which all or nearly all of the male inhabitants of suitable physique are given a minimum of two years' training with the colors in time of peace (and this is true of all world powers except ourselves and England), it is evident that the size of the first expedition and succeeding expeditions would be limited only by the number of vessels in the transport fleets. It also follows that as the capacity and number of steamers in the merchant marine of any nation or group of nations increase in the future, the number of trained soldiers which such nation could send in such expedition will also increase, and our trained forces should be correspondingly augmented.

What the conditions were in August, 1914, is shown in the following table, which may be regarded as a reasonable estimate.

Nation.	*Strength of army.*	*Tonnage available of ships with capacity over—*			*First expedition using 50 per cent of tonnage given.*		*Second expedition using 75 per cent of tonnage given*		*Time needed to—*	
		3,000 tons.	*2,000 tons.*	*1,000 tons.*	*Men.*	*Animals.*	*Men.*	*Animals.*	*Load and cross ocean with first expedition.*	*Return, load, and recross with second expedition.*
									Days.	*Days.*
Austria-Hungary	4,320,000	.....	762,756	.....	72,000	14,000	108,000	21,600	20.7	40.4
France	5,000,000	.....	1,705,931	.....	160,931	32,186	243,295	48,279	15.8	30.0
Germany	5,000,000	3,569,962	4,018,185	.....	387,000	81,270	440,000	94,600	15.8	30.8
Great Britain	[1]695,000	13,000,000	.....	.....	170,000	90,000	.....	.....	14.0	27.0
Italy	2,600,000	.....	1,065,321	.....	91,000	13,650	136,000	20,475	18.3	35.0
Japan	2,212,000	.....	.....	[2]1,013,985	95,745	24,416	142,622	36,623	22.5	41.0
Russia	5,000,000	.....	428,019	.....	37,630	7,940	66,444	11,918	20.5	40.0

[1] 240,500 territorials.

[2] Japanese field regulations indicate the intention to use steamers of 1,000 tons; for this reason and because of the large amount of steamers between 10 and 12 knots speed, all Japanese steamers over 10 knots speed and a thousand tons gross have been considered.

[3] Fifty per cent has been assumed as the figure representing the amount of shipping in or within call of home ports at outbreak of war.

NOTE.—The allowance prescribed in our Field Service Regulations of 3 tons per man and 8 tons per animal for ships over 5,000 tons and 4 tons per man and 10 tons per animal for vessels under 5,000 tons has been used in estimating the capacity of ships, except where the regulations of any country prescribe a different allowance. These allowances include rations, water, forage, etc., for the voyage and a margin for three months' reserve supplies. The tonnage allowance covers men, animals, and all accessories and is sufficient to provide for vehicles (including guns).

Fighting power is the result of organization, training, and equipment backed by the resources of the country. Available shipping is a matter of commercial statistics.

The quality, organization, and efficiency of these troops, except those of Japan, which demonstrated their excellence in the Russo-Japanese War, are now undergoing a supreme test of military strength on land and sea. In addition, where certain nations have transported troops by sea their capabilities in this respect have to some extent been shown. This test by the ordeal of battle is visibly demonstrating their organization, their fighting power, and the rate at which each is capable of developing and maintaining its military strength.

This evidence, produced under conditions of actual warfare, presents an example of the resultant efficiency of any nation that has developed a sound military policy; the soundest policy being the one which insures a successful termination of the war in the shortest time.

6. *Statement of the military problem.*—From what has been stated, we are forced to the conclusion that we must be prepared to resist a combined land and sea operation of formidable strength. Our principal coast cities and important harbors have already been protected by harbor defenses which, by passive method alone, can deny to an enemy the use of *these localities* as bases for such expeditions.

The enemy being unable to gain a foothold in any of these fortified areas by *direct naval attack* will therefore be forced to find some suitable place on the coast from which land operations can be conducted both against the important coast cities and the rich commercial centers in the interior. Long stretches of coast line between the fortified places lie open to the enemy. The only reasonable way in which these

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localities can be defended is by providing a mobile land force of sufficient strength, so located that it may be thrown in at threatened points at the proper time.

It has just been shown what the strength of these expeditions might be, as well as the time required for any one of them to develop its whole effective force. Hence it can be seen, when we take into consideration the possible two month's delay provided by the Navy, that our system should be able to furnish 500,000 trained and organized mobile troops at the outbreak of the war and to have at least 500,000 more available within ninety days thereafter. Here, however, it must be pointed out that two expeditions alone will provide a force large enough to cope with our 1,000,000 mobile troops, and consequently we must at the outbreak of hostilities provide the system to raise and train, in addition, at least 500,000 troops to replace the losses and wastage in personnel incident to war. To provide this organized land force is the military problem before us for solution.

I. THE REGULAR ARMY.

GENERAL FUNCTIONS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

7. In the endeavor to reach a just conclusion as to the strength and organization of a Regular Army, adequate to play its part in our national defense, it must not be fogotten that this defense is a joint problem requiring for its correct solution the united efforts of both Army and Navy, and that the ultimate strength of the greater war army is dependent to a considerable extent upon the part to be played by the fleet. It is therefore assumed in this discussion that the Navy is preparing to place and maintain in the Pacific, when the occasion requires, a force superior to that of any oriental nation, and, in the Atlantic, one second only to that of the greatest European naval power.

The Regular Army is the peace neucleus of the greater war army of the Nation. Its strength and organization should be determined not only by its relation to the larger force but by its own peace and war functions. It must be prepared at all times to meet sudden and special emergencies, which cannot be met by the army of citizen soldiers. Its units must be the models for the organization and training of those of the great war army.

Some of the functions of the Regular Army are:

(*a*) To furnish the entire strength of our garrisons outside of the United States proper both in peace and war.

(*b*) To garrison our harbor defenses within the United States proper in time of peace.

(*c*) To furnish detachments of mobile forces in time of peace sufficient for the protection of these harbor defenses and naval bases against naval raids which, under modern conditions, may precede a declaration of war.

(*d*) To furnish sufficient mobile forces to protect our principal cities by preventing the landing of hostile expeditions for their capture in the intervals between our fortified harbors or near such cities.

(*e*) To supply a mobile reserve to reinforce our garrisons outside of the United States proper during periods of insurrection and disorder.

(*f*) To furnish expeditionary forces for minor wars resulting from the occupation of foreign territory where treaty rights or fundamental national policies may have been threatened.

(*g*) To prepare in advance its existing administrative and supply departments for the equipment, transportation, and supply of the great war army of the Nation.

(*h*) To assist in the training of organizations of citizen soldiers.

8. Concerning the strength and organization of the Regular Army, the following points are to be considered:

(*a*) At the outbreak of war the Regular Army at home should be strong enough, with the addition of organized and trained citizen soldiers, to form the first line of defense in order to give sufficient time to permit the mobilization and concentration of our greater war army, and to seize opportunities for such immediate initial operations as may be undertaken before the mobilization of the army of citizen soldiers can be completed.

(*b*) It should be so organized and located that it can be economically and efficiently trained, quickly and easily mobilized and concentrated, and readily used as a model in the education and training of the citizen forces.

MOBILE AND COAST ARTILLERY TROOPS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS.

9. Experience has shown that our Regular land forces and others modeled upon them, must consist of two distinct classes, *i.e.*:

(*a*) Mobile troops.

(*b*) Coast Artillery troops.

These two groups have their own special functions for which they are trained and equipped and from which they should not be diverted except in some emergency.

The function of the Coast Artillery is to man our harbor defenses designed to protect important seaports from direct naval attacks and raids from the sea. The armament and accessories of these forts are intended to be so complete and powerful as not only to prevent hostile landings at all places within range of the guns, but also to cover all navigable waters in the vicinity of great seacoast cities so thoroughly as to leave no dead spaces from which enemy ships, either at anchor or during a run-by, could bring them under bombardment. While these harbor forts are important elements in our scheme of defense, they are, nevertheless, powerless to prevent invasion at points outside the range of their guns. The total length of our coast line is enormous, and the stretches covered by harbor defenses are and must remain very small compared with the unprotected intervals that lie between them. If we should lose command of the sea an invader would simply land in one of these intervals. It therefore follows that the ultimate defense of our coasts depends upon defeating a mobile army of invasion, and this can be done only by having mobile forces prepared to operate in any possible theater of war. At this stage of hostilities the problem becomes one of cooperation between coast artillery and mobile troops, but there can be not fixed relation in the strength of these two classes of land forces. The necessary strength of coast artillery troops depends upon the number and character of harbor defenses established; that of mobile troops upon the nature and extent of the defensive and offensive operations for which the Nation decides to be prepared.

RELATION BETWEEN HOME AND OVERSEA GARRISONS.

10. The most rational method of determining the proper strength and organization of the Regular Army is based upon the fact that this force is and must be divided into two distinct parts—one for oversea service; the other for home service. Each of these parts must have its proper quota, both of mobile and Coast Artillery troops.

The troops on oversea service consist of the detachments required to meet the special military problems of the Philippines, Oahu, Panama, Alaska, Guantanamo, and Porto Rico. Each of these detachments has a distinct tactical and stragetic mission, and is to operate within a restricted terrain. All of them are limited to oversea communication with the home country, and all of them may therefore be isolated for considerable periods, especially in the critical first stages of war. It is obvious that under these circumstances these detachments should be prepared to meet all military emergencies until reinforcements from the United States can reasonably be expected. They must, therefore, be maintained at all times at full statutory strength, and must, in addition, be organized with the view of being self-supporting, preferably during the continuance of war, or at least until the Navy has accomplished its primary mission of securing the command of the sea.

The force at home is on an entirely different basis. It may or may not be given an adequate strength in time of peace, but it is supported by all of the resources of the Nation. It may be increased at the pleasure of Congress, and it may be reinforced by considerable forces of citizen soldiery. It follows from these considerations that the military establishment of the United States in time of peace should first provide effective and sufficient garrisons for the political and strategic outposts of the United States, and that the residue at home should be organized with the view to ultimate expansion into such war forces as national interests may require.

(To be continued.)

AERONAUTICS IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD dispatches describe a unique method of administering poisonous gas to the inmates of a fortress. Balloons slightly larger than the toy balloons with which children play are used. A small bottom compartment is filled with the heavy poisonous gas. The remainder of the balloon is inflated with illuminating gas and they are liberated in a wind which will carry them over the point of attack. Then when they are floating over the fortress sharpshooters puncture them with rifle bullets, the shot completely destroying the little bag. As the poisonous gas is heavier than air it drops into the fortress while the gas used to float the balloons rises. This method, the dispatches say, was used in the attack on the fortress of Ossowetz, where during two days, it is asserted, 1,800 of these balloons were floated over the ramparts.

An official Russian publication gives testimony in the form of a historical document to the effect that Count Zeppelin has been anticipated in the conception of the Zeppelin dirigible. The document is a confidential message delivered to the Emperor Alexander I in April, 1812, by the Counsellor Schroder, who, when Napoleon was preparing to invade Russia, arrived at St. Petersburg and had a private audience

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with the Emperor. The message came from an attaché of Count Roumiantsow, the Chancellor, named David Maximowitch Alopeus.

The message tells of the invention of a dirigible balloon capable of destroying an army or a fortress by means of bombs, and it contains this paragraph: "The inventor, whose name is Leppich, and who has been a captain in the British Army, is an excellent mechanic; he has succeeded in constructing a flying machine with which he has made a distance of 45 leagues with and against the wind, rising and descending at will. Unfortunately the news of this invention has come to the King of Wurtemberg, the ally of Napoleon; and one of his ministers, who possesses in the highest degree the confidence of the king, has bcome intimate with the inventor; this minister, whom I cannot name, knows all the details of the invention and has advanced money to the inventor."—Aerial Age.

MILITARY LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS.

By Ashmun Brown.

AS THE reader will have observed from the daily press, a great deal of proposed military legislation has been introduced in Congress, and a great deal more has been suggested. All of it, so far, is more or less tentative, since the author of no bill, nor the propose of no scheme expects his ideas to be carried out in full. After the Christmas holidays the committees of Senate and House will begin the serious consideration of the measures, and a "getting together" process will be in evidence.

In the meantime, since there is now going on a vast amount of discussion, it will be well for all interested to bear in mind the distinction between the different bills and proposals, since confusion already has arisen.

First, there is what may be termed the War College plan, otherwise a statement prepared by the War College setting forth what it regards as the minimum needs of the country for adequate land defenses. This has not been put in the form of a bill, although some features of it are found in what is—not quite accurately—termed the War Department bill, and also in the bill introduced by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Second, there is the so-called War Department bill. This merely puts into legislative language the proposals, including the proposal for a Continental Army, put forward by Secretary Garrison and indorsed by President Wilson.

Third, there is the Chamberlain bill, to which it is understood, is to be appended the Militia pay bill; and fourth, there is the bill introduced by Representative Hay, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, which contains also the Militia pay bill and the Continental Army plan.

Some notion of the relative size of these proposals may be gained from the following comparative table showing the present number of regiments of infantry, cavalry, and field artillery and present number of companies of coast artillery in the regular establishment, compared with the numbers proposed by the different schemes:

		War College	*Chamberlain*		
	Existing	*Plan*	*Dept. Bill*	*Bill*	*Hay Bill*
Infantry (regts.)	30	65	40	64	30*
Cavalry (regts.)	15	25	15	19	15
Field Artillery (regts.)	6	21	10	20	12
Coast Artillery (cos.)	170	289	222	300	170

*Recruited to maximum war strength.

Each proposal contains increases for engineers, signal corps and other auxiliary arms, and for varying degrees of reorganization.

In addition to these, Senator Chamberlain has introduced a bill for compulsory military training, something after the manner of the Swiss system. While the Senator says he has small hope of the bill passing, it is a surprising fact that so many diverse elements in the population, in the face of the screams of the pacifists, are advocating compulsory training and compulsory service. Charles Edward Russell, a leading socialist writer and agitator, is out boldly for just this thing, holding that only in this manner can the armed forces of the country become a truly democratic military force. In demanding compulsory training he also condemns the Continental Army idea; and in this respect aligns himself with many leading Army and National Guard figures. A considerable section of the daily press, notably the Chicago Tribune, a vigorous and independent newspaper, also urges compulsory training and condemns the idea of Continentals as furnishing no real solution of the problem.

"That all able-bodied male inhabitants of the United States who have resided within the continental limits thereof for the period of twelve months, who are citizens of the United States, or who have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, shall be liable to be trained between the ages of 12 and 23 years, inclusive," etc., is the opening paragraph of the Chamberlain compulsory bill. Between the ages of 12 and 17 the boys shall compose the Citizen Cadet Corps; between the ages of 18 and 23, the Citizen Army. Ninety hours a year training is prescribed for the 12-year-old boys, beginning with mere calisthenics and progressing until at 14 the boy begins to train with the rifle and to engage in target practice. After 16, the ninety hours a year are supplemented by ten days in camp each year. In the Citizen Army, 120 hours a year or twenty whole days are required, to continue for six years.

As an alternative, cadet training at sea and further training in a Citizen Navy are provided.

The military training for cadets and citizens "may be given in public and private schools, academies, colleges, and universities, in the organized militia or naval militia of the several States, in organization of Boy Scouts or similar organizations, provided that it conforms to the prescribed training for the corresponding years," etc.

All persons liable to service are required to register on pain of $500 fine or twenty days' imprisonment. Failure to attend drill or a breach of discipline is punishable by fine not exceeding $25.

Each congressional district is formed into a registration area, the commandant of which shall be a Regular Army officer detailed for the purpose, with necessary commissioned and enlisted assistance. Full provision is made for organization, and for a Citizen Army division of the General Staff.

But no provision is made for an appropriation.

The War College plan proposes an increase in the Regular Army to 281,000, including 30,000 officers and men for the sanitary, quartermaster, ordnance and similar departments, and 21,000 Philippine scouts, the remaining 231,000 to be apportioned as follows:

In the United States:		
Mobile (combatant)	121,000	
Coast Artillery	27,000	
		148,000
Oversea:		
Mobile (combatant)	74,500	
Coast Artillery	7,500	
		82,000
Total		230,000

The War College plan would exclude the Militia from the first line, and would develop a reserve to reach a total of 500,000 in eight years, taken from (*a*) well-instructed soldiers of the Regular Army furloughed to the Regular reserve, (*b*) citizen soldiers, enlisted and trained under the Federal authority.

The Chamberlain bill leans much in the direction of this plan, with, however, a larger recognition of the Organized Militia, and contemplates the development of that service to make it available for the first line. Also the Chamberlain bill contemplates a big reserve. Its provisions for increased auxiliary troops exceed all the other bills. For example, the Chamberlain bill asks an increase of Engineers to seven regiments, and adds seven mounted battalions of Engineers; the War Department asks a total of four regiments of three battalions, each of which regiment would amount to about four times the present strength. The Hay bill asks an increase of only a single battalion.

The Chamberlain bill increases the signal corps officers to 382 while the War Department and the Hay bills name 166 as the maximum figure, all including aviation.

The Hay bill embodies substantially the administration plan for the Continetal Army, which the Chamberlain bill does not but the Hay bill contemplates a larger development of the National Guard than either the War College or the War Department proposals, and also, as indicated above, includes the National Guard pay bill.

The Unavailable Third.

A school principal was trying to make clear to his class the fundamental doctrines of the Declaration of Independence. "Now, boys," he said, "I will give you each three ordinary buttons. Here they are. You must think of the first one as representing life, of the second one as representing liberty, and the third one as representing the pursuit of happiness. Next Sunday I will ask you each to produce the three buttons and tell me what they represent.

The following Sunday the teacher said to the youngest member:

"Now, Johnnie, produce your three buttons and tell me what they stand for."

"I ain't got 'em all," he sobbed, holding out two of the buttons. "Here's life, an' here's liberty, but mommer sowed the pursuit of happiness on my pants."—Exchange.

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OLD-TIME RIFLES AND RIFLEMEN.

By Frank Evans.

AN ARTICLE in ARMS AND THE MAN of November 18, headed "Old-Time Riflemen of the South," has started a train of memories that cannot be side-tracked, and I am under the necessity of inflicting on your readers an answer to some of the statements contained therein—although not in a spirit of criticism or controversy, for I enjoyed the article very much—in order to get the matter off my mind.

My grandfather's father served a full three years' enlistment in Daniel Morgan's famous regiment of Virginia riflemen in the Revolutionary War, and was honorably discharged at the end of his enlistment, which was rather the exception than the rule. Other and possibly better men didn't wait for that formality, because of their responsibilities at home.

His last important engagement was the battle of King's Mountain. A powder horn he carried in that fight (and probably in many others) is still in the family, the property of my sister. This man is buried at Strawberry Plains, N. C., where he settled after the war and where my grandfather was born.

My grandfather at the age of twenty moved "west," and settled on the French Broad River in east Tennessee, in the neighborhood of Kit Bullard's famous mill. My father was born at this home. My grandfather freed his slaves, that came to him and my grandmother by inheritance, in the 30's, and left Tennessee soon afterward, because of personal unpopularity over this act, and settled in Indiana, afterward moving on "west," making his home in northwest Missouri in the Platte purchase, where he died. These men, including several sons of my grandfather, were first-class rifle shots.

An old flintlock rifle owned by my grandfather in Tennessee and afterward altered to a caplock is still in the family. It was the only gun to which I had access when a boy. It had always received the best of intelligent care and was as perfect a gun when new as it was possible to obtain, because the old gentleman would never have been satisfied with an inferior rifle.

My grandfather was a straight-laced old blue-stocking Presbyterian who was always in a fight with his own conscience over shooting for prizes. He would not enter a match on his own behalf, for he wasn't satisfied in his mind that it was not gambling. But he couldn't stay away, and he would attend shooting matches and shoot for anyone who wanted his services, and after the match was over he would shoulder his rifle and march home to fight another battle with his conscience, always absolutely refusing to share in any prize he might have won.

Between thirty and forty years ago it was the custom in Northwest Missouri, where I was reared, to hold frequent shooting matches for beef, turkeys, and sometimes a sheep or a hog. I have participated in many matches of this kind. I mention the foregoing facts in order to qualify as an expert witness. Without quoting the statements in the article in question with which I take issue, I wish to say:

At all the beef matches I ever attended or ever heard of the hide and tallow was the fifth choice instead of the first choice. The liver and heart and the lead in the tree against which the target boards were placed was the sixth choice if the winner felt disposed to chop out the lead.

The accuracy of those old-time rifles, compared with a target rifle of today, or even compared with a false muzzle rifle of the days of Billinghurst and his contemporaries, is largely mythical. The old rifle that came down in my family was looked on as absolutely infallible when accuracy was considered, and it did have to its credit many remarkable shots, but when you laid it down on a "chunk" to shoot ten consecutive shots at 60 yards, the group looked like it had been made with a sawed-off shotgun when compared with a group made by a target rifle of the present day.

I have had several .25 and .32 caliber rifles whose test groups at 50 yards could be covered with a dime, and last summer I bought a .22 long rifle factory barrel for my schuetzen rifle action whose ten-shot test group at 25 yards can be covered with a half-inch disc.

The writer of the article in question speaks of the target those old-timers used—a piece of soiled white paper in which was cut an inverted "V." Yes, we used to call that style of target "a pair of Dutchman's breeches," and I have known several men who always used that style of target, but I never knew one of them that cut it exactly right or fully comprehended its use. I never knew but one man who knew why this style of target was used. He was my uncle, and my grandfather had taught it to him.

It was used by many men, no doubt, as a matter of imitation, because they saw it used by men who were successful shots, and so they employed it simply as something to shoot at. I never used it myself, preferring, in my open-sighted rifle days, a square piece of white paper 2 inches wide, as that was the width of my front sight at 60 yards—the distance we shot.

Up to now I have never had occasion to explain the principle of what would be more easily comprehended, perhaps, if called the "W" target. Its invention and use by the old-time rifleman who thought it out is only another proof that the man who thinks and studies improvement in sighting appliances meets with the same success that follows thought and application in other fields.

Consider the following facts: The rear sight of your old-time rifle is solidly fixed to the barrel; there is no way to adjust it vertically or horizontally. The notch in the rear sight is "V"-shaped. Now have that "V" large enough so that you can clearly center the front sight in it and see a "V"-shaped notch of light on both sides of the front sight. If your front sight is wedge-shaped and thinned to a knife-edge thickness, a perfect "W"-shaped target would fit, but such a sight would be impossible to the man of normal eyesight.

The front sight must be left square on top and from one-thirty-second to one-sixteenth of an inch wide, according to the needs of your eyes. Now, then, cut a piece of paper in the shape of the letter "W" of a proportionate size necessary to fit the rear sight notch for the distance you intend to shoot. The farther the distance the larger the target will have to be.

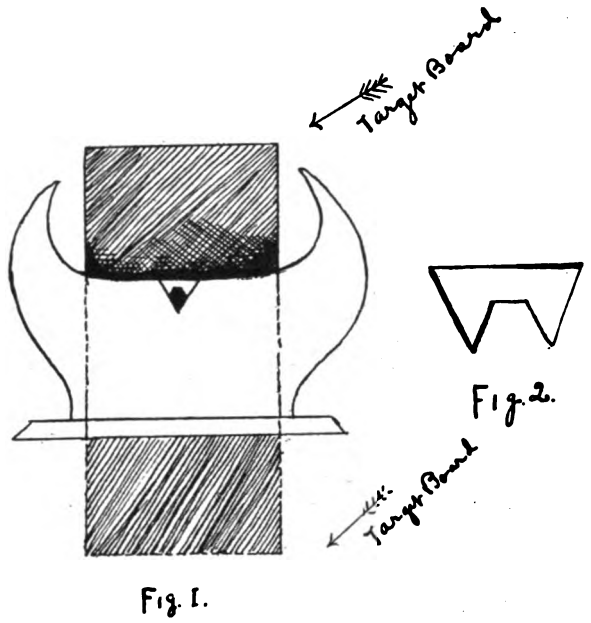

FIG. 1—REAR SIGHT AND FRONT SIGHT ALIGNED ON TARGET.
FIG. 2—THE SHAPE TO CUT TARGET FOR A V NOTCHED REAR SIGHT.

The two points of the "W" that project downward will have to be separated at the crotch the width of your front sight at that distance. If the notch in your rear sight was square or "U" shaped and the front sight was the same thickness throughout, the target paper would have to be cut square instead of "W" shaped, and a square slot cut in the lower two-thirds of the square target, this slot to be equal to the width of the front sight at the distance used. The rear notch would have to be wide enough to enable you to see a distinct line of light on each side of the front sight.

With this kind of target, placed on a black background, a person shooting from a rest can align his sights as accurately as he could with a "peep" or round aperture sight by fitting this white target into his rear-sight notch.

But, as stated above, these sights were tight to the barrel and non-adjustable; even if correctly mounted for accurate shooting at a certain distance, they couldn't be moved when a different distance made their movement desirable or necessary. No, not necessary, for with the old-time rifleman it was the old story of Mahomet and the mountain. If your old-time rifleman couldn't move his sights he could move his target.

I used to know one that usually got his share of beef who always cut the center on his target board 1½ inches high and about the same distance to the right of his sighting center when shooting at 60 yards;

Note.—If rear notch was U-shaped or square and the front sight of uniform thickness the target would have to be changed in shape accordingly.

(*Continued on page* 230.)

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A DANGEROUS EXPEDITION.

W. LEONARD BONNEY, the American aviator who is at present in Mexico City, is operating under war conditions and its attendant dangers. He recently took General Pabla Gonzales, who is probably next to Carranza in influence and importance, on a scouting trip over the city and into adjacent territory.

Mexico City has an altitude of 7,200 feet above the sea level, so that the aerial trip was made at a very considerable altitude above the former basic mark.

The trip was not without its military value, but as an event of popular interest it was important in the troubled capital of the Mexicans, and the newspapers of the city devoted large space to the event.

The voyage of 36 minutes was made in a Huntington biplane which is No. 2 of the Aerial Squadron of the Constitutional forces. Mr. Bonney first carried the General to Cuajimalpa. Then they reconnoitered a camp of Zapatistas. The weather conditions were ideal so that the General was able to obtain just the information that was desired. Upon the completion of the inspection of the enemy's forces and position Mr. Bonney and the General returned over the capital and made a safe landing.

BIGGEST ARMORY FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

THURSDAY, December 30, is the date set by the Armory Commission for the formal opening of the new State Armory for mounted troops, on Commonwealth Avenue, Alston, Mass. On that day the troops that are to occupy the new building will assemble in the main drill shed and be addressed there by Governor Walsh.

The new armory is practically completed. The building and equipment represents an outlay of approximately $600,000, and with the land included, $775,000. It is said to be the largest building of its kind in the world, being 260 feet wide and 610 feet long, with a training field of 450 square feet adjoining on the Boston side.

The building contains three large drill sheds, two for mounted men and one for dismounted drill. The artillery shed is 300 feet by 175 feet, without an obstructing pillar. The arched roof over this is 100 feet from the ground. The cavalry drill shed is 100 feet wide by 260 feet long, also unobstructed. The shed for dismounted drill is 40 feet wide by 150 feet long.

Entrance to the armory from Commonwealth Avenue is by means of an ornamental bridge of 31 feet span.

In the rear of the smaller riding hall are located three stables, each with a capacity for fifty horses, and in the basement of these are room for fifty mounts more for each. There is also a blacksmith's shop, veterinary surgeon's room and harness rooms.

The top floor of the tower will contain a wireless plant, capable of communicating with Washington.

The following departments of the service will be quartered in the new building: Inspector General's department, Quartermaster's department, Subsistence department, Engineers' department; headquarters of the 1st and 2d Brigades; headquarters of the 1st Squadron Cavalry, Troops A, B, C and D; headquarters of the 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, Battery A; headquarters of the Signal Corps, headquarters of the Hospital Corps and headquarters of the Ambulance Company.

CARE OF SERVICE RIFLES.

IN A letter addressed to Arms and Explosives, England, a correspondent gifted with eyes that see has called attention to the marked difference shown in the treatment of rifles by soldiers under training and those who are on leave from the front. The former handle their rifles with the good-natured contempt usually accorded to fire-irons while the others, who have learned to appreciate the importance of taking care of their weapons, carry them in swaddling clothes, improvised perhaps out of many wrappings of sacking tied with string.

In peace time the same difference in the treatment of rifles distinguishes the man traveling to target practice from his uniformed companion who is proceeding to drill or field maneuvers. The former encases his rifle in a neat canvas cover, and the latter carries it bare, leaning it on occasion against brick walls and other erections warranted to form glinting surfaces on the sights. Some of the love of weapons which barbarians are in the habit of exhibiting would not be out of place among the fighting sections of a civilized community.

If inspection could be extended to the barrels, a still greater distinction might be drawn between the knowing care lavished by the experienced man of arms and the optimistic indifference of the novice. Some excuse for the rifles, whose accuracy has been hopelessly spoiled by neglect during a short period of use, can, no doubt, be found in the fact that the official arrangements as to cleaning are either inadequate or presume the existence of non-existent facilities.

In the B.S.A. Co.'s "safetipaste" is an ideal lazy man's cleaner, lacking perhaps the virtues of the thorough treatment which may be applied where the facilities of the armorers' bench are available, but excellent from the point of view that the easily effected prompt application prevents the development of rust. The root principle of any code of rules for efficiently preserving rifles is that the best use should be made of available means.

The officer who retailed the instruction that so many quarts of boiling water should be poured down each barrel, while pointing out that he was in no way called upon to show where the necessary fluid could be obtained, was in reality a very practical person. In the turmoil of war the difficulty of providing an adequate supply of rifles for new troops should suggest to somebody that simple precautionary measures for preserving the effectiveness of those in use might have the same effect on the number available as an extra production of several thousands per week.

YEARLY TRIBUTE OF GAME TO GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

ONE of the very oldest customs in the State of Virginia, described by J. M. Bell in a recent number of The American Field, is that of a yearly gift of game presented to the Governor by the tribe of Pamunkey Indians. The tribute is given each Thanksgiving. The gift has always consisted of a deer, a wild turkey, rabbits, ducks and fish.

This last Thanksgiving the deer was lacking for the first time in many generations, the tribute this season consisting of a fine wild gobbler, weighting 17½ pounds, two pair of wild ducks, three rabbits, a big-mouth bass, or chub, and a striped bass.

Nearly three centuries ago (therefore in the very early Colonial days) a treaty of peace was made between a Governor of the Colony and the Pamunkey tribe, by which they were to enjoy all the rights of their large reservation, and in consideration of this liberty the tribe was to bring each year to the gubernatorial mansion a gift, or tribute, of game. It is significant of the good faith of the State of Virginia and also of the tribe that the Indians still live on their original reservation and that the Governor always receives his Thanksgiving present of game.

The Pamunkey tribe, now numbering in the neighborhood of three hundred souls, live on their allotted lands, which lie along the river that bears the name of the tribe. The acreage of the reservation is around one thousand acres, two hundred of which are arable. The Indians are farmers as well as hunters and fishermen, and they raise produce of different kinds indigenous to the fertile soil of Tidewater, Va. Many of them have most comfortable homes. They are exempt from taxation on the part of the State, and are also allowed perfect freedom so far as self-government is concerned.

Prior to the Civil War, some of the tribe inter-married with the free negroes of the surrounding section, but it is said that of late years they have, to a great extent, segregated themselves from the negroes, and the members of the tribe are very proud of the fact that they are allowed to ride on the same cars as white people and are not put in the "Jim Crow" coaches with the negroes.

The Indian reservation is about 25 miles east of Richmond, and just across the river from the White House Plantation, a 2,000-acre estate which for many years was the home of the late Gen. W. H. F. Lee, son of the famous confederate chieftain, Gen. Robert E. Lee.

It would be hard to find in any portion of the country a greater variety of game and fish than inhabit this particular section of the Old Dominion. Deer, turkey, ducks, quail, rabbits, squirrels, hares, coons, and opossums still range the woods and marsh as they did when the Indian canoes plied the Pamunkey with painted warriors ready for the fray with the "Pale Faces." Striped and big-mouth bass, perch, shad, sturgeon and catfish are to be found in the streams, so the tribe still enjoy the sports of their ancestors in this the twentieth century.

In conclusion, it may be said that there is much sentiment regarding this yearly tribute from the Pamunkeys to the Governor of Virginia. inasmuch as it has been a custom for nearly three centuries, and it is likely to continue indefinitely; and it may be also said that it is speaking very well for the law-abiding principles of all classes of folks in that section as asseverate that now, after three centuries of occupation, that game of all kinds peculiar to that particular section is fairly plentiful.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.
EVERY THURSDAY

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That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

CONSCRIPTION MUST COME.

The men who founded the Republic feared compulsory service because they found it one form of slavery. They thought also that a strong military government might easily become the weapon of a dictator. Their aversion for military training and service was more a result of instinct than of reason. They felt rather than thought back to the time when an overlord, ranging from county baron to king of the realm, ruled all and his soldiers were his slaves.

A republic owes its beginning and its existence to the will of the people who form it. Americans are proud to call themselves citizens of a free republic. Deep within the heart of every true son of the United States there abides a belief in the destiny of his country; the great work she is to do for civilization; the high place she must attain among nations.

Every right-thinking man would prefer the rule of right rather than that of might. But each such man, if he be candid, must admit that it is better to have right through might than to suffer wrong through weakness. It is a self-evident fact that the will of a strong and merciless military nation can be forced upon a weaker one.

The United States lacks strength only through want of organization. If she is to function in the world of men as her attributes of high purpose and unselfish devotion entitle her to she must be physically able to impress her will for the right. Those systems in use in some other countries by which every able-bodied citizen is a part of a military machine impose upon the United States the direct obligation to similarly prepare her citizenship for the performance of the highest duty, that of defense of the nation.

Congress, the Press, the People, the Government, are discussing preparation for national defense. Some of the projects advanced have great merit, but not one of them goes far enough. The United States will never be in a position to fulfill her obligations to herself, and to the world, until compulsory military training and service shall be in full effect throughout the land.

Whenever during past years we hinted at conscription a thousand voices were raised in opposition. Today some will still object; possibly, even a majority, but each hour that the great European War goes on must make more clear to every thinking American that the only just, reasonable, and adequate military system for his country is one in which every citizen shall be trained in his youth in the duties of a soldier.

Think it over, you who love your country and are anxious for her welfare. Halfway measures may be necessary now, but sooner or later, if this nation is to live, we must go the full distance toward adequate military preparation, and that means nation-wide compulsory military training and service.

SECRETARY GARRISON'S REPORT.

That portion of the annual report of Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, which deals with existing military problems might well be termed a textbook on the principles of preparedness. In no other writing within the range of the reading of ARMS AND THE MAN is the case stated more logically, more aptly and more concisely than in this really great state paper. Written in the dispassionate, analytical form of a judicial finding, but in language singularly lucid and understandable, it furnishes a complete answer to all the arguments against preparedness that have been advanced by the various schools of thought that represent the different phases of pacifism. It would be well if every citizen would read and study the document.

To cite but one of the many instances where Secretary Garrison refutes the argument of the pacifist, let us mention the assertion, so widely made, that preparedness for war tends to increase the probability of war, or, as Secretary Garrison states this assertion, "that if we possess force, we will be induced to use it when we should not."

"This position," says the Secretary, "ignores certain things which are essential to be maintained, and is based upon certain assumptions which are not justified. It ignores the responsibilities which we have undertaken and which we must maintain at any self-sacrifice. It ignores the fact that if nations which possess force are likely to use it when they should not, some nation which has such force is likely to use it against us when it should not. It assumes that our Nation may not be trusted with force for fear that it may misuse it. I know of nothing which justifies such an indictment of our people and our Nation."

But it is hardly fair to single out a single quotation; full reading of the report—which has been printed in practically all of the daily newspapers of the country—is essential to full appreciation.

G. A. R. TO HELP THE CAUSE.

The Grand Army of the Republic on more than one occasion has testified its desire to help the cause of preparedness. How best to help is a question that has been much considered in the organization. These practical minded men, who served when their services were most needed and who know the bitter facts of war, have grown uneasy under existing conditions. Talking about the thing and passing resolutions on it do not prove satisfactory. They want to be of larger service.

To give them something to do is the thought behind a suggestion which has been put forward by Col. John McElroy, of Washington, the distinguished editor of the *National Tribune,* the G. A. R. newspaper. He would make each one of the 5,063 active G. A. R. posts in the country the parent or a sponsor for a rifle club, for Colonel McElroy argues that the business of war consists largely in shooting and ability to shoot straight is the first essential in true preparedness. Hence, why not have each Grand Army post put its force and influence and energy in behind a rifle club of young men? With each post doing this, and with an average club membership of ten, more than 50,000 riflemen could be added to the resources of the country. But, in the vision of Colonel McElroy, the average membership should be more than ten to the club. He thinks that every Grand Army man in the country could very well make himself responsible for bringing at least one embryo rifleman into training.

Colonel McElroy has drafted a tentative bill to carry out the purpose of his plan, and this bill is to be introduced by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Besides providing for the loan of rifles to these clubs, as to other civilian clubs, the bill is intended to give War Department recognition to

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them by requiring what is tantamount to an enlistment obligation and an agreement to give military service when required, together with periodical inspection by Army officers. Citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 alone are eligible.

There may be some difference of opinion as to these details and the practical manner of putting them into effect, but there can be no doubt that there is a sound idea behind the proposal. The thought of the men who have served and who are now beyond the age of military service, being each responsible for bringing in a man for training is particularly appealing.

OLD-TIME RIFLES AND RIFLEMEN.

(*Continued from page* 227.)

and if a shot broke near enough to his "mark"—an "X" cut in the board with a knife—that he thought might count for beef, he had the judge plug his holes and cut another center 10 or 12 inches away from the first one, and he then placed his sighting center the same old distance from his "mark," and yet his rifle shot approximately where it looked at 15 or 20 steps when shooting offhand.

There was a good, logical reason for this variation in a rifle under these conditions, and old "Deaf" Thompson knew his rifle shot that way, whether he knew the reason or not. Other men cut their "marks" below their sighting center, and still others placed their targets directly upon their "marks" cut in their boards, because they believed their rifles shot where they looked.

With all due respect for the old-time riflemen, some of whom were my honored ancestors, I don't believe they were any better than the riflemen of today. Human nature and human endeavor are about the same yesterday, today and tomorrow. The best of them, if equipped with the rifles of today, would hold their own with the best riflemen of today. That they would do any better or rank any higher I do not believe.

So far as their rifles are concerned, the best one ever made, unless it might be one made after the false muzzle was invented, will not shoot a group that will compare favorably with the group of the average factory barrel of today, giving the old rifle the choice of distance anywhere over 40 yards.

Compared with a modern rifle made for target use only—well, there couldn't be any comparison. It would be like the first international yacht race for the America's cup. When good old Queen Vic asked who was second, her minister replied: "Your Majesty, there is no second."

TRUTH SHOULD BE RESPECTED.

A MAN may say a great many things privately which should not be uttered publicly, or an individual with no official position may state in public what would come with ill grace from a man prominent in the affairs of the Nation.

An editorial in a late number of the Scientific American, under the significant and proper title of "The Valor of Ignorance," deals in the following terms with the recent utterances of one of our public men:

"The plans of the Wilson administration for making a considerable increase in our naval forces have been the subject of a savage attack by Representative Kitchin, of North Carolina. Mr. Kitchin makes a series of statements regarding the present strength of our Navy which are so utterly misleading, so widely at variance with the well-known facts that, were it not for the responsible position which he holds, we should be inclined seriously to doubt his sincerity. It is because Mr. Kitchin holds a responsible position in what is, or ought to be, the most reliable and authoritative body of men in the United States, whose public utterances upon great public questions are received as gospel truth by millions of citizens who have neither the time nor the opportunity to investigate these questions for themselves, that such gross misstatements as those which the Representative has made about our Navy should meet with instant and most emphatic denial.

If the blame for the defenselessness of the United States is traceable to one cause more than to any other, it is to be laid at the door of those Congressmen, of whom Mr. Kitchin is the most glaring example, who, having a most superficial knowledge of naval and military matters, have persistently disregarded the recommendations of our naval experts and have set themselves up as the judges as to how big a Navy we require, as to what kind of fighting ships we should build, and as to what proportion in numbers the various types of ships should bear to one another.

In the first place, Mr. Kitchin states that our Navy is far superior to that of Germany, since 'we have nineteen dreadnaughts or superdreadnaughts to Germany's sixteen.' Now, whether by accident or from intelligent appreciation of the problem, Mr. Kitchin is quite correct in basing his estimate of relative naval strength upon the dreadnaught. For the dreadnaught is the supreme fighting element of the modern navy, around which all the other types of ships are grouped, to which they minister, and without which a navy, however great it might be in numbers, would cease to have any first-class military value. Now, Mr. Kitchin, we take it, is speaking in terms of the present strength of the fleets of the United States and Germany, the actual fighting strength available today for the shock of battle. Figuring on this basis, we find that the United States has in commission only eight dreadnaughts which it could oppose to the twenty-two dreadnaughts which the German Navy has in commission.

'Why in heaven's name,' says he, 'do we have the demand that we act as if we were totally unprepared?' We answer, that it is because, on the basis of the figures we have given above, the first fighting line of German dreadnaughts is over two and one-half times as powerful as our own.

Now, among those twenty-two dreadnaughts are to be found five battle cruisers of from 28 to 29 knots speed, and against these ships we could oppose today not a single one! Furthermore, against Germany's fleet of a dozen fast scout cruisers of 28 knots speed, we could oppose but three of 22 to 23 knots speed and of obsolescent pattern.

Judging from the general character of Mr. Kitchin's criticisms, it is conceivable that he has not the slightest idea of the disastrous consequences which, in case of a naval war, would result from our total lack of a numerous and powerful scouting fleet. Therefore, for the enlightenment of himself and those who may have been misled by his statements, we point out that in case of the dispatch of the German Navy to the coast of America, it would be imperative for Admiral Fletcher to obtain the earliest possible information as to the strength of the German fleet, its whereabouts on the Atlantic, and its probable line of approach. Far in advance of the invading fleet and stretched out fanwise, would be a long line of these fast scouts and battle-cruisers. Thrown out in advance of the defending fleet would be our own line of scouts, such as it was, being made up of our three 23-knot scouts, some of our armored cruisers, and a number of destroyers drawn away from the main battleship fleet, which would be vulnerable by destroyer attack because of this depletion. When these two scouting lines came in touch, our own ships would be utterly unable to pass through the German line because of the presence of her battle-cruisers. They would be driven back upon the main fleet, and the German admiral would be able to obtain full information as to the position and strength of our forces, while we ourselves would be absolutely without any information as to the enemy.

Is Mr. Kitchin aware that both in the war game played last spring and in that of last autumn the defending fleet, because of its lack of scouts and battle-cruisers (both of which were possessed by the invader) was unable to find out anything about the attacking force, which on both occasions eluded the defending fleet and made its descent undetected and unopposed upon our coasts?

In view of the above facts, how preposterous becomes the following statement by this self-appointed critic of our Navy: 'Why are our coasts safe from attack today even if not one dollar more is spent beyond that now authorized? Because of coast defenses, mines, submarines and a fleet that is far superior to that of Germany.'

In predreadnaughts, it is true, we are stronger than Germany, having twenty-one against her twenty, and our ships, in respect of protection and gun power, are individually much superior. But it must be remembered that the final issue of a naval campaign will be decided by the strength of the dreadnaught line; and not even Mr. Kitchin's optimism would lead him to expect that our fighting line of eight such ships would prevail over Germany's twenty-two. Mr. Daniels never said a truer thing during all the incumbency of his office, than when he stated that the captain who attempted to fight a dreadnaught with a predreadnaught would be fit subject for court-martial.

Following out our comparison, we find that the United States could oppose sixty destroyers against Germany's fleet of 150, and that against her still numerous fleet of big, able, fast and thoroughly seaworthy submarines, trained to the hour by many months of arduous service in the field of actual warfare, we could oppose a heterogeneous collection of small, nonseagoing submarines, which, in the recent fall maneuvers, proved to be capable of making only 4 or 5 knots in the moderate seas which were running at the time.

Just a word more on this subject of the submarine. Representative Kitchin evidently belongs to that school of lay thought which believes that in the small and relatively cheap submarine we have an economical means of defense, which will enable us to laugh at a fleet of costly battleships and hold it, by the mere threat of destruction, from our

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own waters. The matter was tested out pretty thoroughly in the fall maneuvers referred to, when a group of eight of our latest submarines were told to string themselves out in line, 100 miles or so south of Nantucket, and intercept the enemy should he try to make his approach toward Boston and Newport. The flotilla developed troubles before it reached its assigned position, and on being notified in the evening that it was to proceed 125 miles to the southward, it was in such bad shape that by morning, instead of having covered the distance, it had made only 25 miles at an average speed of some 4 or 5 knots. More than half of the boats were able to use only one engine at a time, and ultimately they received notification by wireless to get back to a home port as best they might.

In view of the superb performances of the German submarines, we ask Mr. Kitchin, once more, to tell us and the world at large just how he arrives at his conviction that our fleet, as it stands today, is "far superior to that of Germany."

DAD BROWN'S BEAR TRACKS.

By James R. Noland.

OLD Dad Brown chuckled aloud as he rammed home a new fill of long-green in his black pipe.

"Maybe I oughten tell et," he hesitated, showing the stubs of his time-worn front teeth in a broad grin. "The Colonel mighten like et."

"Colonel Who mighten like it?" Frank Dickens, head scout of the bear-hunting expedition, interjected.

The aged guide squinted through the smoke at Dickens, disgustedly.

"As ef you didn't know I mean Colonel Roosevelt," he retorted, deftly lifting a burning coal from the front pan of the cook's big camp range. "Who'd you think I meant?" he challenged irritably.

"Pay no attention to Frank—he's joshing you," Dicken's partner, Jim Downing, interrupted. "You've promised to unlimber that Roosevelt yarn for upwards of ten years. Come on through, while you're in the humor."

We were in camp in the Big Muddy country over on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, a district made famous as a bear country when Colonel Roosevelt, then President, hunted the big game there in 1905. Considering that we were armed with a motion-picture camera instead of rifles, and that the sun had persistently refused to shine for five straight days, making picture taking out of the question, we were a merry party of guides, trappers, cowboys and movie people.

A sleety rain starting early in the evening had run us to cover in the kitchen tent for the after-supper smoke. That the bountiful late meat of young grouse, rainbow trout, freshly gathered mushrooms, baked potatoes and cornbread, washed down with steaming black coffee, had left the party at ease with the world and ripe for stories was beyond dispute.

"I've taken about 10,000 feet of Colonel Roosevelt," Charley Porter, chief of the camera squad, declared, while Dad Brown got his pipe to going. "If you've got a story on him, let us have it."

"'Tain't exactly on him," Dad grinned, between puffs. "He may've been some put out by et at the time, but I opine he's over et now so here goes."

Stroking his stubby, gray beard thoughtfully, as though gathering the strands of his story, the old mountaineer gave his stool a hitch nearer the fire, then began:

"Et happened that fall o' 1905 when the Colonel was over here on his bear-hunting trip. He'd been elected President of these United States the previous year an' his makin' a visit to the Big Muddy country was some event to us mountain people.

Natur'lly, we was for gettin' him all the bears he could handle, so we all jumps in to round 'em up. Ev'ry guide an' trapper this side o' the range made hisself a committee o' one to locate a bear, me with the rest o' them.

Me an' a young feller named Dudley was trappin' together that season—maybe some o' you recall 'im," Dad interrupted himself, grinning significantly.

"Guess we all do," Dickens answered. "Got a right to remember him, ain't we, considering he put in most of his time playing jokes on us. Tall josher from Cripple Creek with a poker face."

The old scout chuckled as he shot a side-wise wink at Downing.

"That's him, Frank—forgot about his takin' you down the line with four aces," he said, explaining the wink. "Was thinkin' more about his joshin' qualifications than his poker playin'. Anyhow, the Colonel's scouts had spoiled the trappin', not even a muskrat showin' an eyelash, so Dud an' me both laid off an' joined the others.

Not bein' as spry as him, I stuck to the nearby ranges. I didn't know where he was workin', but I did note as how he'd leave camp along about daybreak and git back in time for breakfast. I also seen that his pony was h'et up an' that Dud wasn't doin' any talkin', which was some strange, him bein' the most talkative sort I ever knowed.

'Nother puzzlin' thing about him was that he'd ride out o' camp just before nightfall an' be gone a couple o' hours. You can't git no bear signs after dark, an' I couldn't figure et out. Still, I didn't say nothin' till the third night. Then I couldn't stand et no longer.

'Where'n tarnation you been?' I asks him, abrupt like.

'Down the valley a ways,' he says, with one o' them queer smiles I'd learned to know meant he was up to some joke.

'Git any signs?' I asks, lookin' him straight in the eye.

'Signs?' he says, turnin' away an' makin' out to light a cigarette. 'Signs a plenty, Dad—more track'n you can count.' Then he busts out laughin' fit to kill.

'Must be funny,' I remarked, sarcastic.

'Funny ain't no name for et,' he shoots back, gettin' his breath. 'Too funny to keep,' he says betwixt laughs. 'Just gotter tell et, Dad,' he says, 'but I'll fill your old hide with lead,' he says, 'ef you give me away.' Then he has another fit o' laughin'.

When he finally comes outen et he says, says he, 'Do you mind the big black bear we got last week?' he says. 'The one with the paw most cut off in the trap?' I asks, wonderin' what he was gittin' at. 'The very same,' says he, laughin' a lot more. 'Well, I've been ridin' the creeks an' marsh ground every night an' mornin' for three days, an' what for, do you reckon?'

Et was no time for guessin', an' I tells him so, throwin' in a few swear words, maybe, to show my impatience. 'Ef you can't guess,' he says, nigh chokin' with laugh, 'I'll have to tell you,' he says. Then he blurts et out. 'Why, Dad,' he says, 'I've been usin' the paw o' that aforesaid black bear to make bear tracks with,' says he, 'in the neighborhood, Dad, o' Colonel Teddy's camp,' he says. 'An' take et from me, Dad, them same bear tracks I made with that old paw has caused more goldarn excitement 'round here than any hundred real bears you even seen.' Then that young rascal laughed an' I laughed, an' I'll bet my boots Colonel Teddy would've laughed, too, ef he had knowed about et."

"Speaking of bear stories with a funny twist in 'em, that yarn of yours about the Pittsburgher ain't so worse," Dickens suggested to Bob Stone, another of the old scouts.

"The one I had out the season Downing killed the four cinnamons with three shots?" Stone asked.

"Sure thing," Dickens returned. "The joke was on you, but you're tough enough to stand it. Shoot!"

After a bit of urging and the exchange of some good-natured raillery, Stone found his voice.

"It's telling secrets of the trade," he began, "but in order for the visitors to get the hang of this tale, it's necessary for me to wise them to one point about guiding eastern parties on big-game hunts. That is, in order to get business, we must guarantee a fair shot at a bear, or whatever animal we're after. And it goes without saying that we want that shot to go home because that cinches a return engagement the next season. For this latter reason," he said, smirking, "we often make sure of a dead bear by sneaking in a shot of our own.

The occasion referred to by Dickens called for this quiet side shot from me. It was just a year ago, here in the Big Muddy country. Downing and I had three Pittsburghers in tow on their first bear hunt, and we weren't having any sort of luck. The dogs worked hard enough, but they couldn't pick up a trail and it began to look like we'd lose out on the contract when we accidentally made good.

One of the easterners wasn't feeling up to a hard ride one morning and suggested that the other two go up on the flats with Downing, while him and me skirmished along the range close to camp. That was agreeable, so Jim took his two and the dogs, and my 'man and me lazied across to Big Snake Gulch. We took our rifles, but we wasn't much expecting to run into any game.

Well, we hadn't more'n reached the rough country when I sights a big brown edging around a cliff a hundred yards across the gulch.

'By the jumping jimminies, if there ain't a bear!' I says, low but emphatic, and pointing out the big boy over to our right.

Say, but you should've seen that Pittsburgher dismount and bring up his gun for a shot. He was down and aimed before I reached the ground, and I claim to be some hasty in leaving the saddle. But no sooner was his rifle h'isted than he got a stroke of buck ague, shaking all over like an aspen, and I saw that if any powder was to be burned it was up to me to set off the fireworks.

Of course I had to give him every chance, that being in the contract, but the brown didn't have any contract to stick around and be shot at, so I had to look out for speed as well as accuracy.

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'Aim at the base of his brain,' I instructs my party, speaking fast but cool and steady. 'Get 'im where the neck joins,' I says, 'and he's your meat. Better kneel so you can get a better brace,' I advises him.

He kneels all right, but that don't help his nerves none. His gun was going 'round in circles and I figured he couldn't hit a flock of bears, much less one. Meantime, I had edged back of him and unslung my rifle ready for business——"

"Counting on his being so excited he'd not get wise to your shot," Dickens interjected, to the accompanying laughter of the other scouts and trappers.

"That's right, tip my hand," Stone retorted, glaring savagely at Dickens, but smiling broadly. "At any rate, I kept one eye on Mr. Man and the other on the bear, which was having some rough time of it trying to scramble around the point.

'Better let 'im have it,' I says, me standing just back of him and ready to cut loose over his kneeling form. Then, seeing he was going to take my advice, I turned loose, guessing him so well that the two reports sounded like one. What's more, down came the brown in a way I knew meant a stone dead bear.

It was a good ten minutes before he could get himself together enough to climb across to view his prize at close range, me salving him for all I was worth and at the same time laughing my insides out at the way I'd put it over on him. 'You're sure some shot,' I tells him, after we'd finally got across the gulch and I had pointed out a bullet hole at the base of the brown's brain pan. 'Couldn't 've done better myself,' I says, stopping over to hide the laugh."

"Then what, Bob?" Dickens demanded, Stone having halted his narrative to invite the query.

"Nothing much, Frank," he then resumed, taking a deep inhale from a freshly lighted cigarette, "excepting that when I skinned Mr. Bear the next day I found two bullet holes in his hide—a small one at the base of the brain, and a large one in the rump. And the large one, fellows, was made by my lead."

"What's the story you referred to about Downing killing four bears with three shots?" Porter, the director of the motion picture squad, demanded, after the laugh at Stone's expense.

"Jim's so blamed modest he's never even given me the details," Dickens answered. "Come through, partner, and let loose."

Downing tilted his stool back so that he would be in the shadows, Dickens' tribute to his modesty being well based. Then, after much pleading from the party, he related what is classed as the prize true story of the Big Muddy bear country.

"Just as Bob has told you," he began, "the day he and the Pittsburgher went over to the Big Snake Gulch, I went over to the flats with the other two, taking the dogs. We picked up a trail a couple of miles from camp, and a mile or so farther on I got old Nig's signal that the pack was on top of a bear.

We didn't waste any time catching up with the dogs, but at that we wasn't any too quick, for things had already begun to happen, and they was happening fast, believe me. Which you will understand better when I tell you that Nig and his mates had tumbled right into a family of four cinnamons, the same being the old man, the old lady, and two yearling cubs.

The quartette was backed up in a bunch on a wide ledge, the hounds being on one side and only a narrow trail leading across the gulch to us being on the other. They was in a pocket, so to speak, and they knew it better than we did. I sure was some flustrated at running into a regular bear shindig, but what bothered me most just then was the dogs. They could whip their weight in bears, taking them singly or in pairs," he declared, proudly, "but they wouldn't be in it with two full-growns and two husky cubs.

First off, then, I called 'em in—which wasn't so powerful hard to do," he admitted, smirking, "seeing that they say they was up against a bigger bite than they could chaw. At the same time I tells my parties to burn powder, and to burn it fast.

Bob's man wasn't a marker to my two. They had fit together and couldn't raise a hand. They couldn't even speak, they was so excited. And all the time the bear family was making a wild scramble up the ledge.

Seeing I had to do the dealing myself, I up and took a shot at the nearest critter, one of the cubs. Over it went, and at the same time the other youngster, which was just beyond it, dropped flat. I wondered some at that, but I didn't stop to do any figuring—just reloaded and took the two old ones in turn with one shot each.

I later found that my first lead had gone through the base of the brain of cub number one and had entered the spine of number-two, getting a vital spot in both. The other two shots had gone true," he concluded modestly, "which made the record of four bears in three shots, which is all there is to it."

"Excepting that you fired the three shots in less than a minute from a single-loading rifle," Dickens interjected, "and that your party made a sworn affidavit before a notary that you killed the four cinnamons with three bullets."

An interpolation that brought on the further fact that Downing loads and fires a single-loading rifle with the rapidity and precision of an automatic, and that he can lift a hawk's head as far as his gun will carry.

"You do not hunt game in American I do not think me like we do in Italy," Julio Corsi, a young Italian nobleman who was the guest of honor on the trip, ventured during the lull following Downing's story. "There we be seated in some beautiful grove," he went on in his naïve manner of broken English, "taking our ease, while our men they frighten the game so that it comes our way. Then we keel it.

But I like the American way best—to ride the horse fast, fast, over the logs and rocks, and up and down the mountains, it is glorious. And to hear the dogs, what you call yelp, and to see them run—ah, it is sublime. And then to keel the bear—ah, that is the real sport."

"Right you are, count," Dickens agreed, enthusiastically. "And what you say reminds me of an Englishman we had with us a few seasons back. He had that foreign idea about sitting down in a shady spot and having somebody shoo the game to him. Well, we stationed him near the edge of a trail leading through a regular thicket of quakers where we had cornered a big black.

It wasn't long before the dogs were on top of the bear and a little bit later the bear was headed down the trail towards the Englishman. It was the first real live wild bear he'd ever seen, and I guess that black looked like a humped up elephant coming after him. We wasn't far behind, mind you, but before we got to our party's station he had disappeared, and it took us some time to locate him, he being near the top of one of the quakers.

He sure was ashamed of hmiself, but he was game enough after that, adopting our style of hunting and riding and developing into a crack shot and proving himself to be a fine sportsman."

"We killed a grizzly over in the Cripple Creek district two winters ago that weighed 1,714 pounds and had killed three men and 118 head of cattle," Oscar Chambers, the head cook, started off, poking the fire vigorously the while. "It was 10 feet from its nose to its tail, and——"

"O, hell!" Bob Stone snorted, yawning widely.

"I m going to hit the hay!" Dickens exploded, flicking his cigarette into the fire as he gained his feet.

"So am I!" came in a chorus from the others.

"I think me I go too," young Corsi chimed in, eyeing Chambers suspiciously.

"Go to bed, and be dingblasted, all of you!" the cook retorted, apparently much offended, but chuckling inwardly. "Hit the hay if you want to, but get it straight that I'll finish my story in the a. m. or you get no breakfast."

And to bed we went, in defiance of his direful threat.

RESTED RIFLE RESULTS.

WE HAVE printed at different times in the past numbers of articles dealing with the effects produced by resting a rifle. Early in 1915 ARMS AND THE MAN submitted a request to Gen. William Crozier, the Chief of Ordnance of the Army, for tests of the service rifle under certain specified rest conditions.

The Ordnance Department carried out the required firing and the result embodied in an official report has just been communicated to us. The effects produced by resting a rifle will, as a matter of course, vary with different arms and diverse loads, but for our own Springfield rifle and service charges the table which follows can be accepted as accurate:

REPORT OF FIRING WITH RESTED RIFLE—CALIBER .30, MODEL OF 1903.

	Position of Center of Impact.				
	Mean	*In Elevation*		*In Deflection*	
Target	*Radius Inches.*	*Above Feet.*	*Below Feet.*	*Right Feet.*	*Left Feet.*
1. Made with sling used in ordinary manner	7.08	.7	0	0	
2. Rifle rested 6 inches from muzzle on oak timber	4.15	2.75	..	.7	
3. Rifle rested just in front of trigger guard on oak timber	5.66	2.4	..	.55	
4. Rifle rested 6 inches from muzzle on sand bag	6.04	2.45	..	.45	
5. Rifle rested just in front of trigger guard on sand bag	5.99	1.9	..	.15	
6. Rifle rested 6 inches from muzzle with right side against a 9-inch chestnut post	9.28	2.35	.1	..	
7. Rifle rested just in front of trigger guard with right side against a 9-inch chestnut post	5.54	2.1	.2	..	

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8. Rifle rested 6 inches from muzzle with right side against a post padded with 2 inches of soft felt	5.10	2.6	..	.55
9. Rifle rested just in front of trigger guard with right side against a post padded with 2 inches of soft felt.....	6.83	2.35	..	1.1
10. Rifle rested 6 inches from muzzle with left side against a 9-inch chestnut post	6.77	2.3	..	.6
11. Rifle rested just in front of trigger guard with left side against a 9-inch chestnut post.....	6.85	2.15	..	.6

All targets ten shots each at 500 yards' range, prone position, and fired at same aiming point, using United States rifle, caliber .30, model of 1903, and ammunition.

Springfield Armory, Massachusetts,
December 2, 1915.

GARRISON ON PREPAREDNESS.

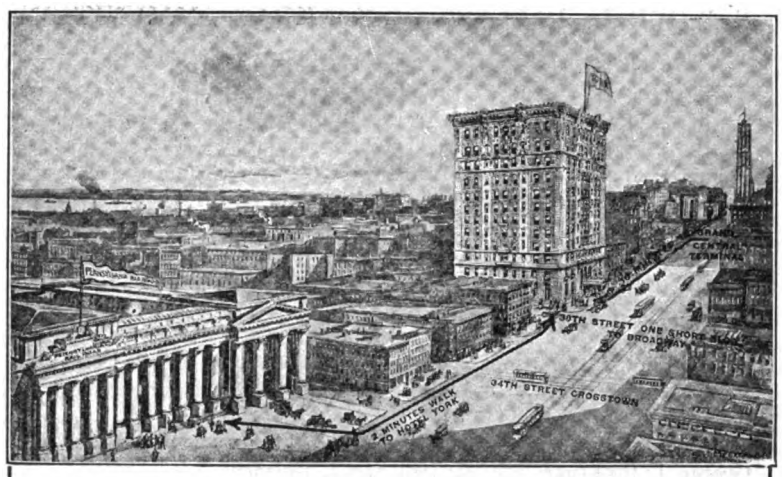
THE following, taken from the introduction to Secretary Garrison's discussion of preparedness in his annual report, is so apt in its summary of fundamental principles that, although it has been widely circulated by the daily press, ARMS AND THE MAN feels justified in giving it emphasis by singling it out from the report for quotation here:

"The necessity of a nation having force commensurate with its responsibility is demonstrated by every correct process of reasoning founded upon fact. This is so whether the subject is considered in the light of the philosophy of government or of history. The use of force is the inherent essence of government. The very term itself is explicit—government—the right or power to compel obedience to law. Where there is no force to compel such obedience—that is, to govern—*there*, is anarchy. Individuals give up the right of unregulated action when they form themselves into or become subject to a government. The progress and advancement of that which is summed up in the word 'civilization' have been made possible solely because of government. Unless the individual is secure in his person and his property, he has neither time nor inclination to devote himself to the cultivation of the mental, moral or spiritual side of his nature. That security is assured to him by government, and government can only meet its responsibility of assurance by the possession of sufficient force to secure and preserve it. In our own earlier days the continued progress of the arts of peace was constantly interrupted by the necessity of banding together to prevent destruction by aggression from without. Later, and even after many of our largest civil communities were established, the individual citizen had to be prepared to protect himself, his family and his property, against the depredations of criminals, until the community organized and prepared a police force sufficient to assure the citizen of protection.

"The identical necessity exists as to the nation. Unless the citizens thereof are assured that they can cultivate the arts of peace behind a barrier of force which will protect them from aggression and secure them in their rights, they are not free to cultivate such arts. Alike in the case of the individual, the internal municipality and the nation, there must be a realization of the responsibility and a willingness and preparation to measure up to and meet it. This is equally true in respect to the three-fold aspects of men and nations—physical, mental and spiritual. Strength of mind, of body and of spirit, are prerequisites for progress along right lines. The essential basis of civilization is maintained by the triumph of what is right over what is wrong, and its progress can only be continued and assured so long as those who sustain the right are stronger than those who assert the wrong. Weakness inevitably results in overthrow, as the abundant instances of history demonstrate, both with respect to individuals, cities and nations. The eye that is not diverted will see this, and the mind that is free from prejudice will grasp and realize it. It is necessary, therefore, to remove obstructions to clear vision and prejudice to clear thinking.

"There are some who do not feel free to base their conduct upon a consideration of facts or conclusions of reason, because of their interpretation of Divine injunction. They do not believe in resistance to physical force; and those whose consciences are so convinced surrender life and all that they cherish and love at the behest of the aggressor. This attitude concerns the individual, and him alone. Since it does not assume to be based upon fact or reason, it cannot be dealt with on that basis. It cannot be made the general rule of conduct under our form of government without departing from the basis upon which our Government is founded. Our Government is enjoined by the law of its being to use whatever force is necessary to protect the rights of the citizen. Before leaving this, one is impelled to query upon what proper consideration there is based any distinction between the right or necessity or desirability of using mental force to repel error, moral force to repel evil, and physical force to repel wrong. It would seam, if reason were applied, that in each instance the situation is identical; and that if we should properly prepare our minds to be strong so that we can reject error, and our moral characters to be strong so that we can reject evil, we should likewise make our physical force strong in order that we may maintain the right as against those who would physically impose the wrong upon us.

"There are others concerning whose clarity of vision we are not advised, and concerning whose soundness of reason we are not informed, because the attitude which they take is admittedly not based upon either vision or reason. They are those who predict that war will never come to this country, and assert that therefore precautions with respect thereto are unwise and needless. Since wars have come upon nations from the earliest date of recorded history to this moment, there is no basis of fact for such a position but an actual demonstration of the nonexistence of such basis. We were early warned that there would be wars and rumors of wars, and that nation would rise against nation and kingdom against kingdom and the end was not yet; and *that* prediction has been fully verified. There is no basis and no foundation to conclude that this great evil has been eliminated, and it therefore must be treated as are all other existing evils and must be prepared against. Surely, as between resting upon prediction or upon preparation, wisdom would not hesitate."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His Official Capacity.

William Collier and a couple of actors were dining in a hotel café when Collier directed his companions' attention to a very dapper-looking man with a suspiciously red nose. "A very prominent member of the Larchmont Yacht Club," announced Collier, with a grave air. "Is that so?" asked one of the players, who, as Collier knows, always evinces a strong interest in the doings of society. "What is his official capacity?" "About 3 gallons, I think," said Collier.—Spectator.

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A WORD IN DEFENSE OF 1907 KRAG AMMUNITION.

By George J. Roskruge.

IN THE ARMS AND THE MAN of November 11, 1915, appears an article headed, "What is Wrong with the Krag Ammunition," by A. F. de Funiak, and giving results obtained by Richard Roe and John Doe in shooting at 300 yards with the Krag, using the 1907 ammunition.

The Tucson Rifle Club, of Tucson, Ariz., under the Act of April 27, 1914, drew ten Krags and 6,000 rounds of 1907 Frankford Arsenal ammunition.

The writer, accompanied by another member of the club, took six Krags and a supply of the 1907 ammunition to the range for the purpose of not only testing the ammunition, but also for adjusting the sights, having removed the 1898 rear sights and substituted those of the issue of 1901.

The two members were Dr. A. Garfield Schnabell, age 35, and George J. Roskruge, age 70, both expert riflemen.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 17, 1915.

Two hundred and three hundred yards, slow fire, prone, at silhouette target, each firing twenty rounds with following results: Three 3's, seven 4's, thirty 5's.

At 300 yards, slow fire at target "A" prone. The light being poor and his eyesight being none of the best, Roskruge fired only three shots, making 3-4-4.

Schnabell 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 5 3 4 4 3 4 4 5 5 5

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1915.

500 YARDS

Roskruge 4 4 4 2 3 4 5 3 3 4 3 5 3 4 5
Schnabell 3 5 5 3 4 5 5 3 4 4 5 5 2 4 4 4 5 3 4 5

600 YARDS.

Roskruge 3 4 4 5 3 3 4 4 3 2 4 5
Schnabell 3 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 2 3 4 5 4 3 5

There were no red flags and the shooting, it must be remembered, was with six different rifles, it was not a matter of windage and elevation with one rifle and go ahead making 4's and 5's. Most of the 2's and 3's were made at the first trial shot with each rifle. Weather conditions, both days fair, slight 12 o'clock wind.

Of seven new members, using the sights as set at the trial, five made marksman and the sixth missing it by five points, and like most beginners the rapid fire scores were low.

In every case the sights had to be set low.

Dr. Schnabell, who has been shooting with the Krag all summer, using 1907 shells in firing 700 rounds only found one split shell.

In the article by A. F. de Funiak, the scores made by our old friends Richard Roe and John Doe are set out. If these gentlemen will come to Arizona, which is a "dry" State, we will take them to the range and teach them how to make good scores.

Verdict, that the 1907 Krag ammunition issued from the Frankford Arsenal to the Tucson Rifle Club is first class in every respect.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION NEWS NOTES.

AT THE present time there is an unprecedented interest throughout the country in rifle shooting, brought about by the enactment of a law by Congress last year authorizing the free issue of rifles and ammunition to rifle clubs organized by civilians. Under this act ten citizens in any locality can organize themselves into a Government rifle club and adopt by-laws approved by the Secretary of War. The club is then issued by the War Department one new Krag rifle for every five members of the club and 120 rounds of ammunition to each member annually for the use of the same.

The work of organizing the clubs, looking after them, issuing decorations and medals, and classifying their work, was put in the hands of the National Rifle Association of America by the War Department and this organization, which for forty-two years has been working to make rifle shooting a popular sport in this country, has suddenly sprung into greater prominence throughout the country through the support and cooperation given it by the Government.

Within the last year the Association reports that it has completed the organization of over 400 clubs, not only in the United States proper but in Porto Rico, Canal Zone, Alaska, and Hawaii. Over a million and a half rounds of ammunition have been issued to these clubs during the year and about 3,000 rifles. The possibilities of this movement are unlimited and depend only upon the securing of range facilities where such clubs can carry on their work.

With this object in view Congress will be asked this session to provide for a commission to investigate the entire subject of range construction from a national defense standpoint, survey the entire country and recommend a permanent national policy of range construction. In addition the National Rifle Association will ask for a national charter and an annual appropriation of $25,000 from Congress to assist it in carrying on the work. Although the Association has a complete organization with secretaries and branches in every State there is no way in which it can reimburse these secretaries for their traveling expenses and time, and it is hardly to be expected that these men, who are active and prominent in business, should devote their time and money, indefintely, to this work without reimbursement.

The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice has also been very badly handicapped by the lack of funds to carry out its plans for the broadening of the rifle movement in a proper national manner and to meet this the Secretary of War will ask that the amount of money now available for the board, which is only $10,000, be increased to $50,000 and that this money be made available for the purchase of target supplies for issue to rifle clubs and to pay markers on State ranges where targets are put at the disposal of civilian clubs as under the present regulations the State military departments cannot pay the markers except when working for National Guardsmen.

Taking everything into consideration, the future for rifle shooting in this country looks very bright and if Congress gives help and additional encouragement to the clubs it will only be a very short while before we will have half a million qualified military marksmen, a very valuable asset in any scheme of national defense.

The city of Washington is soon to have a National Shooting Academy, made possible by the cooperation and assistance of the Government through the Treasury Department putting at the disposal of the National Rifle Association a basement in the Oxford Hotel, a building owned by the Government at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street, and the Association is equipping this basement with an up-to-date rifle gallery where shooting can be carried on at both 50 and 75 feet with the .22-caliber rifle. It is proposed to make the range the headquarters of all the N. R. A. rifle clubs in the District of Columbia which at present include the District of Columbia Rifle Association, the Washington Rifle Association, the Interior Department Home Club Target Association, the Washington Marine Draftsmen Rifle Club and the rifle clubs in the five high schools.

Reorganization of the clubs in the George Washington University and Georgetown University is to be undertaken and an effort made to organize clubs in all the Government departments. Later it is expected there will be created an inter-departmental league for a series of matches during the winter by the department clubs. It is also planned to make the range the headquarters for the Boy Scout organization of the District where the scouts can qualify for their marksmanship merit badges and competent instructors will be at the range at all times to teach beginners the art of rifle shooting. The range will be in charge of Sergeant Ollie Schriver, U. S. Marine Corps, of international and national fame. The Marine Corps has shown its usual broad-minded policy in the interest of rifle shooting generally throughout the country in their detailing of Sergeant Schriver to assist the Association in this patriotic work.

One very satisfactory feature of the rifle club work is the way the whole question has been approached by big employers. Many of the largest corporations of the country have endorsed the plan of organizing government rifle clubs among their employes and in some cases have assisted financially in furnishing ranges for clubs. These corporations take the stand that it is beneficial all around to have their men spend their time on the rifle range Saturday afternoons and Sundays, where they get the benefit of the outdoor life and fresh air, giving good health which is so conducive to efficiency of employes, and which in many cases takes the men away from saloons, pool rooms and like resorts.

Successful clubs are maintained in the following plants and the interest in these clubs seems to be on the increase, their membership growing larger constantly and larger turnouts reported at the ranges: United Shoe Machinery Co.; several of the plants of the General Electric Co.; Goodyear Rubber Co.; Willys-Overland Auto Co., Jordan-Marsh Co.; Petroleum Iron Works; Briscoe Mfg. Co.; Hydraulic Pressed Steel Co., and many others.

Another prolific source for the organization of government rifle clubs is among the semi-military fraternal organiaztions. The order of Maccabees has about completed the organization of some sixty clubs among its different branches and will begin active work on the range after the first of the year.

One of the most prominent features of the work of the National Rifle Association is the league matches which it runs off on gallery

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The Greatest Rifle Scores on Record

were made during the 1914–1915 Inter-Club Matches, under N. R. A. Auspices, and the Short Range League, under auspices of Arms and The Man, by contestants using

Peters Semi-Smokeless CARTRIDGES

Mr. T. K. Lee, of the Birmingham (Ala.) Athletic Club Rifle Team, shot in both the Inter-Club and Short Range League Matches, and turned in a total score that is not only unparalleled, but will probably stand as the most wonderful demonstration of shooting ability and ammunition quality ever given.

Mr. Lee's Score in the Eleven N. R. A. Inter-Club Matches, 2200 out of a possible 2200
Mr. Lee's Score in the Twelve Short Range League Matches, 2399 out of a possible 2400
Total—4599 out of a possible 4600—A Record Far Excelling Any Previous Performance

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1915 Short Range Individual Championship
Won by T. K. Lee, 499 ex 500.

World's Record Team Score
1000 out of a possible, by Engineers' Rifle Club Team of Cleveland, Ohio, in 11th Match of the Short Range League.

1915 N. R. A. Individual U. S. Championship
Won by Lt. A. D. Rothrock, 499 ex 500.

1915 National High School Championship
Won by Iowa City, Iowa, High School Team.

1915 N. R. A. Small Bore Competition
Won by Peters Rifle and Revolver Club Team of King's Mills, Ohio.

Pacific Coast .22-Caliber Championship
Won by L. S. Hawxhurst.

Any article of manufacture is judged by the **Actual Results** of its use. Here is a record unprecedented in the history of Rifle Shooting, and pointing unmistakably to the superiority of the Ⓟ brand. If you want every possible aid to high scores in the 1915–1916 matches, choose **Peters** Cartridges and stick to them.

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ranges during the winter, the object being to keep the men interested in shooting as well as to keep them in constant training so that they will be in better shape for their outdoor work during the spring and summer. Several of these league matches are War Department matches, but are held under the management of the National Rifle Association.

In the Interclub match, which is a War Department competition, 72 clubs, covering the entire United States, have entered teams. This will make six leagues of 12 clubs each, lettered from Class A to Class F inclusive. The first three classes are arranged according to the order in which these clubs finished in the 1915 competition and all the other classes are composed of new clubs. Last year only 36 clubs entered the matches so that there are double the number this year.

It is expected the matches will begin the week ending December 25th and they will last for eleven weeks. The winning team in each class will receive medals, but any club in any of the classes can win the national trophy if they make the highest grand aggregate in all the matches. Each club will be represented by a team of ten competitors, the five highest scores to count for the weekly record. Each man will fire twenty shots prone at 75 feet, using .22 caliber rifles with sights other than telescopic anywhere on the rifle. The target used has a half-inch counting bull with concentric rings one-quarter inch apart, the sighting bull being 2 inches in diameter.

There is also a large entry for the intercollegiate league matches. These will begin the week ending January 15 and will last for eleven weeks. The inter-high school matches and the military school matches will begin the same time. Efforts are being made to get out the targets for the first match in the school and college matches so that the teams can shoot their first match before the Christmas holidays. In these matches the old target with the 1½-inch sighting bull will be used. The shooting, as formerly, will be done at 50 feet, using the .22 caliber rifle and short cartridges.

The first two weeks in January will be busy ones for the National Rifle Association and the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice. The former will hold the annual meeting of its Board of Directors at the New Willard Hotel on the evening of Wednesday, January 12, and the following day the annual meeting of the National Board will be held in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War. There will also be meetings of subcommittees on rules and range construction and legislation and it is probable that meetings will be held with the military committees of the House and Senate.

At the National Board meeting it will be decided whether there will be annual matches during 1916. Sentiment outside of the War Department seems to be unanimous for these matches to be held annually, but the Department will probably take the stand that it is impossible to spare troops for the matches during 1916, which is a maneuver year. This objection could probably be met by the use of National Guardsmen to do the work.

As to a range for holding the 1916 matches there are still only three ranges available, Camp Perry, Ohio; Sparta, Wis., and Jacksonville, Fla. The Sparta range would require the expenditure of considerable money to get it ready for the matches. Quartermaster storehouses and mess buildings would have to be constructed and considerable repair work done to the range itself. Sea Girt, of course, is anxious to have the matches and everybody would be pleased to go to the beautiful and salubrious seaside range in Jersey, but if more than forty teams should attend the shoot, it would be almost impossible for the Sea Girt range to accommodate the match, and owing to the layout of the range it is practically impossible to extend its size.

It has been suggested that with very little expense and trouble the Camp Alger range, the State range of the Illinois National Guard, could be made available for the national matches if Illinois wanted them. All required of the range would be the construction of an additional butt of fifty targets. As an alternative, the War Department may ask Congress for an appropriation to be made immediately available for the construction of a large federal range near Washington. Efforts have been made for the last ten years to provide the National Capital with a model federal range which could be used jointly by all branches of the service stationed in and around Washington, as well as the National Guard and civilian rifle clubs, the high school cadets and the boy scouts.

It is only a matter of time when the National Guard range at

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Congress Heights, D. C., will have to be abandoned. A commission appointed by the War Department investigated the question of a federal range near the District and reported to Congress three sites which were available, two in Virginia and one in West Virginia. It is understood that one of the Virginia sites recommended was within 10 miles of Washington and on or near a local suburban trolley line.

Without doubt all the States of the Union would look forward with great pleasure to sending a State team to national matches that might be held in or near the city of Washington and the fall season when the matches are usually held, the latter part of September, is generally productive of ideal weather. The whole question opens up possibilities which would mean the great enhancement of rifle practice interest in this country. Nothing has ever been done to increase interest in the use of the rifle as much as the national matches and the Government is well repaid for the expenses connected with holding them.

Keeping Sunday.

Bridget—The new neighbors want to cut their grass, mum, and they sent over to ask the loan of your lawnmower.

Mistress—Lend them our lawnmower to cut grass on the Sabbath? Certainly not! Tell them, Bridget, that we haven't one.—Boston Transcript.

RIFLE, REVOLVER AND SHOTGUN

The Olympic Club.

The Olympic Club Pistol and Rifle Team held its annual meeting December 3, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, W. F. Blasse; vice-president, W. C. Prichard; secretary, V. D. Cousins; treasurer, A. J. Baker; executive officer, C. W. Randall; captain of pistol team, J. D. Milliken; captain of rifle team, C. W. Linder; judge, John Heller (non-member).

The club indorsed the nomination of Dr. J. D. Milliken for vice-president of the U. S. R. A., to succeed Mr. C. W. Linder, who, after five years' service, has decided not to be a candidate at the coming election.

The Olympic Club presented to George Armstrong a silver loving cup in honor of his exceptionally high individual average pistol score for the season.

The members of the Military Rifle Team were C. F. Armstrong, George Armstrong, C. W. Randall, W. F. Blasse, R. Mills, and were congratulated for their success in winning the Governor's cup at the P. P. I. E. shoot festival in the Military Rifle Team match.

On Monday, November 28, the Rifle Team shot off their qualifying scores for individual rating at the State Rifle range in Manzanita. The attached scores were made and all qualified for marksmen and higher rating:

EXPERT.

	T'l.
J. D. Milliken	225
C. W. Linder	215
C. F. Armstrong	214
S. T. Rodgers	211

SHARPSHOOTER.

	R.F. 200	R.F. 300	S.F. 300	S.F. 500	S.F. 600	T'l.
C. W. Randall	39	39	46	40	45	209
R. Mills	42	36	37	42	37	194
W. C. Prichard	36	36	38	45	38	193
W. F. Blasse	37	36	37	41	40	191
V. D. Cousins	45	42	40	39	24	190

MARKSMAN.

	R.F. 200	R.F. 300	S.F. 300	S.F. 500	S.F. 600	T'l.
G. L. Scoville	37	38	35	42	33	185
B. P. Lapachet	35	38	37	36	26	172
A. J. Reed	37	26	39	38	29	169

Top row, left to right: W. E. Prichard, C. F. Armstrong, G. L. Scoville, G. E. Kimball, J. E. Gorman, V. D. Cousins, C. W. Linder, C. W. Randall and Geo. Armstrong. Bottom row, left to right: S. T. Rodgers, John Heller (N. R. A. Judge), R. Mills, A. J. Reed, W. F. Blasse, M. D. McVey and J. D. Milliken.

What is YOUR club doing?

Has YOUR club just shot a match and won it?
Tell US about it

Did somebody on YOUR team make a possible?
WE'D like to hear about it

Is there anything unusual about YOUR range?
Send US a picture of it

Do YOU just shoot along from week to week?
Then send US plain scores

We want to know what you're doing

Hoosier Rifle Club Wins Indiana Team Championship.

The annual matches held under the auspices of the Indiana State Rifle Association were shot on Thanksgiving Day under conditions not favorable to record shooting. The light was exceedingly variable with a strong dusty wind attaining a velocity at times of 25 miles an hour. Notwithstanding this, however, some good scores were registered, and in the final reports just issued by the secretary, Capt. B. E. Wimer, of Terre Haute, our local rifle club has a good excuse for celebrating their victory in the team match, which gives them the possession of a handsome silver cup and medals for each member. The club is to be congratulated on the position earned in this as well as the other matches shot, as a glance at the following scores show that the club members take second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and ninth places in the members' match; second, third, fifth and seventh in the Second Regimental trophy; also first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth in the tyro match. If they have not made a clean sweep, they have certainly not left much dust for their competitors.

The Hoosier Rifle Club has been doing mighty good work and now has over 200 members, and it is very remarkable how the shooting ability of the members has increased during the last few months. The club is only about one year old, and besides the use of the Fort Harrison range, it has a very good indoor range which is open for practice every evening.

TEAM MATCH.
200 Yards Rapid and 500 Yards Slow.

HOOSIER RIFLE CLUB, INDIANAPOLIS.

R. F. Haddath	98
H. S. Evans	96
A. C. Bradley	96
H. Wheatley	95
Total	385

ALBION RIFLE CLUB, ALBION.

M. D. Snyder	98
A. Black	98
H. Black	93
D. F. Leatherman	90
Total	379

CO. D, 2D INFANTRY, 1ST SEPARATE BATTALION, INDIANAPOLIS.

Capt. J. Johnson	93
Lt. M. G. Henley	91
Sergt. E. Ball	90
Sergt. E. K. Epperley	82
Total	346

CO. M, 2D INFANTRY, JEFFERSONVILLE.

J. S. Pellman	91
F. Barrett	90
E. Pryor	89
C. Mires	68
Total	338

CO. B, 2D INFANTRY, TERRE HAUTE.

W. E. Connor	85
H. Mueller	85
B E. Wimer	82
A. Catlin	78
Total	330

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CO. B, 2D INFANTRY, TERRE HAUTE.

P. F. Bridges	90
J. Moore	87
F. Harberger	78
G. A. Monninger	72
Total	327

MEMBERS' MATCH.

200 Yards Rapid, 300 Yards Slow, 500 Yards Slow. 10 Shots Each Range.

HOOSIER RIFLE CLUB TEAM.
Winner of the Indiana State Rifle Association Team Championship.
H. S. Evans, R. F. Haddath, A. C. Bradley, H. Wheatley.

The following are the first ten leading scores in this match:

1.	M. D. Snyder, Albion Rifle Club	145
2.	R. F. Haddath, Hoosier Rifle Club	141
3.	H. S. Evans, Hoosier Rifle Club	140
4.	F. O. Brown, Hoosier Rifle Club	137
5.	A. C. Bradley, Hoosier Rifle Club	137
6.	P. F. Thompson, Hoosier Rifle Club	135
7.	D. T. Leatherman, Albion Rifle Club	135
8.	H. Black, Albion Rifle Club	134
9.	H. Wheatley, Hoosier Rifle Club	134
10.	E. C. Ball, Co. D, 2nd Infantry, Indianapolis	134

SECOND REGIMENTAL TROPHY MATCH.

20 Shots at 600 Yards.

The following competitors take first ten positions in order of merit:

1.	A. Black, Albion Rifle Club	98
2.	H. S. Evans, Hoosier Rifle Club	96
3.	R. F. Haddath, Hoosier Rifle Club	92
4.	M. D. Snyder, Albion Rifle Club	91
5.	H. Wheatley, Hoosier Rifle Club	90
6.	M. G. Henley, Co. D, 2nd Infantry, Indianapolis	90
7.	A. C. Bradley, Hoosier Rifle Club	90
8.	E. C. Ball, Co. D, 2nd Infantry, Indianapolis	87
9.	B. E. Wimer, Ft. Harrison Rifle Club.	87
10.	H. Black, Albion Rifle Club	86

TYRO MATCH.

10 Shots at 500 Yards.

The undermentioned are the best ten scores in this competition:

1.	A. C. Bradley, Hoosier Rifle Club	48
2.	H. Black, Albion Rifle Club	47
3.	W. Battenfeldt, Hoosier Rifle Club	47
4.	R. F. Haddath, Hoosier Rifle Club	46
5.	H. S. Evans, Hoosier Rifle Club	46
6.	H. Wheatley, Hoosier Rifle Club	46
7.	F. O. Brown, Hoosier Rifle Club	45
8.	P. F. Thompson, Hoosier Rifle Club	45
9.	W. E. Connor	44
10.	H. A. Elton	40

The winners of the offhand match (any rifle), 10 shots, at 200 yards, are as follows:

1.	M. D. Snyder, Albion Rifle Club	81
2.	D. F. Leatherman, Albion Rifle Club	72
3.	M. G. Henley, Co. D, 2nd Infantry, Indianapolis	67

Zettler Rifle Club.

At the annual meeting held yesterday at headquarters, 159 W. Twenty-third Street, these officers were elected for the coming year; President, A. Begerow; vice-president, C. A. Schrag; secretary, F. Hecking; treasurer, C. Zettler; shooting master, B. Zettler. Trustees: Gus. Zimmerman, L. P. Hansen and L. C. Buss. Delegates to N. R. A.: T. H. Keller and W. A. Tewes. Delegates to Indoor League: O. Smith, A. Hubalek, W. A. Tewes.

The following scores were made (10-shot strings):

A. Begerow	229	232	218	233	237	—1149
F. Hecking	277	233	218	232	229	—1149
J. Kauffmann	243	240	245	239	248	—1225
T. H. Keller	232	238	234	236	238	—1178
A. B. Leavitt	243	245	248	245	243	—1224
C. Mager	236	234	235	232	231	—1168
G. Schlicht	245	241	241	246	247	—1220
C. A. Schrag	233	223	227	237	244	—1164
W. A. Tewes	249	248	248	248	249	—1242
J. C. Ward	230	231	217	231	232	—1141
B. Zettler	229	238	230	236	226	—1159
C. Zettler	236	247	246	242	246	—1217

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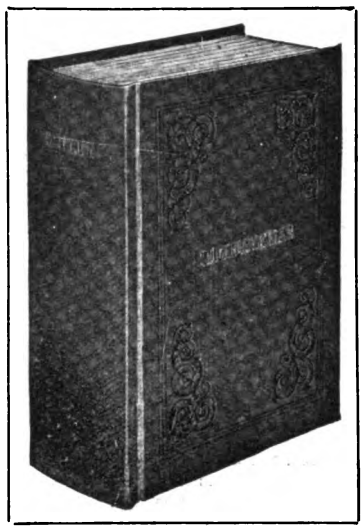

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More B. S. A. Match Rifles Wanted.

December 10th, 1915.

The following letter has been received by ARMS AND THE MAN, and it occurs to us that the simplest way to help out our Ohio subscriber is to publish it in our columns, with the request that anyone who has a B. S. A., No. 12, for sale, communicate with the undersigned:

Recently your publication contained a "For Sale" ad offering one of the B. S. A., No. 12-A match rifles for sale. A Mr. Wetzel, of Kansas City, offered the rifle and it was snapped up instantly by Mr. F. W. Croneis, a member of our Bucyrus Rifle Club, who found the rifle in splendid condition, and he is well pleased with it. So are a number of other of our members, to the extent that we are in the market for two or more of these rifles, and will appreciate your help in locating any of them that might be for sale, provided, however, that they are in new condition.

Hoping to get word soon that you have one or more in tow, beg to remain,

Yours very truly.

B. F. SPICER.

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WANTS AND FOR SALE

Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN is entitled, when his subscription is paid up for one year, to one free insertion of a half-inch want ad in this column.

All he needs to do is to send in the advertisement for insertion at the same time calling attention to the date when his subscription was paid.

FOR SALE—Savage .303 Carbine. Never used, $15; also S. & W. .32-44 nickel 6½-inch barrel, target sights perfect condition with a leading tool and shells, $15.

J. A. L. MOLLER,
67 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WANTED—B. S. A. Model 12 Martini, quote best price and particulars in first letter—complete files of ARMS AND THE MAN for 1911-12-13.

MR. E. MCEWEN,
Pa. Ticket Office, Massillon, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Stevens Model 56 Ideal rifle, .25-25 double set triggers, Ideal No. 3 special reloading tool with No. 2 re and decapper and 300 shells $18; Stevens No. 40 New Model Pocket rifle, 15-inch barrel, .22 long rifle, Lyman No. 5-B front and 43 rear sights $7; Stevens No. 35 target pistol, 6-inch barrel, .22 long rifle, $4; All new, in perfect condition and very accurate.

G. E. L.,
Care ARMS AND THE MAN.

FOR SALE—240 rounds, .30—'06 150-grain bullet, factory loaded U. S. Cartridge Co. Part in clips, $5.

S. B. C.,
32 E. 8th Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Taunton Tattlings.

Last week's offhand team matches in the Taunton (Mass.) Indoor Rifle Club series developed two near new records and a new record established twice. The Spanish War Veterans equalled their team total record of 412. Lawton, of the Highlands, came within one point of the single string record with 91, and Barden, of the Erifmirs, and Fuller, of the Echoes, both raised the single target record from 47 to 48. The scores ran higher as a rule, and the week as a whole showed an improvement.

The bunch of prone shooters in the club are practicing for the coming N. R. A. League matches, in which they are entered this year for the first time, and hope nothing will prevent their participating in the "big noise." The results of last week and the team standing follow:

S. W. V., 412; Spring Brooks, 344; Erifmirs, 388; Highlands, 235 (three men); Wampechos, 386; Echoes, 373; Centers, 364; Winonas, 259; Ninth Co., 372; Wenimissetts, 225 (three men).

	Won.	Lost.	Ave.	Points.
S. W. V.	0	7	1.000	2768
Centers	6	1	.857	2637
Erifmirs	5	2	.714	2649
Wampechos	5	2	.714	2385
Echoes	4	3	.571	2501
Wenimissetts	2	4	.333	1716
Winonas	2	5	.285	2114
Spring Brooks	1	5	.167	1666
Highlands	1	6	.143	1978
Ninth Co.	1	6	.143	1782

P. C. TAYLOR.

Chicago Rifle Club.

The Chicago Rifle Club closed its first outdoor season November 14 at the Fort Sheridan range. E. L. Marmaduke, George Nichols, H. W. Meyer, A. R. Paton and B. T. Young succeeded in qualifying as marksmen, and D. E. Moore, who won the members' match November 7, qualified as expert. While this is a small percentage of the total membership which is now 109, yet considering the fact that most of the men had never fired a service rifle until this year, we feel that this is a fair showing.

A gallery has been secured at 1314 Wabash Avenue where indoor practice will be held Tuesday and Friday evenings during the winter. The club has entered the N. R. A. gallery match and will also hold inter-club competitions.

An Engineer and Signal company are being formed among members for instructive and combat principles. Field tactics, topography, field engineering and signaling, reconnaissance and such other important subjects as ballistics, ordnance and gunnery, field sanitation, combat and supply trains and administrative work will be taken up. The course of study

Jefferson Jottings.

At the weekly shoot of the Jefferson Rifle Club, held Thursday afternoon, December 9, the scores made on the "A" target at 300 yards were such good ones that I am sending you herewith copies of the score cards of the nine members who were shooting on that day. It is unusual for 90 per cent at this range to take fifth place, yet that occurred to L. C. Brown.

There was a strong fish-tail from 10 to 2, which made constant changes of sights.

	300 S.F. Prone.	300 S.F. Prone.	T'l.
W. R. Lawson, Class A, medal.	49	48	97
R. C. Morefield, Class B.	46	45	91
A. F. de Funiak, Class A.	45	45	90
G. A. O'Connell, Class B.	42	48	90
L. C. Brown, Class A.	46	44	90
J. T. Evans, Class A.	43	44	87
F. M. Hardmon, Class B.	42	43	85
O. G. Robinson, visitor.	40	45	85
Percy Reid, Class B.	43	41	84

Grand Canadian Handicap.

The Grand Canadian Handicap trap shooting tournament, under the auspices of the St. Thomas Gun Club, St. Thomas, Ontario, finished December 3, after a week of shooting that was exceptional in many ways.

Considering the hard weather conditions, which consisted mainly of cold weather and snows, the scoring was high, the winning of honors being after the greatest of upsets, and the attendance from all parts of the United States and Canada exceptionally fine.

The International Handicap at targets, the feature event, was captured by the secretary of the Gun Club, W. J. McCance, the man whose hustling made this fine shoot possible. McCance smashed a total of 96 out of 100 from the 17-yard mark, beating his nearest rival, S. G. Vance, by three targets. The high amateur honors on 16-yard targets in the entire shoot went to C. D. Coburn, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, who cracked 380 out of 400 targets. Frank S. Wright, of Buffalo, N. Y., and S. G. Vance, of Tillsonburg, Canada, were tied for second with 374, and Sam A. Huntley followed with 370, Roy Bruns having 369. In the professional division, Rolla O. Heikes, of Dayton, Ohio, was high with 385, Fred G. Bills, of Chicago, Ill., second with 382; Jay R. Graham, of Long Lake, Ill., third with 373; and John S. Boa, of Montreal, Canada, fourth with 363.

Remington Arms-UMC. News Items.

An interesting shoot was held by the Roseland (Neb.) Gun Club recently. Nick Dietrick, shooting the perfect combination of Remington pump gun and Nitro Club shells, won high general average with 126 out of 150.

John Frazer, Sr., was high gun at a shoot held under the auspices of the Badger Gun Club of Milwaukee, Wis., shooting Nitro Club shells. He broke 91 out of 100 targets.

L. G. Moffatt, of the North Sydney (N. S.) Gun Club, shooting a Remington pump gun and Nitro Club shells, won two events at a recent shoot, scoring 82 out of 100 and 89 out of 100.

Championships closed with the Arizona meet. The shooting this year has been of an unusually high order, the average of the winners coming pretty close to the hundred mark. Of the forty-three shoots it is a noticeable fact that the winners of more than half of them shot either Remington guns or shells, and in many instances, both. Among the most popular victories of the season just closed were those of Chas. H. Newcomb, in Pennsylvania; E. A. Randall, in Maine; H. J. Prendergast, in New York, and W. O. Runnells, in Virginia.

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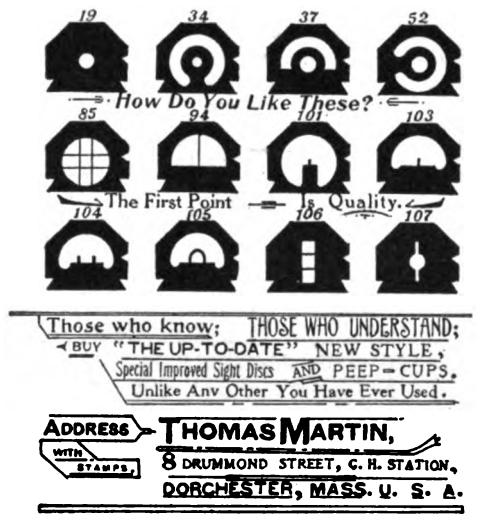

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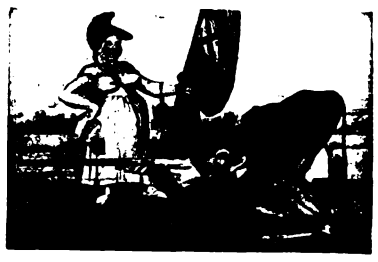

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Vol. LIX, No. 13 DECEMBER 23, 1915

THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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Rational Preparedness

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ARMS AND THE MAN

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VOLUME LIX. No.13. WASHINGTON, D.C., DECEMBER 23, 1915. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

America's Duty.*

By Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

I.

CAN a foreigner, belonging to a belligerent nation, publish his views of a neutral state, while a war is at its height, without running the risk of being told to mind his own business? Should he keep quiet and wait for the end of a war that shows no sign of ending, before he expresses his opinion as to how to end it?

My answer is that, in time of war, a foreigner is less entitled than ever to remain silent if he thinks he can help the interests of his country and the general interest as well. If he is mistaken, public opinion will dispose of him; if he is right, he renders a service to all. The war may suspend the course of solidarity between nations, but it does not prevent the existence of that solidarity, and, in fact, emphasizes its benefits.

Moreover, when I am asked, as a Frenchman, how I regard the duty of the United States, I can only refer to what I have always said and written: I am more than ever convinced that a great and young country such as the United States can realize its destiny only through peace. In these days, a war of conquest would be folly and nonsense, for the United States more than for any other country. For its own good and for the good of all nations, the duty of the new world is to experiment with a new policy, a policy of conciliation and respect for right, in the place of the traditional antagonism and adventurousness of which we in Europe see the irreparably tragic results. The United States, which were held up to us in Europe twenty years ago as a danger, ought, on the contrary, to be our guides, like strong and clear-sighted children who end by guiding the footsteps of their parents when the old people's eyes are dimmed by age. But they cannot play this fine part unless they shall have no doubt as to the course they should follow and unless they do not allow themselves to be led astray by wrong education, by yellow newspapers, by bad and interested advice, and by the bad example of Europe. My duty as a European and a tried friend of the United States is to say, with the utmost possible emphasis, "Do not let yourselves be led away on the wrong path as we were. Keep your youth and strength free from the blunders we have been committing for centuries. The price has always to be paid in the long run; the sins of the fathers are visited upon their children and their children's children. If you are wise today, you will sow prosperity, glory, and happiness for your descendants. Your error will be their misfortune."

II. America's Duty.

The duty of the United States is written in luminous letters in their short history. American democracy has grown tenfold in population, wealth, and power in the course of a century of liberty and peace. Unlike its necessary and sacred internal struggles for independence, its three foreign wars waged in a century were not inevitable, and terrible risks have to be set off against their advantages. The most glorious and productive wars for the United States were those that were avoided—especially those that seemed most certain to occur—bewteen Great Britain and her young and emancipated colony, from the Treaty of Ghent to our own times. The fact that this treaty of disarmament has been faithfully observed by both parties for more than a century is a victorious demonstration of a truth that is misunderstood and even ignored in Europe—that peace can be durable. This experience has made other very important innovations possible, such as the first memorable attempt at arbitration over the *Alabama* case, and many others. What was done at The Hague was merely an outcome of the Treaty of Ghent and the *Alabama* arbitration; and this is why the United States in 1899, and all the American republic in 1907, took a prominent part in it.

This being so, the incalculable advantages derived by the United States from the accomplishment of their duty in the past should dictate their duty in the present and future.

The United States, who were the promoters of the organization of international peace, see the very principles of their work threatened by the present war, and not only their work but the guaranty of their existence. Even assuming, contrary to all probability, that the great war of 1914-1915-1916 is some day proved to have been inevitable, that it is at least justified by results, and that it ends in the final and systematic triumph of might over right, then we must conclude that the experienec of the United States was nothing but a happy accident of an ephemeral nature, and even a mistake involving imprudent delay in completing their military organization. The only resource of the United States and all neutral nations will then be to repent of having believed in the possibility of peace, and to make up for lost time by abandoning productive activity and joining in the exhausting and unproductive race for armaments, all the while noting the absurd fact that this race itself was one of the principal causes of the war. In this way we reach the supreme mockery of all progress, or, shall we say, universal anarchy and the failure of our civilization.

If, on the other hand, the present war is universally condemned, as it ought to be, and placed on a level with the most monstrous crimes and inconceivable madness; if the United States refuse to contradict themselves, and give the signal for such condemnation; if they use it as proof that they alone were in the right and that their attachment to peace has benefited them, while the routine war superstition has been the ruin of Europe—then all the nations now fighting among themselves will be compelled to turn their eyes toward the United States standing firmly on their principles.

Here, however, there is room for a complete misunderstanding. The peace observed by the United States with Great Britain, for instance, or with France or Russia, has never been "peace at any price." It has always been based on a spirit of conciliation and justice, on mutual respect for right and on the guaranties provided by treaty. The violation of treaties is incompatible with peace, and is, in fact, the negation of peace and a crime against peace. By observing the Ghent treaty of peace with England, the United States have merely shown respect for right. As long as their example is followed, all goes well; the world makes progress, and peace becomes established and takes root as a part of the national habits; but if, on the other hand, a state, inspired by the desire to dominate, systematically violates treaties and opposes contempt for right to the new tradition of respect for right, then there is danger, not only to the policy of the United States, but to their whole political system, their liberty, and their existence. And if, furthermore, the violated treaties were signed by the United States, and if they admit such violation, they simultaneously renounce their rights, their duty, and the party they should play. They resign themselves to be mere lookers-on at a struggle which will decide their own fate; they withdraw from the ranks of the defenders of human liberties; they lose caste and disqualify themselves. Such weakness is astonishing. It is not American. It is worse than being afraid of blows; it is being afraid of responsibilities.

All neutrals have of course been influenced by the brute force of the German system of terrorization. Germany's neighbors could hardly look on without trembling at the spectacle of the weakest state invaded by the strongest, one that had guaranteed its neutrality! It is quite

*This article was written by request for the Atlantic Monthly, appearing in the December issue of that publication. We consider it of sufficient interest to pass on.

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easy to understand why Holland, Switzerland, and Denmark should hesitate to expose themselves to the terrible fate of Belgium. It was a question of life or death for them. The risks run by American democracy were quite different and much smaller, if there were such risks, and that is why its duty was so evident. For this reason the admirers of the United States were deeply disappointed when that country remained unmoved by the declaration of war, the violation of Luxembourg and Belgium, and all the execrable crimes that will forever hold up the tragic month of August, 1914, to the horror of the world. It is true that the Pope, who is still more inaccessible and invulnerable than the Government of the United States, has observed the same reserve, but at the cost of a great weakening of his churches and of religion itself. Who can maintain that this war should lay Europe waste with impunity, in the name of the German God allied with the God of Mahomet, without a word from the representative of Christ? St. Peter has denied his Master a fourth time!

The abstention of the United States Government is, to my mind, more serious than that of the Pope, because the United States are a young people—the great resource on which we counted for a better future. If France had held aloof under similar circumstances, it would have been said that the French were an old nation in a state of decadence. But that was not the case. France has often laid herself open to unfavorable opinions from foreigners who see her under false conditions, but she did not hesitate to do her duty, and, after one year, she is still more determined than on the first day.

In August, 1914, the United States ought to have uttered a wholehearted protest against any violation of right. A definite, humane protest from them would have had incalculable consequences. It would have opened the eyes of the German people by warning them that they were on the wrong road. It would have emboldened other neutrals and brought them together, and, in this way, the people of the United States would have been raised to the rank of directors of the modern conscience and also to that of judge for the future. And what a judge! No mere Pontius Pilate, indifferent to the death of the Just Man, but the arbitrator to whom all would have had recourse after the war.

A year has gone by. Is the duty of the United States any less urgent than it was? No; even admitting a complete victory for the German armies, the duty of America will be all the more thankless and the more pressing. The longer the Government of the United States delays its protest, the more certain will be the necessity of making that protest.

III. AMERICA'S INTEREST.

It will be objected that the duty of the United States is not necessarily in accord with their interest, or rather, in virtue of the recognized formula, that reasons of state are the only ones a government should recognize; that a state has no duties, and that, as the saying is, duty, like religion, is good for people only. Such sophisms may be argued in private conversation, but not in the atmosphere of a democracy. Neither in the United States nor elsewhere are there two kinds of morality. The interest and the duty of the state, like that of the individual, are inseparable. The United States need to be assured of future stability; consequently they need to be assured that treaties will be respected. It is therefore to their interest to protect right.

Now, what are the interests which are represented as enforcing abstention on the United States? Let us weight the more important of them.

Everyone is not a loser by war, we are told, and that is true. It has no doubt cost the United States temporarily a few markets and the active circulation they need. Some of their principal exports, such as cotton and copper, as seized as contraband. But *à quelque chose malheur est bon.* There is some good even in the war. It might have been thought, for instance, that the war would ruin the San Francisco Exhibition. As a matter of fact, it was a very good thing for the exhibition, because Americans had to travel in their own country instead of in Europe. Instead of selling, Europe is buying, and has changed from a competitor into a customer. Americans are supplying Europe with provisions, grain, vehicles, machinery of all kinds, ammunition, and woven stuffs. European capital, flowing into the United States with orders from Europe, is favoring America's great enterprises. The war has given the United States the equivalent of an immense loan without interest and an unhoped-for addition of capital. It has stimulated the development of the United States. A great many Americans who have enriched themselves may well approve of the war and hope it will last indefinitely. Why should any protest be expected from them?

Why? Because the fact of accustoming one's self to evil does not do away with the evil. The United States are not alone in profiting by the war. It might even be said of a belligerent country! In France, outside the army zone, the country is very prosperous. I can hardly believe my eyes, but my information shows it to be a fact. Railroad traffic has never been more active than it was this summer. On some of the main lines the receipts, in spite of the free travel for soldiers and often for their families, exceed those of previous years! Life has resumed its course, to such an extent that I see country districts growing wealthier and profiting by the abundant crops, military allowances, and so on. Four cows, for instance, fetch the price of five; and potatoes, which are very plentiful, are almost as dear as early vegetables. I know people who are saving money and even making their fortunes. I see our roads well kept up as far as the front. Our parks and gardens have as many flowers as usual, even where shells are falling. In the cities, women, who are everywhere so brave and admirable, are as smartly dressed and cheerful as in the past. It is hard to believe that there is a war. Is this any reason why our children, or those who are left to us, and those of the Americans, should not have to pay when the terrible marterial and moral settlement comes after the war? How can anyone be so blind as to rest satisfied with profits made in 1915 to the detriment of the activity and safety of several generations to come? I make due allowance for the comparative prosperity which will result from the scarcity of labor, the rise in wages, and the necessity of rebuilding ruined property. I admit that, after the war, we may expect a period of renovation, like the renaissance coming after the Hundred Years' War. But how can the reconstruction of buildings and the securing of government contracts be compared with the normal development of progress and the benefits of the various forms of initiative, inventions and discoveries which we expect from peace?

This war being the detestable fruit of aberration, it is only too natural that it should, in turn, lead to aberration.

Again, it is claimed that it is to the interest of the United States to deal lightly with Germans and the German cause, however bad it may be. They are compelled to do so by circumstances which I take into due account.

Jingo shouting is not argument. I leave this kind of thing to the preachers of hate and to those newspapers which, before being Germanophobe, were Anglophobe and Russophobe, and which will always be xenophobe, or rather demophobe. Long before the war I expressed my horror of German militaryism. The criminal nature of Germany's aggression has exceeded all anticipation and all limits. It was combined with premeditation, espionage, and a methodical deviltry of which no victory can wipe away the indelible stain. This much being said, Germany, though guilty, is a victim of the domination to which she has submitted. The people of the United States have less to do with the German Government than with the German people, and cannot be expected to judge the German Government's crimes and the fruitful cooperation of the German people in American prosperity with the same severity. This is an undoubted fact.

The Frenchman is not known in the United States. I am one of those who have tried hard to get justice done to him; but, until the last few years, his name was little more than an echo of a glorious past, associated with Le Fayette, La Salle, and other pioneers; and it is an echo very nearly killed by the combined misreprenstations and lies of hostile newspapers and of certain French papers and books which seemed to justify the worst kind of attacks.

The Englishman was for a long time a rival, after having been a master, and the Irish in America did their best to discredit him. The Russian was known only by the revolutionary ideas of young intellectuals who had escaped the penal settlements in Siberia and found centers of liberation propaganda in the universities of the new world. All that Americans knew of Russia was the defects of its government. Its genius, its reproductive power, and its prodigious future were a sealed book to them.

The Germans, on the other hand, had come over in great numbers. They were glad to exchange their former hard status for that of American citizens. They were retiring, at first, and always industrious; and the only objection I have heard against them was that there were not more of them. It was the same in Russia, England, Italy, and France. In the United States there was regret that the level of immigration from Europe was falling, and that the Germans were neglecting North America, giving preference to their colonies and other countries. What was the cause of this regret? It was because the German was a better worker than some others. Can the war alter that? It depresses me to see responsible men naïvely committing themselves to the assertion that we must do away, not only with German military imperialism, but with German economic imperialism. What a delusion! We might as well say at once that we must make it our business to dispose of a nation with more enterprise and more children than others have. To try to prevent the Germans, or the French, or any others, after the war, from working harder than the

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rest, is not only childish but a wretched miscalculation. The others ought to work their hardest and best, so as to raise the general level and not try to lower it. Let us abase German pride, but let us imitate, and even improve upon Germany's good points. In any case, do not let us waste our time in denying their existence and in stimulating them under pretext that we want to destroy them. Shells are powerless against the inherent qualities of France and of Germany too, as well as those of any living people, and they cannot destroy a nation.

This being so, it is obviously a great mistake to ask the United States to reject coworkers against whom the only complaint was that there were not enough of them. The contradiction would be altogether too flagrant.

It must be admitted that the majority of the Germans who have left Germany did so with no thought of returning. The object, in many cases, was to avoid military service. The United States cannot regard these men as enemies. After one or two generations they become completely Americanized. As for those who have brought German pride, domination, and militarizing principles with them, and as for the latest arrivals, it is clear that during the present crisis they are a hindrance to the policy of the United States, but it cannot be maintained that they will not become American. We have proof to the contrary in France, where we see the sons of Germany serving freely in our army—just as the Germans have, unfortunately, assimilated some of the very best of the French, who were driven from our country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and by persecutions of all kinds.

Those immigrants—in the United States—who have remained German are, in any case, only a minority, and most of them are not of the fighting kind; and this minority will not resist any really national outburst of American sentiment. The danger in the United States does not lie in German resistance but in American indifference.

Here is another argument that may be urged against me: Supposing that there were no war profits and that the Germans formed only an infinitesimal part of the hundred millions of American citizens, would it not still be to the interest of the United States to look on, seeing that they have no army? Must not their policy be governed by their military impotence?

This raises the problem of "the vital question of national defense" and of "unpreparedness," which has been under consideration more or less in all neutral states since the outbreak of the war, and even in belligerent countries. There is not one belligerent who cannot say now, "Why did we not have more ammunition, arms, submarines, and so forth?"

In the United States the out-and-out pacifists, through their very eloquent spokesman, Mr. William Jennings Bryan, uphold the theory of not protesting and letting things follow their course. If they had their way, Germany would be free to invade and master every other country. I have already said very clearly what I think about this false conception of peace, which would lead to the enslavement of the world and the triumph of violence over right.

In opposition to the peace-at-any-price apostles we have ex-President Roosevelt and others, who are in favor, not merely of making a protest, but of armed intervention.

It would be more than bad grace on my part to criticize ex-President Roosevelt's views, although the esteem I have always felt for his person and character enables me to judge his generous conduct without difficulty; and how could I be otherwise than grateful to him for wanting to act in favor, not only of right, but of my country? I nevertheless hold to the conviction that the only suitable course for the United States Government is to lodge a protest, and that armed intervention would be a rash and useless complication, inasmuch as a large corps of American volunteers could not be formed spontaneously.

However much one may regret that the United States have no army, the fact remains. A young country, in full process of growth, cannot populate itself and develop its territories and its unlimited resources and, at the same time, militarize itself. The two processes are in contradiction. Furthermore, the war shows that, if the United States had been prematurely militarized they would have been weakened. Germany's force lies largely in its economic organization, or, in other words, in the perfect utilization of all its national resources. Germany would have been vanquished long ago if the whole country had been only an immense barracks. The United States, in spite of their immense progress, are still far from being as thickly populated as Germany. They have not yet enough workers for their agriculture, commerce, industries, and laboratories. The great strength for resistance of the United States is based on their economic development. Do not stop America's growth in order to plunge into adventures!

In France, what was lacking at the outbreak of the war was neither men nor transports nor brave and capable generals, but economic organization. If we had devoted to that organization the thousands of millions we have spent in building forts, useless superdreadnaughts, and the barracks required by our three-year military service system; if we had realized that a soldier can be sufficiently trained in a few months or weeks instead of three years, always provided that the whole nation had been supplied with the necessary officers, arms, ammunition, provisions, and communications; if we had, in short, adopted a military organization forming the complement to a good economic and democratic organization, the Germans would not be occupying part of our territory.

Americans have no need to declare war to be ready to repulse anyone who may attack them, and no one will ever dream of attacking them if they confine themselves, as I have always said, to strengthening their economic organization by a fundamental organization of their national defense. Switzerland, which is a thousand times more exposed to attack than the United States and is, in fact, in the midst of belligerent states, has succeeded in developing and making herself respected. Belgium might perhaps have resisted more effectually had she possessed a more national and more democratic military system.

The question for the United States is to find the system of defense that interferes least with their economic activity. A great navy, far from protecting them, would ruin and expose them. It is proved that superdreadnaughts are useless and can do nothing but hide themselves in port to avoid cheap defensive craft like submarines, mines, torpedoes and aeroplanes. If Germany, instead of great battle fleets, had had nothing but fast cruisers like the *Emden*, the *Goeben*, and the *Breslau*, and submarines, she would have neutralized or destroyed all her enemies' fleets.

IV. CONCLUSION.

The United States cannot exist under a system which permits of the violation of treaties. Moreover, it will be a long time before they can get together an army and a fleet which would enable them to declare war.

Does this imply that they are to look on silently and helplessly at any crimes that may be committed? No; the war has simply emphasized their need of a good system of defense; they will be listened to if they cannot be attacked. But they are no more under an obligation to keep silent than to declare war.

A formal and definite protest was, and remains, their resource and their duty.

What would be the use, it will be asked, of a protest without any means of following up? Would it not involve humiliation or war sooner or later? No. Abstention will lead the United States to war more surely than a protest. It is clear that the United States are now more or less compelled to act because they held back too much at the beginning of the war. Their attitude of reserve led the Germans to think they could do anything they pleased. It encouraged their attack, not only on France and Belgium, but on the whole world. The German Government has constantly asserted that if it had been warned in good time of what England would do, it would not have declared war. If it had received a protest from America, it would have had more respect for right, and would not have regarded right as defenseless and non-existent.

Even now the United States Government is by no means reduced to impotent protests. Assuming that it is compelled by the insolent clumsiness of the German Government to break off diplomatic intercourse with Berlin, can it be supposed that such a rupture would have no moral effect? Does not the American Government possess hundreds of means of preventing the German Government from taking advantage of the situation to damage American interests? The most foolish and ineffective of them, and the one that would best suit German calculations, would be a declaration of war, which would plunge the United States into utter confusion and give unexpected strength to arguments of the peace-at-any-price party. The United States, after having been the last to declare war, might be the first to ask for peace. Their already difficult position in the world would then be aggravated by their isolation.

This isolation is not a mere expression. It is the great danger for neutrals in the future. It was argued a year ago that abstention on the part of the United States was a very clever policy and would ensure the selection of the United States as arbitrators. I have always thought the opposite: a country that plays no part in the present drama will have no share in the dénouement. If the United States makes the mistake of remaining outside, no one will listen to them when the time comes for them to intervene. This is inevitable. Beware! On the day when the nations realize that they have been deceived and led out to slaughter one another, there will be more solidarity between those who have fought than between them and the neutrals who merely

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looked on. There are already signs of this. French wounded are admitting that they were well cared for in Germany, and it is the same with German wounded in France. A wounded Frenchman refused to be separated from a German who had saved his life. At Tours station recently, one of my friends witnessed the arrival of a batch of German prisoners. The spectators, who were so hostile at the beginning of the war, now say very little on such occasions. A big, stout man nevertheless uttered an insult. A French soldier who was one of the guard, interfered and closed the man's mouth with these words: "Let them alone. Have *you* been in the trenches? They have."

Sooner or later—and the sooner the wiser—the United States, without declaring or waging a useless war on Germany, must depart from their reserve and take up their part as the guardians of right. Their subsequent influence will depend upon the clearness and definiteness with which they speak. They will not have become belligerents, but they will have taken sides. If it is urged that the German jingoes in the United States with respond by attempting to cause general disorganization, my reply is that such an attempt would not only fail, but would demonstrate that it was to the interest of the United States to prevent the war and to prevent the triumph of German pride.

It seems to me that the United States, without taking up arms, can still conciliate their interests with their duty, the Monroe Doctrine with their need for stability. They can give distracted Europe the example of their union in respecting right, and help her to establish a new order on the basis of a permanent peace.

FIRST DAY ON THE PATUXENT.

By Talbott Denmead.

IT is the last day of August, the yachts are already anchored in the deep channel, and the wonderful wild oats-covered marshes are on both sides of them; guns have been examined, ammunition has been hauled out, and hunters and pushers gather about with suppressed excitement showing in their eyes, for on the morrow the tide will be high early and the season will be open for Carolina rail on the great marshes of the Patuxent River, lying between Washington and Baltimore.

The less fortunate but equally excited brethren of the gun who

WAITING FOR THE NEXT ONE.

possess not a fine yacht to shoot from on this momentous occasion have filled the hotels and clubs at Mt. Calvert, Upper Marlboro, Nottingham, etc., they, too, are all prepared and are anxiously awaiting the hour of sunrise and the popping of guns which will mean death to many a plump and juicy bird. Not a hunter on yacht or on shore who can keep his mind off former pleasant days spent on this marsh and of wonderful bags of birds made in days gone by; and many are the tales told around the supper table this night of famous red-letter day hunts of the past, and not one who does not anticipate an equal amount of good luck on the morrow.

Day dawns, an ideal September day; the tide has already come in and partly covered the marshes; by sun-up the boats are pushed into and over the wild oats and the fun is on; the first shot breaks the stillness of the day, another rail has gone to its happy hunting ground, and the wonderful moment all have looked forward to for so long has actually arrived. Shots now resound from different corners of the marsh and within ten minutes there is an incessant popping all over the place, showing that the birds are thick and in the open; the fun is fast and furious; the tide will not last forever and the State says you may kill seventy-five rail per day if you can.

The birds are easy to hit, as they are fat and fly slowly, and leave their cover with reluctance; the licensed pushers mark the fall of the dead birds with uncanny precision; here a hunter gets into a "pocket" of birds, and rail are "bouncing" all around him; with rapid work he kills seven birds before the pusher has been able to retrieve one, yet with every bunch of oats looking just like the other he marks and finds all seven birds.

Later the birds are scarcer, only an occasional shot is heard; some hunters take to the thicker portions of the marshes, where the beautiful butter weeds, their name signifying their color and appearance, hide an occasional bird, and here in these thick yellow flowers the ability of the pusher to mark and find dead birds is fully tested but not found wanting.

The tide is now going out and in thirty minutes more there will not be enough water over the marshes to push the boats on: the morning's shooting is about done; it has been a dandy day and there are no regrets; the pusher has worked hard, the birds have behaved nicely and best of all there have been few misses. What a satisfaction it is to look back on one of those days when one shoots well and everything goes just right! It is what keeps those who love the great outdoors young in spite of their years.

Back to the yachts and the club houses go the sportsmen, but the fun is not yet over; the incidents of the day must be told and retold, and the cook must prepare some of those delicious fat rail and serve them on toast for supper. And so it goes until duty calls and then back to the city and work—refreshed, invigorated, recreated. It makes life worth living.

Let us hope that a wise government will see the benefits to be derived from this form of sport called hunting, and will with fairness and wisdom perpetuate the game of our nation by sensible protective laws, so that those who come after us may enjoy and obtain the benefits which we of the present generation have so enjoyed and profited by. No nation can afford to overlook those things which make red blood, and strong, healthy, hardy people.

Other things of interest will be found on these great marshes besides the much valued rail; the red birds, known to the north as bobolinks and to the south as rice birds, come to this place on their southern migration in countless flocks to fatten on the food which nature has so abundantly provided; here they reach their height of perfection as a table delicacy, and are therefore much sought after. The day is approaching, however, when they will be stricken from the game list entirely and protected at all times; red wing blackbirds are here also in thousands, and their discordant cries and flash of red lend interest to the scene; teal and summer ducks are also darting above the reeds at full speed, now protected under the Federal bird law until November 1 in this locality; and there are many other birds which hide and feed and nest and winter here; truly a wonderful place to study bird life at close range. At low tide perhaps the clear call of the yellow leg plover is heard hunting for others of his kind or for a mud flat to feed upon, and ready to come within range of any hunter who can fairly imitate his whistle.

The season for rail, reed bird and yellow leg plover opens on these marshes September 1 and closes December 15 under the Federal migratory bird statute. The State of Maryland requires a non-resident of the State to secure a licence to hunt on this marsh, issues same at the court house in Upper Marlboro, and charges the sum of $11 for it, unless said non-resident happens to be a member of a club which has secured very broad privileges from the Maryland legislature; there is no law which prohibits the hunter from taking his game home. He is required to employ a licensed pusher whose charges should be from $3 to $4; as a number of licensed pushers have shown a disposition to overcharge the unitiated during the past season or two, it is best to have a financial understanding before embarking.

TWO BARREL GUNS.

REGARDING Dr. L. S. Chilcott's question in the December 2 issue of ARMS AND THE MAN, Mr. Gilman write as follows:

"Schoverling, Daly & Gales, N. Y. C., list a Charles Daly double hammer gun combining a .30-30 or .38-55 rifle barrel side by side with a 12, 16 or 20 scatter tube, weight 7½ to 8 pounds, length 28 inches, price $50. They describe the shot barrel as "bored for field and game shooting," whatever that means, and it could doubtless be bored out to a true cylinder.

The same firm list the Neuman rifle and shotgun, 12-gauge and .38-55, 30-inch, 8 pounds, $25.

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RATIONAL PREPAREDNESS.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR BRECKINRIDGE BEFORE THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS AT CHARLESTON, S. C., DECEMBER 15, 1915.

UPON this occasion time does not afford, and I hope necessity does not demand any elaborate discussion of the fundamental facts and philosophy underlying the need for an immediate strengthening of our defenses. The reasonable minds in America, which constitute the overwhelming majority of our citizenship, have reached the mature and reasoned conclusion that the situation demands the immediate remedying of the existing weakness of the national defenses.

Imagine the ridicule that would be heaped upon a man who came before this body to tell you that the business men of the nation had committed an inexcusable, immoral and needless act in spending $391,036,994 upon fire insurance in the year ending January 1, 1914. That, if this fire insurance money had not been spent, there would have been no fires. That some men are even tempted to incendiarism by the very existence of fire insurance upon their property; that a similar character of guilt attaches to the business men who, during the year 1913, spent $893,929,103 for accident, health and life insurance, because by so doing they courted violence, disease and speedy death; accomplishing no good for anyone but for the doctors and undertakers. That every cent spent on police forces, sheriffs, constables and courts of law was money contributed to the promotion of crime and that, had not this money been spent, no crime would have been perpetrated. That all the defenses society needs against the spirit of lawlessness is confidence and trust in that class of society which, under present conditions, perpetrates crime.

In exactly the same category should be placed the blatant voices now raised in some quarters with a plan that this country remain unprotected in the present carnival of violence that has deluged the world, confiding in its own loftiness of virtue and integrity of intention as ample protection against the most powerful and most ruthless hand that finds it to its fancy or to its interest to question our rights or menace our possessions. Those blatant and persistent voices disclose in the midst of their undertaking sentimentalizing both impracticality and a sinister and treacherous indictment and distrust of their own people. One of their chief arguments against the mending of our defenses is that if a force adequate to resist aggression be placed in the hands of the American people then this people will be tempted, beyond its power of resistance, to aggressive use of this force. They are more willing to trust the self-restraint of the other nations of the world than the self-restraint of their own kith and kin. They are willing to proclaim their own kind to be the most wanton, the most aggressive, the most immoral, the most undependable people of the earth because they trust all the other peoples of the earth before they trust their own. In the generality of issues that confront the nation in its political life, differences of opinion can be contemplated with calmness and equanimity. But upon the fundamental issue of the nation's safety, it is difficult to use words of restraint with respect to these who, whether misguided or malicious, counsel a compromise of the nation's safety. In the development of their activity and propaganda, they fast approach the point where it is difficult for a normal mind to keep before it the distinction between an erring friend and a public enemy.

However, my purpose today is not primarily to meet the argument of the non-resister and the disarmer, but to expound the program of land defense recommended for adoption by the President of the United States to the Congress and to the people.

Some have said that this program is a make-shift. In the same sense he devises a make-shift who, wishing to pass beyond the stone wall, climbs or goes around it, instead of trying to butt his head through it. The foundation stone of this military policy is the Continental Army. And if this army is established, there will have been effected the greatest military reform that has even been effected since the establishment of the Federal Constitution. The merest child in military knowledge, if asked to devise a military policy for the nation and given a clean sheet of paper and a pencil, could sit down and in a few minutes write out a policy that would be adequate and would be based upon conscription. Some self-imagined Von Moltke, Napoleon or Caesar, or Alexander, can sit isolated in his closet, disregarding all the facts and laws and sentiments of our body politic and bring forth a nostrum acceptable to himself and perhaps plausible to the unthinking or to the reckless. But it is the duty of responsible statesmen to keep themselves within the law, to conceive something that has some hope of practicability and some assurance of adoption.

In the first place, such an one must recognize that the American people will not adopt conscription as a foundation of military service in time of peace until it has been proved that the best devised system of voluntary service cannot succeed.

In the second place he sees clearly what every sensible and reasonable man sees clearly, and that is that the American people will not put their reliance upon or their confidence in a huge standing professional army economically unproductive and politically distrusted. He knows that, for weal or woe, the American people is determined to place its reliance upon what its Chief Executive has denominated a "citizenry trained and accustomed to arms;" and he knows (if he knows anything) that the question of cost has got to be taken into account in the formulation of any Governmental policy.

He knows also that it is impossible to build a satisfactory and adequate military system upon the militia of the several States under the militia clause of the Constitution. In the first place the Constitution imposes such limitations upon the use of this body that it cannot be considered a national force though it may be and is a national asset. It cannot be carried beyond the borders of the country to defend the Panama Canal, Porto Rico, or any other possession of the United States not in the continental United States, The Federal Government under the Constitution may prescribe the organization and discipline of the Militia but to the States are reserved the authority of governing the same and the selection and appointment of officers. The States need force to insure domestic order within the States and it is not part of the intention of the military policy of which I speak to do anything to weaken the Militia of the States, but rather appropriations for its support are doubled and every plan for serving and utilizing it as a Federal asset is retained. But the Organized Militia does not and cannot meet the military needs of the nation. No responsible military authority will question the assertion that correct military organization requires unified authority and unified responsibility. It is impossible to run an army by the town-meeting method. It is impossible to run an army by a joint committee of forty-eight commanders-in-chief, each independent, sovereign, and primarily charged with State rather than National responsibility.

No reasonable man could contemplate meeting in war one of the highly centralized military systems existing now in the world with an agglomeration of forty-eight little armies which do not come under Federal control until the very outbreak of war.

The present rank and file of the Organized Militia of the country knows those statements to be true and believes them. The great majority of the personnel of the National Guard is in the service primarily for the purpose of serving the nation. It is impossible to give too high praise to this personnel for its sacrifice during the years since the Spanish War in trying to build up a defensive force for the nation and any plan that is put into effect must recognize and, so far as possible, recompense this personnel with every consideration that is practicable.

The Continental Army embodies the underlying principles of the Swiss system of Federal Militia, except for the absence of conscription. It provides for the raising of a national citizen army of 400,000 men in annual increments of 133,000 with an enlistment of three years' active training and three years on furlough with liability for service in time of war, thus at the end of six years supplying 400,000 men with the colors and 400,000 men in reserve. To recruit this army each recruit district, approximating in size the existing Congressional districts, must furnish 333 men each year. Training will be for not less than a month a year. The Continental Army will be trained by 750 Regular officers provided for the purpose and 792 Regular noncommissioned officers provided for the same purpose. In addition to these specially provided instructors, units of the Regular Mobile Army in the continental United States will be sent to the training centers to act as models and instructors for the Continental Army. The Continental Army will be organized, uniformed, equipped and trained, so far as possible, as the Regular Army and will be, for every purpose of war plan and military policy, integrated with it. It will be organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, with every item of its equipment to the last shoestring, stored and accessible at predetermined mobilization points. The personnel will be paid while under arms upon the same basis as the Regular Army now is paid. The officers and men of the National Guard will be welcomed into the Continental Army rank for rank and grade for grade, either as individuals or as organizations. Officers will be obtained by promotion from the ranks of the Continental Army; from the graduates of universities and colleges giving a course of military instruction; from those qualified for service at raining camps and by other means. means.

Some say it will be impossible to recruit the Continental Army. If this is so, it will not be the fault of the system, because the system

(*Continued on page* 250.)

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FOR DEFENSE.

By "Yankee."

AMONG the many valuable articles seen in your magazine the writer has been unusually interested in the editorials of ARMS AND THE MAN. They deal with all important subjects vital to the success of our nation and many of them have to do with "Citizen Soldiers." These editorials are condensed in a few well-chosen words and much can be read between the lines if they are carefully perused.

Any good United States citizen within military age, and I have heard very good arguments put up by citizens much past that period in favor of exceptions in their cases, would be glad to join a company of citizen soldiers and take arms in defense of their country at any time.

I was greatly pleased to lately read an article in one of our daily papers about the citizens of the historic town of Lexington forming an order calling themselves "Minute Men." One could wish that like organizations should spring up all over the country.

There are many of us, and we are not ashamed to acknowledge the fact, interested in the sporting rifle, who would be willing to lay aside these playthings and take up the more important Springfield military rifle when dealt out to us by the Government.

Before many of our young men will enlist in the U. S. Army there will need to be radical changes in the system now used to encourage enlistment. Conscription could hardly come without direct signs of war.

A large number of us believe that well drilled and trained citizen soldiers would accomplish as much and more than regiments made up of soldiers brought in by any compulsory movement.

TWO SIDES TO THE SITUATION.

AN editorial writer in the Canadian Military Gazette says that he has heard a great many recruiting speeches, and has reached the conclusion that too many of them are untactful and inadequate for the purpose intended.

The object is to get men—no one will question that basic statement—and the arguments used should look to that end only. The dulce-et-decorum-est-pro-patria-mori appeal has been worked to death, not wishing to pun.

No doubt it is "sweet and proper, too, for one's native land to die," if one must die at all, but the healthy human does not wish to die, he wishes to live, with a good robust healthy longing. Native land is a big wide term, covering home and family and nation, and if one must cross the dark river, no better reason could be found, BUT—we will not further elaborate the argument.

Another thing, it is only to the better educated portion of our people that high moral appeals can effectually be made, and from this source the stream has been steady and great.

We must look for our main supply hereafter to those who have not been brought up on high ideals, but who, like Topsy, have "just growed." To suggest to such as these that enlistment means almost certain death is a fatal mistake. Yet there are some so untactful as to do so. One speaker, striving earnestly to secure recruits for the 77th Regiment, spoke somewhat as follows: "Come and join, boys, we need you all. We need thousands, for you must remember that, on an average, a man lasts only about three days after he reaches the trenches"—his remarks did not evoke enthusiasm, nor was the recruiting office overcrowded immediately thereafter. His statement was not even true, though no doubt he made it in good faith. It was very far indeed from the facts.

A good recruiting officer must convince his audience that the man is not almost sure to lose his life, but that he is almost sure to come back. Nor is such a line of argument dishonest. To mislead on such a serious subject would be worse than criminal, but statistics to date bear out the happy prospect.

Up to the 15th of October—the writer has no later statistics—Canada had sent over-seas 96,000 men, and of these only 2,453 had rendered up their lives.

True, not all of the 96,000 had been in action, but ALL had been subject to the attacks of disease, and the dangers of transportation. It is safe to say that fully 60,000 had been actually under fire, and we know that in the earlier stages of the war casualties were more numerous than now, partly because the very useful art of taking care of one's self was then but imperfectly understood.

It will be seen that the deaths from the 96,000 were a little less than three in the hundred. If we make very liberal allowance for the fact that all have not been engaged, and for the continuance of the war for another year or eighteen months, it would seem fair to conclude that out of every ten men who go to the war nine will come back, not all unwounded, of course, BUT WITH THEIR LIVES. There are few men whose courage is not equal to taking a chance like that, and they should be instructed along these lines.

THE AVERAGE is the thing to insist on. There are cases where a platoon or even a larger body has got into an exceptionally hot spot and been nearly wiped out, but there are others, far more numerous, where whole platoons are practically still intact, so far as actual deaths go—the one must be considered with the other, and a man's chance estimated on the whole.

Ottawa has sent hundreds and hundreds of men to the front, beginning with the first contingent, and her soldier boys have been in all the heavy fighting, yet, up to October 15, only twenty-seven had actually perished, NOT TWO A MONTH since the outbreak of the war. Let recruiting speakers emphasize such facts, and they WILL GET THE MEN. More than that, they will bring comfort to many a tortured mother, who has looked upon her boy's going away as almost synonymous with his death.

SOME OF THE HORRORS OF WAR.

THE outbreak of war took on some humorous aspects in the more remote corners of the world. A letter from Africa, written by a British sportsman, tells in The Rifleshot how the war came to a certain remote African lake.

On said lake there were two little steamers of the stern-wheel variety and of sectional ancestry, having arrived at the lake in pieces and being fitted together on the shores. One of them was commanded by a Britisher, the other by a German trader.

The news of war came to the Britisher first.

He and his "crew," another Englishman, hastily resurrected an old Portuguese saluting cannon, cleaned out the accumulated dirt, got the touch-hole into communication with the bore once more, found some old and rusted and generally disreputable round shot that were in a very bad fit, then mounted the cannon on the little steamer. So equipped they sailed off down the lake in search of the enemy, their erstwhile friend, the German trader.

They found the German battleship peacefully tied up to some piling in front of a native village. All nature, with the crew of the enemy craft, slept peacefully in the hot African sunshine. War was still far from the thoughts of the commander of the Teuton craft.

Anchoring at what they considered a "fair sporting distance," they opened up on the enemy craft with the Portuguese gun.

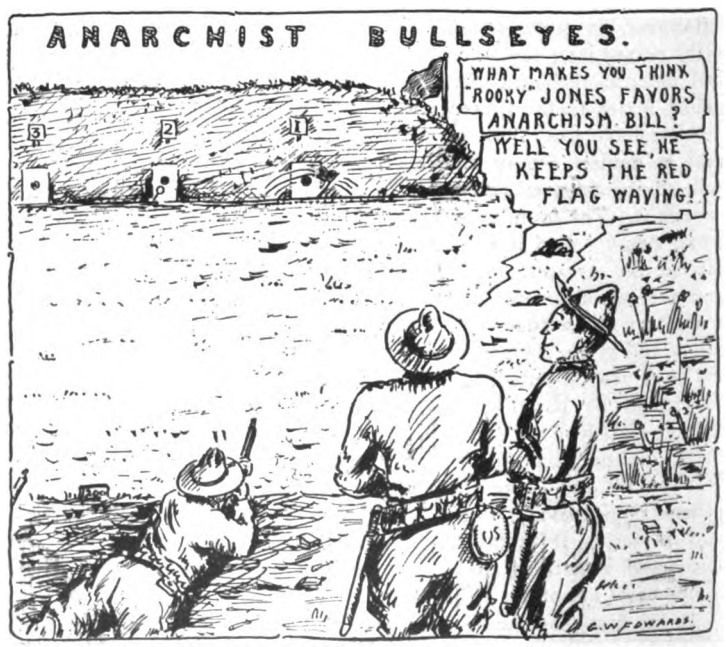
Their practice was very, very bad, probably because of faulty ammunition, and because of a certain lack of training of the gun crew in the art of lofting round shot through the air to an appointed spot.

Seven round and rusted shot left the muzzle of the green and ancient gun, and seven round and rusted shot splashed into the lake far from the enemy, or else plumped ashore into the African dirt. Still the crew of the enemy ship slumbered on. Salutes to tickle the vanity of African villages were nothing new.

The eighth shot glanced from the water and struck the rickety piling ahead of the enemy ship with a tremendous row.

From the little cabin of the little steamer there rushed a dishevelled and evidently peeved German trader. Came his voice across the water to the British "man of war:"

"Ha-a-a-y, look oudtt mit dot foolin'. First thing you know you fellows hit my poat mit your nonsense!"



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ARMS AND THE MAN

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EVERY THURSDAY

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That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

CHRISTMAS.

With so many of the so-called Christian nations of the world locked in deadly struggle, with the bloodiest tragedy of the ages being enacted in a theater that so recently boasted of being the center of Christian civilization, it seems a stretching of the imagination to find a real Christmas spirit existing in the world today. And yet, look beneath the surface and one finds that out of the welter of war is coming a finer spirituality than existed before men, on this gigantic scale, set about shedding one another's blood.

This is a period in which the business of dying has become far more fashionable among men than in generations past. The world is living in the shadow of death, our own happy America only on the outer edge of that shadow, but still feeling its effects. It is not unnatural, then, that mankind generally should turn its thoughts to the great mysteries, life, death and the life hereafter, with a seriousness unknown in more trivial times. Such thinking is a spiritual exercise, and spiritual exercises heretofore have not occupied a large part in the lives of mankind in general.

The story of Jesus Christ is a story of abnegation and self-sacrifice. Lay aside for an instant the thought of the soldier as one who kills, and consider him in the aspect of one who is killed. He is called upon not merely to kill, but to die. Sacrifice is the keynote of his service. He offers his life for the maintenance of a national ideal. We may hold that his is a false ideal, but we cannot but respect and reverence his attitude toward it.

Killing, it is easy to say, is not Christlike. Dying for an ideal, however, is making a truly Christlike sacrifice.

Individual selfishness has been the great foe of modern civilization and modern Christianity. Most of our evils, moral, economic and political, are traceable to this one cause. But what place has individual selfishness in war? War subordinates the individual, it teaches him his insignificance in the face of the general good, it inculcates the spirit of self-sacrifice, and to this extent, at least, it is not an unmixed evil.

When peace, so ardently desired by all right thinking men, comes, and the armies return out of the valley of the shadow of death; when from cottage and palace is lifted the terror that has been hovering for these many months; when the world again becomes normal, will not these million of men, who have peered almost beyond the veil of eternity, who have dwelt in their thoughts so long on the life hereafter, who have offered themselves as a sacrifice and have been spared; will not they, possessing a new spiritual consciousness, help lead the remainder of mankind to a less sordid, a better, a nobler and a more Christlike life?

THE REAL MENACE.

During this period of congressional holiday recess the real menace to the preparedness program is developing in Washington. Politics and the condition of the public treasury create this menace. It is a fact not to be blinked that a number of Senators and Representatives who came here a short time ago, heartily in favor of building up the national defenses, are weakening in the cause.

To put it bluntly, they have to choose between politics and patriotism. To make a choice is irksome to them. Money is running low in the treasury, and some means must be found of raising more money to meet, not alone the increased needs of national defense, but to meet also the ordinary running expenses of the Government, together with proposed expansions in the civil departments.

There are two means of getting the money. One, suggested by the President, is to levy new taxes. The other, opposed by the President, is by way of a bond issue. Next year the national political parties and individual members of Congress are to go before the people in a campaign. It is an axiom of politics that the party which issues bonds in time of peace enters a campaign under a handicap. It is on the defensive at once.

But it is equally true that the Congressman who votes new taxes on his constituents is in a very bad way indeed. Taxes ever are unpopular. Every suggestion for a new tax, be it a tax on bank checks, a tax on gasoline, a tax on iron and steel, or a tax on automobile horse-power, has produced a wail of horror and resentment. So here the majority party is called upon to decide whether it shall make its party generally unpopular by voting a bond issue, or making themselves, individually, unpopular by voting new taxes.

To complicate the situation certain members of Congress, who seek political advantage by advocating Government ownership and operation of navy construction plants and munitions factories, are busily at work seeking to pledge a majority in both Houses to vote for no measure of preparedness that does not provide for these forms of Government ownership. Because of the peculiar existing conditions they are making some headway.

Petty considerations, all, you say? True, but they seem not petty to the nation's lawmakers, who are just human. Individual and party political advantage appeal strongly to them. It remains for the country to make vocal its demands that patriotism rather than politics, should be the guide in shaping the legislation which is so urgently need.

A NOBLE PRAYER.

There was a peculiar significance about the prayer with which Rev. Henry N. Couden, the famous blind chaplain, opened the session of the House of Representatives last Friday, the last session before the holiday recess.

"Good Lord," he prayed, "deliver us from hate and revenge, from sordid hearts and greed, from all ignoble desires and selfish ambitions, from the muckraker and gossip monger," etc.

Blind though Dr. Couden is, he is in close and intimate touch with what is going on in Washington. He knows that Washington society in recent weeks has been seething with gossip, petty, malicious, malignant, directed against a notable figure in public life whose high and perhaps necessarily aloof position makes it impossible for him to take the usual steps to protect himself from slander and anonymous whispered lies. He knows that some of the principal offenders themselves occupy high official positions.

But, aside from this matter of personalities, Dr. Couden must know, too, as his words indicate, that a campaign, well financed, is in

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progress to attribute unworthy motives to all who, out of a knowledge of the facts, are striving patriotically to bring the country to a true state of defensive preparedness. Petty politics, of the most ignoble and selfish character, in a large measure, is behind this campaign, and allied with petty politics are the forces of treason and disloyalty.

The public is familiar with the revelations recently made in New York and elsewhere, telling the sordid details of a story of activity by certain well-known men, ostensibly in the interests of peace in Europe, in reality in the interests of one of the belligerents. More of the details gradually are coming out. The full tale is one that reflects discredit on many. The facts are now in the possession of the Government. Not yet have all of them been made public. Seek out the sources of the charge, hinted at, spoken occasionally aloud, but most frequently circulated in whispered talk as "inside dope," that "the munitions makers are financing the preparedness campaign" and you find they lie close to those whose treasonable activities are in process of being exposed.

Hence it is that we find those same persons resolving themselves into a band of muckrakers, striving mightily to befoul the atmosphere and to taint those who hold the safety and good of this nation above individual greed for office, greed for foreign gold and greed for partisan advantage. Truly, Dr. Couden had cause to pray that we be delivered from such as these.

A patriot no less than a Christian gentleman, Dr. Coudon touched with this prayer a great existing need. He knows. As a gallant veteran soldier of the Union, he survived many battles unhurt only to have his eyes shot out in a cavalry skirmish. His sacrifice and his suffering testified his patriotic devotion, a devotion that never has wavered. It would be well if all Congress and all who have to do with shaping the nation's destiny should take to their hearts the words of his prayer.

NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS.

(*Continued from page* 247.)

will call for that service and sacrifice which is a minimum and which is reasonable. It will be because the voluntary military spirit of the country is not sufficient to work the best devised scheme and, if this proves to be the case, then the only alternative is conscription or defenselessness. Some critics of the Continental Army state that the militia would be more successful in raising recruits under certain circumstances than the Continental Army. This I do not believe. With great difficulty the National Guard at the present time is recruited up to 129,000 officers and men. It is true that more recruits would be obtained by the passage of a pay bill, but the Militia system does not possess the potentiality of raising an adequate force and also is inherently defective from the standpoint of military organization on account of limitations imposed by the Constitution. It is suggested that the Constituion be changed. It would be foolish to postpone the institution of a military policy until any such doubtful expediment could be tried.

There are hundreds of thousands of young men in this country living on farms so far away from towns and cities where Militia companies are maintained that they could not join them for one night's drill a week. Many of these youths at a convenient season of the year could serve a month in the Continental Army. There are many, many thousand young men attending colleges and universities who likewise could serve a month a year. The business and professional classes similarly would furnish men for such service. This has been demonstrated by the great success attending the experiment with summer student camps and business men's military training camps at which, mark you, the attendants even had to pay their own expenses and buy their own uniforms.

On the other hand, there are classes of people who would prefer to drill a night a week and go to camp a maximum of two weeks in the summer. These could join the National Guard.

There are three classes of people who can and will render voluntary military service. First, a small class of men willing to enter the Regular Army. By experience this class is estimated by the adjutant general of the Army, the expert, in such matters, to be not in excess of such a number as would fill a standing army of 140,000. Under the military policy proposed the Regular Army is to be raised to this amount. The second class of men living in cities and towns are willing to serve in the Organized Militia. Another class of men who either will not or cannot serve in the Organized Militia will respond to a direct appeal to enter a national citizen force for periods of intensive military training in time of peace and active service in time of war, without, however, the necessity of going out for State duty in time of peace. As I say, there are hundreds of thousands of young men in this country, who, for one reason or another, cannot or will not join the Militia. As long as reliance is to be placed upon the voluntary principle it is necessary to devise a system that will appeal to every single class of citizens willing to render military service, and the voluntary principle will not be fully tested unless each catagory of troops provided in the proposed policy is established.

It is of passing interest that the greatest minds that have directed themselves to the consideration of our military problem throughout the history of the nation have come practically to a similar conclusion. Thomas Jefferson, you may be surprised to learn, drew up with his own hand and urged a measure, which, in essence, is the Continental Army, except that he embodied the idea of compulsory service. And the present policy is nearly exactly the same as was recommended by the greatest military philosopher that has ever appeared in America—I speak of General Emery Upton, who, in the introduction of his great work on the military policy of the United States, recommended for his country a military system that would comprise a Regular Army with a thousand soldiers for each million of population, a battalion of Federal citizen soldiers for each Congressional district, leaving the Militia of the Constitution just as it stands.

For the forces provided in this program there must be on hand against the outbreak of war great quantities of reserve material. This will cost $104,326,261.08 and will be provided in four annual increments at the annual rate of $26,081,565.27.

The Board of Review (that body under the Secretary of War having an advisory function as to all questions relating to our harbor defenses) has recommended (and its recommendation has been accepted) "additional seacoast defenses, necessary accessories and an adequate reserve of ammunition totalling $81,677,000" This board estimates that appropriations can be expended to the greatest advantage at an annual rate of approximately $20,000,000, thus completing the work in four years.

The cost of the proposed program is: For the first year, $182,717,281.35; for the second year, $212,816,124.97; for the third and fourth years, respectively, $228,316,124.97; annually thereafter, $182,234,559.70.

Every fundamental reform that is proposed requires an immense amount of discussion before it is properly comprehended by the people. Every such reform as it requires a stirring up and readjustment, disturbs and even frightens those having legitimate and questionable vested interests in the existing status. Honest doubt will have many queries to propound. Dishonest or selfish opposition will be able ingeniously to clothe unworthy opposition in the innocent clothing of affected honest doubt. Some will say the Regular Army should be raised by voluntary enlistment to 250,000 men when they know you cannot raise in time of peace by voluntary enlistment in this country a regular professional standing army of more than 140,000. Others will urge conscription. Others disarmament, others a sole reliance upon the militia. But the Constitution of the United States makes the President the commander-in-chief of the Army and imposes upon him the duty of making recommendations to the Congress of measures conceived in the interest of the common defense. The advice of military experts has been received The council of the leading men of the technical professions and the business world has been obtained. Statesmen, educators, officers of the National Guard, historians and other citizens have contributed to the result. The product may not be perfect. But it is an inestimable advance over the present condition, and from time to time may be modified and elaborated if experience dictates the wisdom and necessity thereof. There is a crisis in the history of the nation unequaled since the great war between the States. Again the strength of the nation is called upon to assert itself over against the weakness of the nation, the virility of the nation against the flabbiness of the nation, the sanity against the sentimentality, the practicality against the impracticalitv. It is no time for partisan division. It is no time to listen to the pleas of the special interests of individuals or institutions. It is a time when something must be wrought in behalf of the safety of the nation, and I look forward in confidence to the sane and adequate solution of the problem.

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FREE HUNTING AND NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS.

By Henry Chase.

IT has occurred to the writer that the present is an opportune time to call the attention of the country in general and the sportsmen in particular to the necessity—yes, the absolute necessity—of preserving and encouraging the right of free hunting, as it is commonly called, in this nation. By free hunting we mean the right and privilege of the common people—the sportsmen, if you please, of small or average means—to go upon the great wild sections with rod or gun to enjoy their favorite recreation without being liable at law to some sellfish landowner, club or private preserve owner for merely trodding upon the turf.

We assume that this is an opportune time, because the great war in Europe has made the question of our national preparedness for self-defense the most prominent topic of debate and discussion now before the American public. Whatever plans are finally adopted for this purpose, it seems clear the country will never tolerate a large regular standing army such as is maintained by European nations. All admit, however, that military training of some kind upon a large scale is bound to come. But just what form this training is to take is the vital question now before us.

We note the many schemes proposed for training in the schools and colleges for the younger generation, and annual field exercises for the older men. These plans are all admirable, but will they alone be sufficient to make good, first-class fighting men? Will they be thorough enough to answer their purpose? Can we interest a sufficient number of men in this way by the volunteer system? The probabilities are that after peace is re-established in Europe several years, our people will lose interest in the scheme and refuse to enlist in proper numbers to make the plan a success.

Then again, can these brief periods of training make rugged soldiers, able to withstand a hard campaign? This brings us to our point. It is well known that the chief difficulty in handling a large body of men in the field and keeping them in fighting trim lies in keeping the men in good, rugged health. This is due to the fact that few men, especially city-trained soldiers, understand how to care and shift for themselves in the open.

Now what finer training and experience for this purpose can a man have than hunting, fishing and camping in the game country? Sportsmen quickly learn to shift for themselves after a few rough experiences. When they go into isolated places to enjoy their vacation they soon become resourceful. After one gets sick and "knocked out" on one or two of these trips he learns a few things about caring for himself in the wilds. The sportsman learns to take advantage of the means at hand and live healthily in a primitive way. He must learn to build comfortable shelters, cook his own meals, cut his own fuel and provide his own larder. He learns all this individually, and not in squad lessons, nor by companies or regiments. In other words he learns to shift for himself by real personal experience, and that is the essential need for the units of an army. Then again, in hunting game he soon discovers the necessity of taking advantage of the natural cover afforded by his surroundings in making a stalk of his quarry. He also finds he must not shoot carelessly and at random,but must aim to hit and make every bullet count if he is to secure any game.

So, if anything can possibly be training for a soldier, the above is certainly that thing. And what is more, it cannot be properly taught for the first time in army camps. Or, at least, it can be taught better in hunting camps.

We have only to recur to the early history of this country to observe how all this works out in practice in actual warfare. Take the battle of New Orleans in 1815 as a case in point. History informs us that General Jackson there defeated a trained army of Wellington's veterans with his crude Kentucky and Tennessee riflemen. Perhaps the latter would not be called soldiers at all according to present-day standards of Europe. They were simply a mob of raw recruits according to these latter ideas, but everyone of them was an experienced hunter from the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee. They were brought up in the wilderness country, and hunting was their chief pastime. They could shoot straight, take cover, live in the open and upon the country, and endure fatigue and hardships, thus making them ideal fighting units. But they did not acquire these qualities in any regularly organized army camps. Not at all. They obtained their training just where we want all of the men we can now get. Hunting and camping in the wilderness, where each individual must learn to rely upon and shift for himself, is what made those soldiers the equals of veterans in uniform and practically invincible at New Orleans.

The above, we believe, should alone serve as a full justification for maintaining the doctrine of "free hunting" in this country, so that when the time of the nation's need comes we can gather together a great army of men ready for the firing line within the shortest possible period of military training in army camps. But this means the rudimentary principles of warfare are already conquered, and the country's call for self-defense will not find us a nation of mollycoddles unfit to build shelters, cook our meals, shift for ourselves and shoot to hit.—Sportsman's Review.

THE WAR COLLEGE PLAN OF DEFENSE.

(Continued from last week.)

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF OVERSEA SERVICE.

11. *The Philippines.*—A decision to defend the Philippines against a foreign enemy is a matter of national and not of military policy. But in studying the military requirements of such defense it must be remembered that, under conditions of modern warfare, unless our Navy has undisputed control of the sea, we cannot reinforce the peace garrison after a declaration of war or while war is imminent.

12. *Oahu.*—The maintenance of the naval base at Pearl Harbor, Oahu, is an essential factor in the military problem of holding the Hawaiian Islands. These islands constitute a vital element in the defense of the Pacific coast and in securing to ourselves the full value of the Panama Canal as a strategic highway between the two oceans.

The problem of holding the Hawaiian Islands can be solved by making Oahu, and therefore Pearl Harbor, secure against all comers. A satisfactory solution requires the joint action of the Army and Navy. Pearl Harbor and Honolulu are already protected from direct naval attack by fortifications now nearing completion. These, while deemed adequate to meet the conditions existing when they were designed, must now be strengthened to meet the recent increase in power of guns afloat; but no matter how complete these harbor fortifications on the southern cost of Oahu may be, they are unable to prevent attacks either on the remaining hundred miles of coast lying beyond the range of their guns or on the other islands of the group. Consequently there should be in addition a force of modern submarines and destroyers forming part of the permanent naval equipment of Pearl Harbor with sufficient radius of action to keep the Hawaiian waters thoroughly patroled throughout their whole extent and to make them dangerous for enemy vessels. Should this force be worsted in combat and withdrawn before the arrival of our high-sea fleet, the complete control of the local waters might pass temporarily to the enemy, so that the ultimate security of both Honolulu, the naval base at Pearl Harbor, and indeed of the whole group, depends upon including in the Oahu garrison enough mobile troops to defeat any enemy that may land anywhere on the island. It is clear that perfect coordination between the Army and Navy at this station is absolutely essential to success in holding this key to the Pacific. Unless we provide such dual defense of the Hawaiian Islands we cannot be sure of retaining control even of that part of the Pacific lying within the sphere of defense of our western coast. By making such provision the high-sea fleet is left free to seek out the enemy fleet in Pacific waters.

13. *Panama.*—The Panama Canal is a very important strategic position which it is our duty to hold. By our control of this highway between the two oceans the effectiveness of our fleet and our general military power is enormously increased. It is therefore obvious that the unquestioned security of the canal is for us a vital military need. The permanent garrison should be strong enough to guard the locks, spillways, and other important works and to prevent a naval attack which, under modern conditions, may even precede a declaration of war. We should, therefore, be able, even in peace, to man the seacoast guns and mine defense that cover the approach to the canal, and we must have enough mobile troops to defeat raids. A modern fleet might land a small raiding party of several thousand bluejackets at any one or more of a number of places, and such a force landing out of range of the seacoast guns could, if unopposed, penetrate to some vulnerable part of the canal within a few hours. The permanent garrison should, therefore, include a mobile force strong enough to anticipate and defeat naval raids at the beginning of hostilities and to protect the canal against more serious land operations liable to be undertaken later. If the enemy is operating on one ocean only, it might be possible to send reinforcements from the United States, but to count on such relief would be running too great chances. By authority of the Republic of Panama, this garrison is given facilities in time of peace to operate beyond the Canal Zone in order that the troops may be properly trained for their special mission and made familiar with the terrain over which they may be called upon to operate in defending the canal.

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14. *Guantanamo.*—The policy of the United States contemplates the establishment of a naval base at Guantanamo. Garrisons of coast artillery and mobile troops are necessary for its defense and should be assigned to station there at the proper time.

15. *Alaska.*—The garrison of Alaska should be large enough to support the authority of the United States and, in time of war, to maintain our sovereignty over a small selected area of the Territory. As work on the Alaskan railroad progresses, the military needs of Alaska will increase.

16. *Porto Rico* is to be classified with the Philippines and Guam. Unlike Alaska and Hawaii, these island possessions have not been organized as Territories; nevertheless, they all belong to the United States and must be protected.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF HOME SERVICE.

17. *General Distribution of Coast Artillery Troops in Fortified Areas.*—It has already been shown where we should have garrisons for oversea service and why. It now remains to show how we should distribute our Regular troops for service at home. Coast Artillery stations should correspond to the fortified areas on the seacoast, and these are indicated by the position of the harbor defenses, which are at present located as follows:

Portland, Me.	The Potomac.	New Orleans.
Portsmouth, N. H.	Chesapeake Bay.	Galveston.
Boston.	Cape Fear.	San Diego.
New Bedford.	Charleston.	Los Angeles.
Narragansett Bay.	Savannah.	San Francisco.
Long Island Sound.	Tampa.	Puget Sound.
New York.	Key West.	The Columbia.
The Delaware.	Pensacola.	
Baltimore.	Mobile.	

18. *General Distribution of Mobile Troops in Strategic Areas.*—As previously explained, the influence of harbor defenses is limited to the areas within the range of their guns. To provide harbor defenses without mobile forces necessary to cover the unprotected intervals that lie between them would be comparable with attempting to make a house burglar proof by barring the doors and leaving the windows open. There is not a case in history where seacoast fortifications, efficiently manned, have been captured by direct attack from the sea. In all cases of capture mobile land forces have been employed for the purpose, and an enemy that hopes for success must undertake landing operations against us. We must therefore decide upon a rational distribution of our mobile forces to meet this contingency.

19. *Puget Sound Area.*—Western Washington is bordered on the east by the steep and rugged Cascade Mountains, on the south by the Columbia River, and on the north by Juan de Fuca Strait and Canada. This corner of the United States is completely cut off from the rest of the country by great natural obstacles and presents an extensive front for attack by sea. While the maps show some twenty passes across the Cascade Mountains, communication with the east is almost entirely by three railroads, all crossing at points less than 50 miles apart and having tunnels or other vulnerable structures. The only practicable wagon road is effectually closed to traffic for between and five months each year by heavy snows. Communication with the south is by one line of railroad, crossing the Columbia River by bridge at Vancouver. Communication between this section and the east and south is thus largely dependent upon a number of structures readily destroyed by high explosives, and impossible of restoration to traffic within a definite time. The two railroads along the Columbia River, at the point where it breaks through the mountains, could be easily wrecked so as to require considerable time to repair, and the gorge could be held by a small force against a large one coming from the east. If an enemy succeeds in entering western Washington and in seizing and destroying the important bridges and tunnels, he would be so securely established as to render it extremely difficult to dislodge him. In this rich region an invader could maintain himself indefinitely. The harbor defenses maintained in the region are reasonably strong. Ordinary precaution demands that a mobile force of reasonable strength be also maintained in this region.

20. *California Area.*—There are five transcontinental lines of railway entering California. The Western Pacific and Southern Pacific by the passes through the Sierras northeast of Sacramento; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake via Daggetts Pass northeast of Los Angeles; and the Southern Pacific via the Salton Sea and Gorgonia Pass southeast of Los Angeles. There are no other passes through the Sierras that have been considered practicable. There is no railroad running south into Lower California. Only one railroad, the Southern Pacific, runs north into Oregon. As in the Puget Sound region, communication with the east is largely dependent upon structures readily destroyed by explosives and impossible of restoration to traffic within a definite time; California and the greater centers of population are separated by wide expanses of sparsely settled country. To transport promptly large bodies of troops into California would be difficult if not impossible in face of opposition at the passes. The invader would have a most fertile region at his back, while the reverse would be the situation with us.

The harbor defenses maintained in this region are reasonably strong, but they are of little use unless supported by a reasonably strong mobile force maintained in this region.

To rely, for defense, during the first stages of a war upon a mobile force shipped in from the east is to invite disaster.

21. *Atlantic Area.*—In case of war with a first-class power on the Atlantic, that portion of our country lying between and including Maine and Virginia would undoubtedly be the primary object of an invader. While all other points along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and all points on our land frontiers would undoubtedly be in danger, the danger would be secondary to that of the North Atlantic States above named. Here, also the harbor defenses are reasonably strong, and here, also, a mobile force should be kept sufficient in size to hold important points until the citizen soldiery can be mobilized.

While many other regions are important, the three regions described—Puget Sound, California, and the North Atlantic States—contain the critical areas.

22. *Middle West Area.*—The center of population of the United States is in the Middle West, and here should be located a mobile force for use in case of need, on either the Pacific or Atlantic coast, the northern or southern border.

NECESSARY STRENGTH OF MOBILE TROOPS FOR OVERSEA SERVICE.

23. Constant study of the problem which confronts each of our oversea garrisons in connection with the advance made in arms, transportation, tactics, lines of information, methods of communications, undersea craft, and aerial operations, has led to the conclusions that the strength of the oversea garrisons herein given is the minimum below which they should not be allowed to fall at any time.

The general requirements of oversea service have already been stated for each of the several localities concerned. It now remains to determine the necessary strength to meet these requiremnts, taking up each case in turn.

24. *The Philippines.*—If in accordance with national policy it is decided to keep the American flag flying in the Philippines in war as in peace it becomes essential to hold Manila Bay.

25. *Oahu.*—Having in mind the principles governing the relations between home and oversea garrisons, the force maintained at all times in Oahu should include:

9 regiments of infantry (3 brigades).
1 regiment of cavalry.
2 regiments of field artillery.
2 battalions engineers; 1 battalion signal corps; 1 aero squadron; 1 telegraph company.
2 ambulance companies.
14 companies coast artillery.
This force will total about 25,000 combatant officers and men.

26. *Panama.*—The force maintained at all times in the Canal Zone should include:

9 regiments of infantry (3 brigades).
1 regiment of cavalry.
1 regiment of field artillery (3-inch mountain howitzers).
2 battalions of engineers; 1 battalion signal corps; 1 aero squadron; 1 telegraph company.
1 ambulance company; 1 evacuation hospital.
21 companies coast artillery corps.
This force will total about 24,000 combatant officers and men.

27. *Guantanamo.*—The policy of the United States contemplates the establishment of a naval base at Guantanamo. Garrisons of Coast Artillery and mobile troops are necessary for its defense and should be assigned to station there at the proper time.

28. *Alaska.*—The garrison of Alaska should be large enough to support the authority of the United States and, in time of war, to maintain our sovereignty over a small selected area of the Territory. As work on the Alaskan railroad progresses the military needs of Alaska will increase.

In time of peace it is believed that the Alaskan garrison should be one regiment of infantry (1,915 officers and men), to be increased later as circumstances may demand.

29. *Porto Rico.*—The present garrison, reorganized into a full regiment of three battalions, etc., is sufficient (1,915 officers and men).

30. The following table gives a summary of the minimum garrison to be maintained on oversea service:

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Table of Garrisons for Oversea Stations.

	Regiments of Infantry.	Regiments of Cavalry.	Batteries of Field Artillery.	Battalions of Engineers.	Battalions, Signal Corps.[1]	Aero Squadrons.	Companies of Coast Artillery Corps.
Philippines	9	3	18	[2]1½	1½	1	26
Oahu	9	1	12	2	1½	1	14
Panama	9	1	6	2	1½	1	21
Alaska	1	.	..	...	...	.	..
Porto Rico	[3]1	.	..	...	...	.	..
Total	29	5	36	5½	4½	3	61

[1] Includes one telegraph company in each garrison.
[2] One company mounted for Cavalry brigade.
[3] Native.

Combatants—	*Officers and men*
Mobile	74,500
Coast Artillery Corps	7,500
Total	82,000

NECESSARY STRENGTH OF MOBILE TROOPS FOR HOME SERVICE.

31. Careful studies made at the War College, extending over a period of years, lead to the conclusion that the strength of the infantry, cavalry, field artillery, engineers, and signal troops of the Regular Army maintained at home in time of peace, and the distribution of administrative units of these arms in the principal strategic areas, should be as given in the following table:

COMBATANT TROOPS.

	Infantry regiment.	Cavalry regiment.	Field Artillery regiment.	Engineer battalions.	Battalions Signal Corps.	Aero-squad rons.
Puget Sound area	9	3	[1]3½	2½	[1]1½	1
California	9	4	3½	2½	1½	1
North Atlantic States	9	4	3½	2½	1½	1
Middle West	9	3	3½	2½	1½	1
Mexican border	..	6	1	⅔	1	1
Total	36	20	15	10	7	5

[1] Each Cavalry brigade to have one battalion horse artillery; one company mounted Engineers; one company Signal Corps.
Approximate total, 121,000 officers and men.

These troops should be organized in higher tactical units and distributed in strategic areas substantially as follows:

Puget Sound area..... One division (less divisional cavalry) and one cavalry brigade (of 3 regiments).
California ..... One division and one cavalry brigade.
North Atlantic States... One division and one cavalry brigade.
Middle West..... One division (less divisional cavalry) and one cavalry brigade.
Mexican border—
West of El Paso.... One cavalry brigade.
East of El Paso.... One cavalry brigade.

NECESSARY STRENGTH OF COAST ARTILLERY TROOPS REQUIRED FOR SERVICE OVERSEAS AND AT HOME.

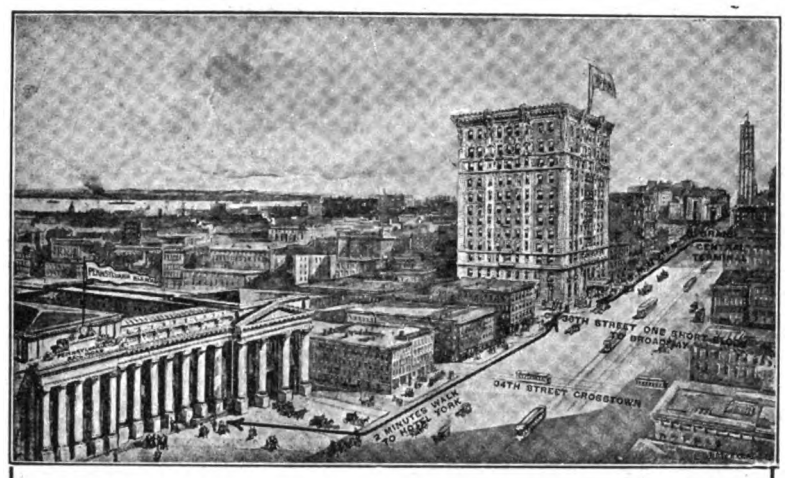
32. The strength of the Coast Artillery depends upon the number of guns and mine fields installed and projected, and upon the assistance to be received from Organized Militia units. An estimate prepared in the office of the Chief of Coast Artillery[1] gives the following strength in companies required under the supposition that all mine fields and all oversea guns and one-half the guns at home are manned from the Regular Army:

	Companies.
Philippines	26
Oahu	14
Panama	21
United States	228
Total	289
Total companies (gun and mine)	289
Officers and men	34,413

TOTAL STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR TROOPS REQUIRED FOR ALL SERVICES.

33. Combining all previous estimates of Coast Artillery and mobile troops required for service in oversea garrisons and at home, the following tabular statement of the required strength of the Regular Army in units appropriate to each arm, results, viz:

Localities.	*Infantry regiments.*	*Cavalry regiments.*	*Field Artillery regiments.*	*Coast Artillery companies.*	*Engineer battalions.*	*Signal Corps battalions.*[2]
Philippines[3]	9	3	3	26	1½	1
Oahu	9	1	2	14	2	1
Canal Zone	9	1	1	21	2	1
Alaska	1	..	...	...	....	...
Porto Rico	1	..	...	...	....	...
Puget Sound area	9	3	3½	...	2½	1½
California	9	4	3½	...	2½	1½
North Atlantic States	9	4	3½	...	2½	1½
Middle West	9	3	3½	...	2½	1½
Mexican border	..	6	1	...	⅔	1
United States	..	..	...	228	....	...
Total required	65	25	21	289	15½	[1]10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These figures may be summarized as follows:

Oversea:		
Mobile (combatant)	74,500	
Coast Artillery Corps	7,500	
		82,000
In United States:		
Mobile (combatant)	121,000	
Coast Artillery Corps	27,000	
		148,000
Total:		
Mobile (combatant)	195,000	
Coast Artillery Corps	34,500	
		230,000

To this total should be added officers and men for the sanitary, quartermaster, ordnance department, etc., appropriate to a force of this strength, amounting approximately to 30,000 officers and men. Including Philippine scouts, 21,000, the grand total becomes 281,000.

34. *Organization.*—The tables of organization, approved and published on February 25, 1914, for the information and government of the Regular Army and Organized Militia of the United States have been taken as the guide in estimating the numerical strength of the personnel of the various tactical and administrative units mentioned in this report. This was done as a matter of convenience and because the service generally is familiar with these tables, which are the latest official publication of the War Department on this subject. They conform to the Field Service Regulations and are the best that can be devised under the limitation of the present laws governing the Army, but it cannot be too emphatically stated that *they are for emergency use only* and contain certain undesirable and unscientific features which should be corrected as soon as the necessary legislation can be obtained. For example, the war organization shown in the tables is *provisional* only, while the peace strength is arranged so as not to

[1] This estimate can only be verified by an inspection of all the harbors in question, for which inspection there has not been sufficient time since this estimate was received.
[2] Includes aero squadrons.
[3] Nine regiments Infantry, two regiments Field Artillery, two battalions Engineers Filipinos to be added, 21,000 officers and men.

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exceed the total enlisted strength of about 93,000 men now permitted by existing appropriations.

This limitation falls heaviest upon the Infantry, whose organizations on home service are maintained at only 43 per cent of full statutory strength, while the Cavalry organizations are maintained at 75 per cent and those of Field Artillery at 77 per cent of such strength. It is generally conceded that our Infantry companies should each have the full statutory strength of 150 men in order to permit proper training of the officers in time of peace and supply efficient fighting strength in time of war.

In consequence of the greatly reduced strength of these Infantry organizations, their efficiency is unduly decreased and overhead charges correspondingly increase.

The requirements of modern war demand that a machine-gun unit, a supply unit, and certain mounted men be attached to each regiment, and that units of various strengths be assigned to brigade and division headquarters. None of these units is authorized by law, yet all are essential. Tables of Organization, 1914, represent an effort to adapt an archaic statutory organization to modern requirements by organizing the necessary additional units, *provisionally*. This has been done by detaching from statutory organizations the personnel required. An examination of the tables will show that more than 5 per cent of the Infantry personnel authorized by Congress have been diverted from their legitimate duty as members of statutory organizations and have been assigned to provisional units which, while necessary and essential, have only the sanction of departmental authority, and lack the efficiency which can only be given by statute. In the Cavalry more than 9 per cent are similarly diverted.

Recognizing these facts, the War College Division of the General Staff has prepared a plan for organizing on modern lines an army of the strength just shown to be necessary for the national needs. Should this plan be approved, the organization of the Regular Army, the Militia, and whatever Reserves are formed would proceed along the new lines.

II. THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

35. The act of Congress approved April 25, 1914, commonly known as the volunteer law, defines the land forces of the United States as "the Regular Army, the Organized Land Militia while in the Service of the United States, and such Volunteer forces as Congress may authorize."

The Organized Militia, in addition to its use as a State force, is available for use by the Federal Government, as provided in the Constitution, viz, to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

36. *Constitutional Functions of the Organized Militia.*—Its constitutional functions are the following:

(*a*) A State force to preserve order within the State limits, in order to avoid calling upon the Regular Army or the Organized Militia of other States to discharge such function.

(*b*) A Federal force when called forth by the President, as prescribed by Congress, for any of the three purposes authorized by the Constitution.

37. *Some Uses of the Organized Militia as a Federal Force.*—Having been called forth as Militia, they may be used as follows:

(*a*) As Coast Artillery supports and reserves.

(*b*) To guard and protect certain bridges, canal locks, arsenals, depots of supplies, docks, navy yards, and other vulnerable points in the home territory.

(*c*) To guard lines of communication within the limits of the United States.

38. *Limitations.*—It is stated later in this report that twelve months, at 150 hours per month, "is considered the minimum length of time of actual training considered necessary to prepare troops for war service." Due to constitutional limitations, Congress has not the power to fix and require such an amount of training for the Organized Militia. No force can be considered a portion of our first line whose control and training is so little subject to Federal authority in peace. No force should be considered a portion of our first line in war unless it be maintained fully organized and equipped in peace at practically war strength. This would exclude the Organized Militia from consideration for service in the first line mainly because of the impossibility of giving it in peace the training required for such function. It may be necessary to continue Federal support of the Organized Militia in order that some organized force may be immediately available for the purposes set forth in paragraphs 3 and 4.

39. *Recommendations.*—In the preparation of plans for the national defense and for the preservation of the honor and dignity of the United States, the number of troops that are deemed necessary are largely in excess of the total Regular and Militia forces available in the United States.

It is only during the existence of war, or when war is imminent, that any other forces may be raised under existing law. When Congress so authorizes the President, he may call forth Volunteers.

Section 3 of the Volunteer law provides that under certain conditions organizations of the Organized Militia may be received into the Volunteer service in advance of any other organizations of the same arm or class from the same State, Territory, or District; and Section 4 of the act of May 27, 1908, amending the Militia law, provides that the Militia shall be called into the service in advance of any Volunteer force that may be raised.

It is evident that it cannot be known prior to the existence of the imminence of war what organizations, if any, of the Organized Militia will enter the Volunteer service, and that no definite plans can be prepared providing for the use of such organizations, either as Militia or as Volunteers, until war is actually upon us.

No legislation affecting the Organized Militia is recommended beyond the repeal of all provisions of laws now in effect whereby Militia or Militia organizations may or must be received into the Federal service in advance of any other forces.

This recommendation is not to be construed as advocating express repeal of certain sections of existing laws relating to the Organized Militia, but as suggesting that any legislation hereafter proposed for the organization of a Federal reserve force shall contain the usual concluding section repealing all laws and parts of laws inconsistent therewith, and that such legislation be so framed as to render inconsistent with it the provisions of law just referred to.

(*To be concluded.*)

LENGTH OF LIMB AS A FACTOR IN ROUTE-MARCHING.

THE importance of infantry having been firmly fixed by incidents on the other side during the past few months, many factors which go to make up an efficient marching unit have been emphasized which never entered the mind of the layman before.

The abstract of a series of investigations carried out by Dr. L. Manouvrier, Secretary of the Anthropological Society of Paris, Assistant Director of the Physiological Station of the Collége de France, published in the Army and Navy Gazette, England, by Dr. Arthur Keith, follows:

"My friend, Dr. Manouvrier, has honored me by a request to lay before the members of the anthropological section of the British Association an account of certain investigations he has carried out in recent years, and which deserve our attention at the present time. As you already know, Dr. Manouvrier has devoted much attention to the proportion which the length of limb bears to the length of trunk in various races of mankind. In some races, such as the Mongolian, the limbs—particularly the lower limbs—are short in proportion to the length of the trunk; he has named such short-limbed races "brachyskèles;" others, particularly certain African races, have limbs which are long in relationship to the trunk; such he has named "macroskeles." Now, although some races are predominantly long-limbed and others short-limbed, yet in all races, particularly amongst European nations, individuals of both types abound. In every platoon of the French army, and the same is true of our own army, individuals of both types occur. In this later memoir, Dr. Manouvrier sets out to solve the following problem: How can long-limbed and short-limbed soldiers be grouped in a "column of route" so that the whole may move forward with the least degree of hindrance and friction?

Dr. Manouvrier became interested in this problem forty-five years ago when, as a private soldier and noncommissioned officer in the Army of the Loire, he took part in route marches which covered some 600 miles on the aggregate. He got to know then, what many an English recruit has learned since, that the fatigue entailed by a long route march depends largely on the man immediately in front and on the companions on either side; if his natural step fits theirs, a long march seems short and easy; if a constant effort is required to harmonize his stride with theirs, then a short march becomes long, tedious, and exhausting. His subsequent inquiries have convinced him that the incoordination which affects every marching column to a greater or less degree results from the indiscriminate manner in which the long-limbed and short-limbed types are distributed throughout the ranks. The natural length of a man's stride depends on his length of limb; it does not depend entirely on the length of limb, but that is the chief determining factor. However well a recruit may have been trained to step out at the regulation pace, his natural pace, in the course of a 20-mile march, when he makes about 40,000 strides, will tend to

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reassert itself, to his own and to his neighbor's discomfort. For that reason Dr. Manouvrier lays it down as a principle that for route-marching the men in every section of a platoon, or better, in every platoon of a company, should be assorted or grouped according to the length of their lower limbs.

In the French army, the men of each section are arranged according to height; the tall men in the front ranks of the column, the short men in the rear, and men of average size in the intervening ranks. In the German army, some care is taken to have men of about the same height grouped in a section. In the English army, except on ceremonial occasions, stature is not considered when the men of a section are arranged in ranks. Since stature and length of lower limb usually go together, it might be thought that the French or German methods of grouping soldiers according to height would also arrange them according to length of limb. Dr. Manouvrier shows that this is not the case. He took a group of fifty Frenchmen—they were men of practically the same height—5 feet 4½ inches to 5 feet 5½ inches. For men of that height the average length of the lower limb should be 34.2 inches. Now, in the group selected by Dr. Manouvrier there were thirty men in whom the lower limbs were either one-half inch above or below the average—an amount which may be regarded as negligible for practical purposes. But there were twenty of them who departed considerably from the average; in four the limbs were longer by 2 inches or more than we should have expected from their stature; in seven the limbs were 2 inches or more shorter than their stature indicated. Stature, therefore, gives no certain indication of length of limb; in Dr. Manouvrier's group, two men of the same stature might have come together, side by side, in the same rank, and yet in one the lower limbs were 4 inches shorter than in the other.

At the physiological station of the Collége de France, Dr. Manouvrier had, in the early part of his investigations, the inestimable advantage of working under Marey—who did so much to depict, elucidate, and explain the mechanism of the human and animal body in motion. I do not propose, however, to deal with that part of his memoir wherein he demonstrates the relationship between length of limb and length of step, and the fact that a long-limbed man expends a greater muscular effort than a short-limbed man in making a regulation pace. As a marcher he favors the short-limbed sturdy soldier. Nor will anyone question his dictum that the perfect soldier must march automatically; if he has to concentrate his mind on his step he wastes his energy and increases his fatigue. While we may accept the scientific basis on which Dr. Manouvrier rests his case, without discussion or description, some of the practical tests he carried out deserve a more detailed mention. He took five men varying in stature from 5 feet 1½ inch to 5 feet 8½ inches. Each man had to walk around a course 500 meters (547 yards) in length at the pace adopted by soldiers on the march. Each man was requested to step out freely and take the length of pace most natural to him. Each man was timed and the number of paces counted. The length of pace adopted by the men varied from 29.4 inches to 36 inches; in each case the length of the pace was found to vary with the length of limb; with an increase in the length of lower limb there was an increase in the length of pace. In men of medium stature the length of pace and length of limb were almost equal in amount; in very short men or men with short limbs the length of pace was greater than the length of limb; in tall or long-limbed men the case was the reverse—the pace was shorter than the limb. Short-limbed men, therefore, take a step which is relatively longer than a long-limbed man. Further, it was that if the short men were asked to force the length of their pace, even to the extent of half an inch, that the sense of fatigue in covering the course was distinctly increased ; it was found that the long-limbed could shorten their pace more easily than the short-limbed men could increase it. When the short and long-limbed individuals marched round the course together, whether they tried to keep step or not, it was found that they were more exhaused than when they did it separately. From his own experience as a soldier and from his knowledge as a physiologist and anthropologist, Dr. Manouvrier concludes that the motor power of a soldier, of a battalion, of an army corps, could be materially improved by grouping men on the only rational principle known to him—namely, by length of limb.

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The instructions given by Dr. Manouvrier for determining the limb-length of a soldier are brief and simple. Only an ordinary tape measure is required. The soldier, in full uniform, stands so that the right foot is slightly in advance of the left and with the toes turned slightly outwards. It will then be found that the upper end of the thigh bone (the great trochanter) can be readily and distinctly felt at the position usually given to the opening of a trouser pocket. The length of lower limb is measured from the upper end of the thigh bone to the seam between the upper and the sole of the right boot, just in front of the heel. Anyone can readily learn to identify these points, and to measure fifty to sixty men in a quarter of an hour. The sergeant of a platoon could measure and arrange his men according to Dr. Manouvrier's method in fifteen to twenty minutes.

When then the men of a section or of a platoon are arranged according to limb length there remains still one important matter for decision. When the section is arranged in marching order, the men with average limb-length occupy three middle ranks, but what should be the respective positions of the short-limbed and long-limbed? Dr. Manouvrier has no hesitation in determining the right order; the short-limbed should be in the front ranks, the long-limbed in the rear. His reason is that the short men should set the step of the section, because it is easier for the long-limbed to shorten their natural step a little than it is for the short-limbed to lengthen theirs. When thus arranged there is a physiological gradation in the natural marching capacity of a platoon from its front to its rear rank; in this order the men are more likely to move in unison than in any other.

'If it should be possible,' writes Dr. Manouvrier, 'to alleviate ever so little the degree and duration of the fatigue which a foot soldier must undergo on the march, then if we multiply that little by the number of men alleviated and the number of marches undergone, we shall have saved such an amount of suffering that the benefit from a strategical point of view is almost negligible when this reform is regarded from a philanthropic point of view.'

Two years ago, Sir Richard Temple, as President of this section of the British Association, emphasized the importance of a knowledge of anthropology to all who are concerned in the government and administration of the empire. A knowledge of the customs, traditions and beliefs of a people may often prove eminently useful to the strangers who come to reside amongst them or to legislate for them. A knowledge of the physical characters of a race can seldom serve any immediate use. But when an application of such knowledge is pointed out to us we should receive it and apply it thankfully. It is for this reason that I gladly bring before this section an abstract of Dr. Manouvrier's investigations, and I do so in the hope that you may be interested in them, and that through you and the attention given to the proceedings of this section, those who have an opportunity of putting his teaching into practice will give this matter their consideration. The French officers who have taken the matter up and given Dr. Manouvrier's suggestions a fair trial, speak highly of the results they and their men have obtained from its application."

During the Closed Season.

Mr. Wiffletree: "Deacon Brown's boy was arrested for shooting craps."

Mrs. Homespun: "That's what comes o' giving a boy a gun. I s'pose the game warden ketched him with the craps on him."—Exchange.

The Place to Fish.

Small Boy (with a fine string)—Good fishin'? Yessir; ye go down that private road till ye come to th' sign "Trespassers Will Be Prosecuted;" cross th' field with th' bull in it an' you'll see a sign "No Fishin' Allowed"—that's it.—Life.

RIFLE, REVOLVER AND SHOTGUN

Seventh Regiment Shoots.

The 7th Regiment Rifle Club meets every Friday evening. We have a range of eighteen targets, distance 95 yards, with targets reduced to correspond to 200 yards and 500 yards. At the 200 yards taget we shoot off shoulder, slow fire, and kneeling for rapid fire, five shots in one minute. At the 500 yards targets we shoot from both slow fire and rapid fire.

Slow fire we shoot seven shots in limit of 10 minutes, using piece of single loader, and in rapid fire loading with usual clip.

The load used is 14 grains of Marksman powder, with the 150-grains bullet, having lead point.

The competition for honors in class cup match No. 2 in the 7th Regiment Rifle Club tournament was continued on Friday night on the armory ranges, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. A. B. Leavitt, of Company D, who leads in the expert class with a total score of 138, made a 70 in deliberate fire and 50 in the timed fire contest, equalling his score of last season. The score also equalled the armory record.

A large number of qualifications were turned in both in the expert and sharpshooting classes. In the sharpshooter class Captain Nicoll, of Company L, and W. E. Richards, of Company D, are tied for first place, with a score of 130. E. H. Morris, of Company I, has a score of 129 in the same class. J. W. Ingle, Jr., of Company K, maintains the lead in the novice class with a score of 129. W. H. Abbott, of Company J, and T. T. Kerr, of Company C, each have a score of 128.

The honors in the first entry prize expert class went to Veteran A. N. Cowperthwait, the sharpshooter class to Captain Nicoll, and the novice class to T. T. Kerr. The attendance on Friday night was the largest since the tournament started. On account of the holidays the next competition will be January 7. The scores:

Leaders in Class Cup Match No. 2—Expert Class—1, A. B. Leavitt, Company D, 68, 70—138; 2, J. F. Sulger, Company D, 69 68—137; 3 A. N. Cowperthwait, Veteran, 68, 67—135.

Sharpshooter Class—Captain Nicoll, Company L, 63, 67—130; W. E. Richards, Company D, 64, 66—130; E. H. Morris, Company I, 65, 64—129.

Novice Class—1, J. W. Ingle, Jr., Company K, 66, 63—129; W. H. Abbott, Company I, 64 64—128; 3 T. T. Kerr, Company C, 64, 64—128.

First Entry Prize—Expert Class—A. N. Cowperthwait, Veteran, 33, 34—67; sharpshooter class, Captain Nicoll, Company L, 32, 35—67; novice class T. T. Kerr, Company C, 30, 34—64.

Timed Fire Match—A. B. Leavitt, Company D, 50; J. F. Sulger, Company D, 50; F. M. Terry, Company B, 50; W. E. Richards, Company D, 47; A. C. Lumley Company D, 47; J. W. Ingle, Jr., Company K, 47.

St. Louis Colonial Club.

The St. Louis Colonial Revolver Club reports the following unofficial scores for first two matches in U. S. Revolver Association indoor intercity league contest. Fifteen shots per man, team possible 750 points:

MATCH NO. 1.

Krondl	140
Orr	137
Niedner	131
Ayer	128
Peterson	128
Total	664

MATCH NO. 2.

Orr	138
Krondl	137
Ayer	128
Crossman	128
Rumsey	125
Total	656

The Rifle and Revolver Club of New York.

Hark ye! pistol pointers and small bore rifle shooters of New York City, for there is now a place where you may enjoy your favorite sport in the confines of a private and permanent indoor shooting range. Yes, it is actually in operation and if you don't believe it write to Alfred P. Lane, secretary of the Rifle and Revolver Club of Greater New York, 233 Broadway, New York City, and apply for membership.

The club now has an indoor range for rifle, revolver and pistol, both single shot and automatic, shooting located on 126th Street, and accessible to subway, elevated or street car lines, leading to all directions.

The outdoor range is located on Staten Island, 30 minutes' travel from Manhattan, where in summer time small bore rifle shooting will be carried on at 50 and 100 yards and revolver and pistol practice at 50 yards.

The Rifle and Revolver Club of Greater New York is composed of wide-awake and progressive members, who love the sport of shooting and who are willing to make personal sacrifices whenever necessary in order to indulge in their favorite pastime. Hence the permanent home mentioned above.

On Tuesday night last a young and healthy blizzard struck New York, accompanied by a plethora of wind and cold. It was a good night for a house-warming, but several of the members failed to appreciate the fact, nevertheless the indoor shooting season was ushered in in an informal way. During the evening announcement was made that rifle and pistol teams had been entered in the league contests of the U. S. R. A. and N. R. A.

Friday night last found the pistol team of what was thought to be five tried and trusty knights of the trigger lined up for the initial bow to the shooting world. Each knight fired a few shots in practice and fifteen in the curtain-raiser of the evening. A post-mortem was then held and it was found that four of the trusty five had come through with more or less success. The fifth was caught in the act of sneaking for the door but was unceremoniously yanked back for the last act.

We limped through the second match and when the total score was computed, secretly prayed that Springfield or the Olympics were not our opponents. You see, the U. S. R. A. calculates that it arouses more enthusiasm to keep the names of opposing teams in the dark until after the match is shot and won. This leaves a loophole sometimes for the defeated team to crawl through and prove an alibi.

Next week the N. R. A. rifle matches will occupy the boards and we have visions of developing a couple of young Lees and a Tindall or two.

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We can accommodate six shooters at one time. The targets are illuminated by artificial daylight.

The following scores in detail are presented for inspection and analytical discussion. The conditions were fifteen shots at 20 yards, pistol and revolver, on standard American target:

MATCH 1.

Ripley	40	46	47	133
Lane	47	44	40	131
Baker	39	44	44	127
Moeller	37	40	39	116
Kahrs	36	37	30	103
				610

MATCH 2.

Lane	45	48	42	135
Baker	45	44	42	131
Moeller	42	42	40	124
Kahrs	33	33	43	109
Ripley	37	32	38	107
				606

ALSO RAN.

Abbott Lane	35	38
E.S. Duncan	40	42
Glaser	42	41
Parris	38	35
Thomas	34	36

RICOCHETS.

Abbott Lane, husky infant brother of Alfred B., has arrived at that station in human existence where he has ambitions to emulate the example of the youthful champion. He has made a good beginning by becoming a member of the U. S. R. A. More power to his good right arm.

During the evening there was a rattling and creaking of the rafters overhead. Somebody made the remark that the noise was caused by scampering rats. Our worthy president explained matters with the information that the garage above was bedding down the Fords for the night.

"Benny" Glaser strolled in during the evening and gave the range the "once over." His specialty is the quick-firing ordnance of automatic persuasion.

Two 200-watt nitrogen filled lamps suspended from the ceiling and four or five feet in front of the targets furnished the aforementioned "artificial daylight."

AL BLANCO.

Independent N. Y. Schuetzen.

At the last practice shoot held at the Zettler Galley, December 17, the following scores were made at 75 feet, two targets per man, possible 500: Gus Zimmerman, 493; A. Stahl, 472; A. Begerow, 471; E. Fine, 457; H. Meyer, 456; W. Soell, 454; C. T. Zimmerman, 452; H. Behrens, 439; W. Cosgrove, 438; C. McGuire, 436; J. Bittschier, 428; J. Senger, 423.

On the bull's-eye target the results were in the following order of merit: Gus Zimmermann, W. Soell. A. Stahl, J. Bittschier, A. Begerow, H. J. Behrens, H. Meyer, W. Cosgrove, C. McGuire, J. Senger.

Taunton Tattlings.

Last week was an exceedingly busy one for the members of the Taunton (Mass.) Indoor Rifle Club. There were six offhand team matches run off, including one postponed match, and the team representing the club shot its first match in the N. R. A. League. The results of the offhand team matches were as follows: S. W. V., 389; Wenimissetts, 364; Wampechos, 385; Spring Brooks 318; Centers 375; Erifmirs 293 (4 men); Ninth Co. 373; Winonas 243; Echoes 340; Highlands, defaulted; Spring Brooks 291; Wenimissetts 283 (4 men each).

Owing to the delay in receiving the schedule of the N. R. A. League matches we were entirely ignorant as to what class we are in or whom we were shooting against, but that made no difference and the bunch of prone shooters assembled on Friday evening with Judge O. C. Chace right on deck to see that all the conditions were strictly complied with. The boys did pretty well for the first try and if they hadn't been the least bit nervous over the first trip into fast company, they would have done even better. "Cap" Crowell came around to help out and did so with the high score of the evening, 193. J. F. Barden had a practice 199 in mind that he made a few nights before, but didn't quite duplicate it and finished with 192. "Old Reliable" Broadhurst came down after a busy day handing out shoes to the fair sex, and the prone table felt so good to him that he probably paid more attention to resting than shooting, but he managed to push out 189 inside of the time limit. A. T. Story came up from the country and managed to get his wagon smashed up and a lame arm before he got to the range, but he bobbed up with an 188 that counted. H. A. Woodward, he of the many, many bull's-eyes in other years, used the wrong sights, cleaning dope or something, for the best he could do was another 188, and he was heard to remark that Martin's sight is no good, but he will probably take a second guess when the next match comes around. All told, we got a total of 950 (if our count agrees with the officials of the N. R. A.), and we think that is pretty fair for the first try. We have fixed up a revolving target carrier that is all to the merry and works fine. Watch us improve. P. C. TAYLOR.

U. S. R. A. Indoor Revolver League, Season of 1915-1916.

Portland Revolver Club, week of December 13, 1915:

MATCH NO. 1.

R. H. Craddock	48	46	47	141
Capt. J. T. Moore	46	46	47	139
George W. Wilson	45	49	45	139
Roger Newhall	43	46	44	133
S. J. Clifford	41	47	40	128
				680

MATCH NO. 2.

L. K. Evans	46	44	45	135
George W. Wilson	40	48	46	134
R. H. Craddock	44	42	47	133
Capt. J. T. Moore	44	44	42	130
S.J. Clifford	41	47	42	130
				662

Bay State School of Musketry.

An event took place last evening which is of very great interest to the rifle shooters in this part of the world, especially those interested in the small bore game. We opened here in Boston last night what we believe to be the largest and best equipped indoor rifle range in the United States. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Adjutant General of Massachusetts, officiated at the opening and fired the first shot. There were 150 men present, representing fourteen different National Rifle Association Clubs in and about Boston, all of whom will do their shooting here.

The range is located at 22 Gainsboro Street, right in what is considered the most accessible part of the city for anything of this kind. We have twenty-four targets, each target being equipped with an electric motor, which runs the carrier back and forth, thus doing away with the former method of being obliged to propel it by hand. With these targets it is merely necessary for the shooter to move a switch and the target is propelled to a point where he wishes it to be stopped, when it stops automatically without changing the switch. After the score is fired the switch is reversed and the target comes up and is stopped in the same manner.

There is very great enthusiasm in Massachusetts at the present time over the forming of N. R. A. Rifle Clubs, fifty-two having been formed during the past year. We have recently formed a league of Massachusetts N. R. A. Clubs and are preparing a tournament program for this winter, a copy of which I shall take pleasure in forwarding to you as soon as it is completed. I shall also be glad to send you the weekly results of the matches as all targets are to be sent here for verification and record so that we will be in position to keep you well informed.

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State Sec'y N. R. A. for Mass

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Citizens' Rifle and Revolver Club.

The results of the first match in the United States Revolver Association League, December 19, 1915, shoot were as follows:

A Johnson	131
L. D. Slade	123
G. J. Connell	120
G.S. Searle	113
C. D. U. Hobbie	113
Total	600

SECOND MATCH.

A. Johnson	122
G.S. Searle	121
C. D. U. Hobbie	116
G. J. Connell	115
F.C. Sherman	114
	588

U. S. R. A. Outdoor Championships, 1915.

The outdoor championship contest of this association was scheduled for October 1-11 inclusive.

An extension of time given two shooting centers that did not receive their targets when expected and permission to some individuals to shoot their scores after their return from the Jacksonville encampment, protracted the shooting until November 29, and even then it was some days before all targets were in the secretary's office. Not all the target accounts balanced and missing targets had to be located. Such unusual features greatly delayed this report.

The contest was held at Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Brattleboro, Vt.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Chicago, Ill.; Columbus, O.; Denver, Col.; Greensburg, Pa.; Havana, Cuba; Montpelier, Vt.; New York, N. Y.; Newport, R. I.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Portsmouth, Va.; San Francisco, Cal.; St. Louis, Mo.; Toledo, O.; Toronto, Canada, and Youngstown, O.

Nine matches were scheduled. Among these were a police team match that did not fill. A team match for military and civil organizations, a re-entry match for military revolver; handicap matches for the pistol and the revolver; championship matches for the target revolver, the target pistol, the military revolver and the pocket revolver. See U. S. R. A. Bulletin of August-September for full description of the matches.

Medals emblematic of State honors and of national honors will be awarded.

Bronze honor medals will be awarded for good scores that win no other prizes.

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WANTS AND FOR SALE

Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN is entitled, when his subscription is paid up for one year, to one free insertion of a half-inch want ad in this column.

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The following are the winners of the national prizes in the championship matches:

Match A, any Revolver, Possible 500—1, Hans Roedder, Colt, Peters, 460; 2, Dr. J. H. Snook, Colt, Peters, 458; 3, A. P. Lane, Colt, U.M.C., 455; 4, Dr. R. J. Mullikin, Colt, U. S., 451; 5, F. H. Dreher, S. & W.-Pope, H. L., 449.

Match B, any Pistol, Possible 500—1, George Armstrong, S. & W., U.M.C., 466; 2, Dr. J. H. Snook, S. & W., Peters, 464; 3, Dr. John D. Millikin, S. & W., U.M.C., 463; 4, Dr. W. E. Quicksall, S. & W., U. S., 461; 5, F. H. Dreher, S. & W., U.M.C., 460.

Match C, Military Revolver, Possible 750—1, Dr. J. H. Snook, Colt, Peters, 623; 2, Dr. D.A. Atkinson, Colt, U.M.C., 606; 3, Corp. H. G. Moore, S. & W., Win., 587; 4, F. H. Dreher, S. & W., Peters, 584; 5, A. P. Lane, Colt, U.M.C., 565.

Match F, Pocket Revolver, Possible 250—1, Dr. D. A. Atkinson, S. & W., U.M.C., 212; 2, Dr. J. H. Snook Colt, Peters, 208; 3, W. L. Darling, Colt, U. S., 202; 4, G. F. Hoffman, Colt, U. S., 201; 5, C. M. McCutchen, S. & W., Peters, 199.

Grand Aggregate Prizes—1, Dr. J. H. snook, 1,254; 2, Dr. D. A. Atkinson, 1,217; 3, F. H. Dreher, 1,216.

Match E, Military Revolver Team—1, Pennsylvania State Police, 758; 2, Denver Revolver Club, 732.

The Chicago Rifle Club.

The Chicago Rifle Club has opened its season if indoor shooting. The club is entered in the N. R. A. indoor match, and promises to hang up some good scores.

After a successful season of outdoor shooting the range has been closed. Six members qualified as marksmen and one as expert, which is quite remarkable in view of the fact that the club is not yet one year old. Facilities for outdoor range practice are without a peer. The club has the use of the Government range at Fort Sheridan, and has taken advantage of the privilege in the fullest measure.

During the winter indoor target practice will be held at 1314 South Wabash Avenue. Tuesday and Friday evenings will find the followers of the small bore guns considerably in evidence. The club invites matches by mail or otherwise with any N. R. A. club. It might not be out of place to say Mr. Frank Purrington would not side-step a revolver match with some other "fan."

The club gave a luncheon this week, having as guests of honor: Colonel Nicholson, of Fort Sheridan; Captain Moffatt, of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and Lieutenants Davis and McCabe, of Fort Sheridan.

Zettler Rifle Club.

Scores of December 14:

A. Begerow	226	222	224	231	221	—1124
L. C. Buss	243	248	245	246	245	—1227
F. Hecking	229	237	233	227	235	—1161
I. Kaufmann	245	244	245	247	244	—1225
Dr. A. B. Leavitt	235	239	241	243	247	—1205
C. Mager	233	241	237	238	224	—1173
L Maurer	247	243	241	239	235	—1205
W. A. Tewes	246	248	249	250	247	—1240
I. E. Ward	235	227	233	237	229	—1161
B. Zettler	227	226	234	235	237	—1159
C.A. Schrag	224	238	237	241	233	—1173
C. Zettler	245	241	242	243	242	—1213

Roy McGrann Wins Trapshooting Event.

Saturday afternoon proved a mighty rough day for trap shooting, thermometer low, with a hard cross wind and occasional flurries of snow. However, one of the newer shooters of the district seemed to find the least trouble in locating the birds, winning out with a 35 out of a possible 50. Cornelius was a close second with 34, getting 21 out of his 25, but falling down on the second string. Scores for this event were as follows:

McGrann	15	20—35
Cornelius	21	13—34
Wilson	18	15—33
Pendleton	15	17—32
Shoemaker	10	10—20

A number of practice events were shot both before and after the regular event. A program is being made up for contests during the winter months and will be published and notices go out early in the new year.

Remington Arms-U.M.C. News Items.

Edgar A. Miller, prominent amateur trap shot of St. Louis, using a Remington pump, won the 1916 handicap championship of the Missouri Athletic Association, with an average of .9760, scoring 244 out of a possible 250.

C.H. Newcomb, the Penn. State champion, is keeping up his good work in and about Philadelphia. Shooting Nitro Club shells, he tied for first place with F. S. Cantrell at a Holmsburg Junction, Philadelphia, shoot recently, breaking 93 of his 100 targets.

The newly organized Lewisville (Ind.) Gun Club held an interesting shoot at which the three high guns, all shooting Nitro Club shells, were very evenly matched, F. Huber winning with a score of 46 out of 50, while John Logan and C. Huber captured second and third places respectively, scoring 45 out of 50 and 43 out of 50.

The following day John Logan won high amateur average at the Knightstown (Ind.) Gun Club, killing 45 out of his 50 birds.

E. A. Miller Wins Missouri Shooting Honor with Black Shells.

The Missouri Athletic Association finished another successful trap-shooting season, in which Edgar A. Miller claims the amateur championship in the handicap even with a splendid score of 244 out of a possible 250, giving him an average of .9760 per cent.

Consistent shooting and some very good pointing in the finals won the match for Miller. The season's contest included seven shoots, one being held each month, beginning in April and winding up in October, and in order to be eligible in the finals the contestants were required to compete in four of the seven contests.

Mr. Miller is a consistent user of the Black Shells.

Peters Paragraphs.

High general average at West Lebanon, Ind., December 7, was won by Mr. H. W. Cadwallader, with Peters ammunition, score, 142 out of 150. Dr. Finney, of West Lebanon, was second amateur, 141 out of 150, and Mr. B. Ingram, of Bismarck, was third amateur, with 140, both with Peters shells.

High amateur average at Circleville, Ohio, December 10, was won by Mr. Fred Hosler, of Amanda, Ohio, 94 out of 100, and Mr. W. R. Chamberlain was high professional, with 94, both using Peters shells.

At the Cincinnati Gun Club, December 12, Mr. H. R. Bonser, shooting Peters shells, won high amateur average, 142 out of 150, and Mr. Rolla Heikes, high professional average, 143, also with the "P" brand shells.

Mr. Neaf Apgar won high general average at Phillipsburg, N. J., December 11, 169 out of 180; Mr. E. Wilson was high amateur, 160; Mr. H. Hanseman, second amateur, 158; Mr. E. F. Markley, third amateur, 157. All these winners shot Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells.

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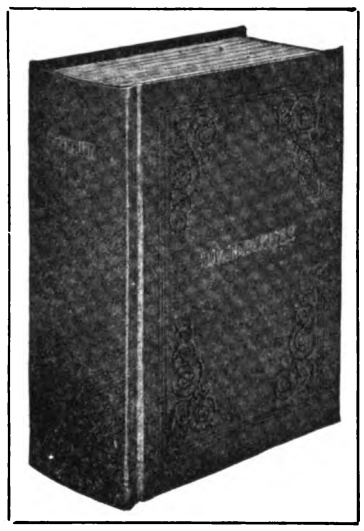

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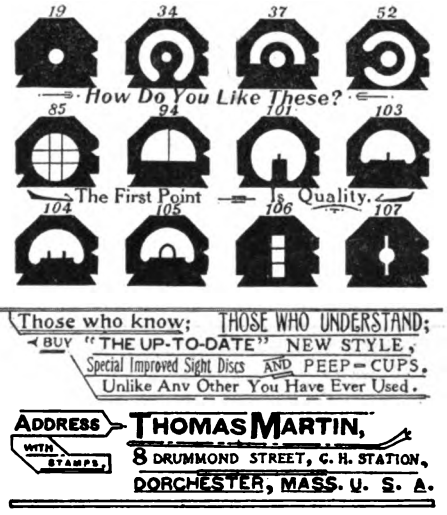

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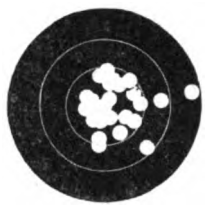

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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LIX. No. 14. WASHINGTON, D.C., DECEMBER 30, 1915. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

Propounding a Paradox.

WHY IN SAM HILL DON'T SOME MAKER OF SINGLE-BARREL SHOTGUNS RIFLE THE TUBE AT THE MUZZLE AND LET THE BACKWOODSMAN HAVE THE SHOT AND BALL GUN HE WANTS AT A PRICE HE CAN PAY?

BY C. L. GILMAN.

ABOUT a year ago there appeared in the backwoods emporia of this section an ugly little runt of a gun emitted by the Stevens Arms and Tool Co. It was of an issue of low-priced arms of tip-up action operated by an under lever after the manner of the Maynard and trade listed "Marksman"—probably for the entirely sufficient reason that no man entitled to that honorable label was ever likely to use one in his business. Unlike the rest of its species, it was a shotgun. Of its general appearance it is enough to say that the single barrel shotguns, made after dark in the woodsheds of certain reputable arms companies, and sold under a jobber's brand, which were racked beside it, looked like members of the imported aristocracy in comparison.

And the price was the same, $5.00, in this neck of the woods.

But the ugly duckling from Chicopee Falls turned out to be a swan when it came to making music on the cash register. There was a reason. A reason conveyed by the words stamped on the barrel of the homely little stranger:

".44 caliber, for shot and ball."

Up in a corner of no-man's land which I ran into this fall, I encountered a squaw-man and struck up an intimacy with him at once, based on the fact that we both shot the Stevens single-barrel 20-gauge. This gun, declared the man of the backwoods, was all the shotgun a woodsman needed. No gun made could kill a duck any deader and both gun and ammunition were light to carry.

"But," he regretted, "she's no good with a ball. Never shoots the same place twice. About fifteen years ago I got my mother-in-law a little double-barrel 16 and a mould from the Ideal people, and she used it for everything from snipe to moose, until she shot it all to pieces. My wife, she lost a fine fox with the 20 this fall and has gone back to the .44, because it throws a ball better."

When I got home again I remembered this talk and held a clinic on a 20-gauge ball cartridge loaded by the Peters people. Not only would the ball rattle through the choke of my 20, but it was only a passably tight fit in my 28. Nobody taking any chances of blowing off the muzzle of a full choked gun here—and, considering the average intelligence of the gunning public, who's going to blame them.

Down in a new logging camp in a bit of wilderness so remote that even the Indians won't live there, I met up with an old timber cruiser. He showed me his gun, a double barrel, hammer model, Harrington-Richardson, 28-gauge. A fine gun for partridge, averred the old gentleman, and I agreed with him. Light gun, light cartridges, takes down to fit into the packsack.

A cheap open rear sight, such as is issued with cheap .22 caliber rifles, was lashed to the rib with the sticky black tape used by electricians and for emergency tire repairs. If the owner had been searched I'll bet two or three ball loads would have been found in a convenient pocket.

Now what were all these folks—folks who live so intimately with the woods that the gun has become to them not an article of vanity, but a necessary tool of daily existence—driving at.

Simply this, that small game is the surest meat supply of the wilderness, but that, while looking for it, a man is always likely to run across "something bigger."

All of them, in one way or another, were trying to be prepared to gather in the bigger prize with a gun primarily designed for small game.

Take another case. A trapper neighbor of mine was out shooting rabbits for bait. He had a .22 caliber pistol, loaded with .22 smokeless shorts, and was scoring at the rate of five dead out of six shots, when a wolf stepped around a fallen tree-top a scant 50 yards from him, jumped and yelled when the little pill stung his shoulder and then vanished into the dim realm of lost opportunities.

Carrying only his pistol that morning cost my friend $15 in bounty and pelt—and he needed the money.

Do you wonder that these folks waive the ethics of sportsmanship and shoot sitting partridge with a scatter load in a .44 shotgun—which will also throw a round ball with reasonable accuracy and force up to 50 yards?

The wonder to me is that the Stevens people, with their little shot and ball "Marksman," are the only firm in the country to make the slightest concession to the demand for a cheap gun for all-round shooting.

American three-barrel guns at from $60 and up and English "paradoxes" costing over $200 are hardly of academic interest to the backwoodsman. They are not even of consequence to the average sportsman.

Yet how simply this demand for a cheap big and small game gun could be met. I have around the place, kept for the use of city visitors who don't know what the sights on a rifle are for, a mighty neat little 28-gauge Iver-Johnson. It is a very trim little piece of machinery, nicely finished outside, ejecting the empty shell with a snap, easily cocked and light and smooth on the trigger. The barrel appears to be little if any choked, but gives a 25-yard pattern which is all that backwoods small game demands. In fact, it is so efficient that I never use it myself except on clay birds from the hand trap. Its retail price was $5.50.

Now, supposing that, instead of boring that barrel to gauge clear to the muzzle, the drill had been stopped about four inches short, leaving enough extra metal at the forward end to take a few wide, shallow grooves of rifling. Not a very imposing contract, unless you fall for the bluff of the Britishers who have been boring such barrels exclusively for a trade which is not happy unless it is spending a lot of money. No expensive hand work lining that tube up to shoot to a common center with a mate. Nothing more to do except to dove-tail in a pair of open sights retailing at a dollar and costing, probably, about 30 cents to make and tie a tag to the trigger-guard, advising the user to wrap enough greased cloth around commercial ball loads to make the bullet fit the barrel and advertising bullet moulds for sale.

As one friend of mine puts it:

"The inward grace of those four inches of rifling would reconcile me to the outward disgrace of carrying a shotgun, and a single barrel at that."

Would you pay $10 for such a gun?

I would. I would, because a scatter gun will suffice for 99 per cent of the shooting a man has to do when he's knocking around in the woods if it were not that the ever-present chance of "seeing something bigger" makes it the best gun in the world to leave at home when you take a stroll up the old tote road to pick up a rabbit. Because I prefer a cheap gun to an expensive one when I am cruising around by canoe in the fall, sleeping under canvas and taking frequent chances on drowning the whole outfit.

And if I were living off as well as in the woods—if I were the average trapper or settler—to own such a gun with a bullet mould, wad cutter and 25 brass shells would set me up in business complete.

Like a good many others to whom being in the woods is the big thing and hunting a mere incidental, I am mighty tired of facing the

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eternal decision between high power rifle, small game rifle and shotgun every time I sling an outfit together, and weary of the buffeting of the fates which always decree that I shall have along the very worst gun for the very best chance which offers.

What's more, when taking up a new line of equipment, I have found that it pays to keep the initial investment low until experience with the cheap tools has given me sufficient wisdom to spend my money for the final outfit to the best advantage.

Maybe I'm off on the wrong track. Maybe also the fur harvesters of the high north, who so long clung to the smooth bore 28 muzzle loader, which could be charged with anything from a squib shot load for muskrat to a knock-down ball dose for bear, were a set of impractical visionaries.

But the constant groping after an efficient shot and ball gun, the instant acceptance of any concession to their desire, manifested by the men who live in the backwoods, makes me think I may be on the right track.

It may be a pot-hunter's weapon. If so, that commends it in my eyes. I'm a pot hunter myself, killing only what I need to eat, stopping when the demands of the kettle are met, slaying no game merely to prove my ability to do so to a lot of stay-at-home friends, scattering my shooting so that each bevy of birds may pay their toll to the wild things which prey on them and yet yield their annual increase next season.

Anyhow, it would be an interesting little weapon, if some American gun-mill should condescend to grind it out—at a fair margin of profit.

GENERAL MILLS' REPORT.

THE carefully prepared and comprehensive report of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, shows the strength of the National Guard according to the latest available returns as 8,705 commissioned officers and 120,693 enlisted men, a decrease over last year of 87 officers, and an increase of 1,442 enlisted men.

Definite progress has been made during the year toward the development of the militia into an efficient field force, and while some units have failed of recognition under the requirements of section 3 of the militia law, distinct gains in the aggregate have been made toward the model or standard demanded by the divisional scheme of militia organization.

On the divisional basis there is altogether an excess of infantry units, though not an excess in numerical strength in infantry, even on a peace basis. While there have been gains in cavalry, field artillery, and machine-gun units, says the report, especially in the last-named element, there are still serious deficiencies in those respects, as well as in engineers, signal, and sanitary troops. On the basis of coast-defense requirements, as estimated by the Chief of Coast Artillery, there is a deficiency in coast-artillery militia of 21 per cent in company units, and on a numerical basis a deficiency of 38 per cent in commissioned officers and 57 per cent in enlisted men.

Conformity to the tables of organization is now practically established, except in respect to the maintenance in some of the States of additional officers for purely State purposes, the allowance of State rank additional to that recognized by the War Department, and the concession to certain tactical units of the special privileges claimed under provisions of section 3 of the militia law.

One of the most significant paragraphs in the report comments on the lack of progress in rifle firing during the period covered therein. Attention has been called in previous annual reports to this lack and regret is expressed that the statistics on the subject for the last calendar year do not show any improvement in this respect. On the contrary, reports of rifle firing show an apparent retrogression, the results obtained being inferior to any reported during the past seven years.

As facilities for holding target practice have been constantly on the increase, the failure to make a better showing must be ascribed to lack of interest and failure on the part of State authorities to require the necessary practice. This is particularly the case in regard to gallery practice. Statistics for the calendar year 1914 show that less than one-fourth of the rifle bearers of the Organized Militia received the prescribed instruction in gallery practice, which is indispensable as a preparation for range practice.

From the failure to hold gallery practice it must be presumed that other forms of preliminary instruction, including sighting and position drills, were also neglected. Without this preparation the time and expense devoted to range practice must be regarded as worse than wasted, for the firing of service ammunition without previous instruction in the use of the arm is certain to result in the development of shooting vices, such as flinching, jerking the trigger, etc., which, once formed, are very difficult to eradicate. In some cases so little time was allotted to firing the prescribed course on the range that proper instruction, or, indeed, any instruction at all, was impossible.

Owing to the fact that the report went to press before the close of the target year 1915, it was possible to submit tables showing practice conducted during the target year of 1914 only.

The following table shows the percentage of the Organized Militia which has qualified in rifle practice during the past eight years:

Year	*Strength of organizations armed with rifle.*	*Total number qualifying as second-class men or better*	*Percentage qualifying.*
1907	97,642	46,523	47.6
1908	101,929	53,379	52.4
1909	108,851	56,896	52.3
1910	109,658	54,202	49.0
1911	111,829	48,150	43.0
1912	110,737	49,159	44.4
1913	111,140	42,599	38.1
1914	90,835	31,361	34.8

It has been customary heretofore to include in the above table all men who fired any part of the course. This custom is discontinued in the present report for the reason that it did not give a correct idea of the state of rifle practice in the Organized Militia, the expression "number firing the rifle" possessing no tangible significance. The degree of training expressed by the qualification second-class men is a very low minimum, and any lower degree of skill has such a small value that it may be disregarded as negligible.

The results of the militia service target practice for the three preceding years are shown in the following table:

	Percentage of hits 1912	*Average figure of merit* 1912	*Percentage of hits* 1913	*Average figure of merit* 1913	*Percentage of hits* 1914	*Average figure of merit* 1914
12-inch rifle	40.48	57.55	15.7	11.23	22.58	17.78
10-inch rifle	37.2	23.24	17.8	14.65	34.44	21.03
8-inch rifle	18.1	5.21	55.5	33.29	45.45	28.34
6-inch rifle	22.7	4.33	23.6	16.73	28.57	18.29
12-inch mortar	31.8	20.29	33.3	26.21	13.64	18.33

The service practice is held directly under the supervision of instructors from the Regular Army, such assistance as is considered necessary being rendered by them. This assistance is being gradually withdrawn wherever possible and the results each year represent more and more the work of the militia alone.

Three new companies of coast artillery have been organized since the last inspection, two in Maine and one in Washington, which increases the number of companies to 126 and the strength to about 450 officers and 7,640 enlisted men. The decrease in the number of officers is the result of elimination of those in excess of the statutory number, also resignations and discharges for various reasons, which leaves a number of companies without their full complement of officers.

The number of companies has remained practically the same since 1909, but the enlisted strength has increased. The average enlisted strength, however, has not reached the minimum requirement, which as now prescribed is 65. At present there seems to be little prospect of a material increase in either the number or strength of companies.

It was pointed out in the reports for 1913 and 1914 that the Coast Artillery Militia was about 11,000 men short of the number required to man one-half the gun defenses in the continental limits of the United States as is contemplated by the policy of the War Department. This condition still exists, for the reason that the following States continue to maintain no Coast Artillery Militia: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas.

The Militia Pay Bill is quoted in full, although very little comment is made. General Mills says only:

"The Militia Pay Bill proposes that the Federal Government shall pay the militiaman for the time and labor he devotes to military training, and it aims to give a just return for the money expended by providing that the training shall be adequate, and by giving the Federal Government such control over the Organized Militia as will make the latter available with certainty for proper Federal military use."

"In order to give the Federal Government suitable control over the Organized Militia in return for money expended, the pay bill proposes to make the Organized Militia a branch of the United States Army, subject to call into the active military service of the United States as a part of the army thereof, and, when so called, available for any duty for which the Regular Army may be employed. The militiaman is therefore seen to be invested with the status of Federal soldier in addition to his status as member of the Organized Militia. In this

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way the bill frankly proposes to make the Organized Militia available for purposes other than those contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. Grave constitutional questions are involved and these are not here passed upon. Suffice it to say that the conferees representing the War Department gave their approval to the pay bill as a whole on the understanding that the method proposed for insuring proper Federal control will hold good in law."

CARE FOR BOB WHITE NOW.

SPORTSMEN within touch of the Bob White covers of the East and Middle West should remember the value of a little care during this and next month, All Outdoors bids us. The real pinch is yet to come and only well-fed birds can stand it. Grain properlv placed now will do much toward saving a good breeding stock for next season, and it should not be forgotten that the northern-bred bird is better for northern grounds. Of course, should anything fatal occur to him his southern cousin is a heap better than nothing, but the wise man will cherish his own rather than send for the outsider.

An active sportsman cannot do better than take a tramp through the covers of his district and see for himself how the birds are faring, and also just where to place the grain. The snow will tell where the birds most frequent, and the food should be placed in the line of travel and at the winter headquarters, and so screened that a snowfall will not hide it. The birds, of course, are apt to be in the snuggest of available natural shelters, so the search for tracks should be about the brushy, out-of-the-way places, rather than the open fields. It is better to place the food in thick brush, too, because such cover protects feeding birds from sudden dash by hawk, or other foe.

Because the Bob White practically is a resident of his native district, it is not only possible but comparatively a simple matter to carry over a proper breeding stock. Yet it requires something of both self-sacrifice and sapient hustling, and the true sportsman, having the opportunity, should do both and begin now.

WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

By Charles C. Foster, Late Surgeon General of Massachusetts.

WE Americans have inherited from England several mental characteristics, among them an unwillingness to frankly face a disagreeable or dangerous situation and a distrust of a standing army.

But the present military situation must be faced, and we must have an efficient army—and that as quickly as possible—or be prepared to take the very probable consequences; which would be vastly worse than most of us begin to realize.

Cromwell governed England with a standing army, undoubtedly the most efficient force England ever saw, organized purely for service, responsible only to him, and so highly paid that it attracted a very superior class of men.

At that time a standing army meant a military caste having no interests in common with the people, and being simply the agent of a government or of an autocrat.

Today the English and American armies are the only ones approaching this type, and popular distrust has kept them both so small that they are absolutely unable to defend their respective countries.

What is the alternative if national disaster is to be prevented? Some form of the nation in arms, a force in which every citizen is concerned, in which the membership is constantly changing, and every man of which spends 95 per cent or more of his life as a civilian.

Our only present force of this type is the National Guard.

As a Guardsman of twenty-seven years' service, and a rifleman for forty years, I think I know something of its strength and its weakness; and I am sure it can be made more efficient than it now is. The pay bill, for instance, would greatly help recruiting, which is now most unsatisfactory, and would reduce the constant loss of good officers. More Government help in some form is necessary, but we are at once confronted by one of those situations which must be faced, namely, divided allegiance, for the Guard is not really national. So long as the Government cannot thoroughly and efficiently control the force it will not spend very much money on it.

Ninety per cent of the Guard would welcome greater control, and would be glad to be liable for foreign service as at present organized; but that would require a constitutional amendment which many States would be slow to satisfy.

The Government is doubtful of the efficiency of Guard officers, most of whom are elected by their own men. This system is, of course, entirely wrong.

It can be improved by individual States in several ways. Officers can be appointed by the Governor or by a military board, or they can be required to pass examinations that really mean something. But unfortunately, unless controlled by Government, these methods give no guarantee of permanent efficiency.

After my regiment went into the United States service in the Spanish War all officers were, of course, appointed, and every promotion meant immediate transfer to another company. This quickly cut down the proportion of elected officers, and greatly increased efficiency.

In view of the inherent defects of the National Guard many people think that it should be dropped altogether; but I believe it is well worth saving and can be made more valuable than most short-service armies would be in this country.

This will require earnest, broad-minded thought and action by both nation and States, and perhaps one or more constitutional amendments, but it *can be done.*

A proper national army, if large enough, is, of course, better than any make-shift, but how soon are we likely to have one?

Most of the short service plans proposed cut the term too short. The Swiss achieve good efficiency with two months of very hard and concentrated work; but it must be remembered that the Swiss boy when he leaves school is well grounded in the routine duties of a soldier and in shooting. Also when he goes home after his tour of duty he takes his rifle with him, and is required to keep in practice. Every little town in Switzerland has its rifle range, where I have shot on more than one Sunday.

In all European national armies the recruit is taken young, before he has become either a family man or an important factor in any business. After his service he returns so much improved that the loss of time is well repaid; also he has many years of physical fitness before him. Our proposed continental army apparently will disregard this principle, and take recruits at any age. At best it will get very few, perhaps as many as the present army reserve of sixteen men, unless it offers some reasonable inducement.

Now we find ourselves facing the most critical situation of all. We cannot hire enough men to do our fighting for us, even if we could pay them; every nation that has depended upon this has simply ceased to exist; therefore we must do it ourselves.

This means national service, which, wisely organized and fairly distributed, costs a comparatively small sum for insurance, and furnishes the only trustworthy guarantee of continued national life and liberty.

THE KING GOBBLER OF PAINE'S RIDGE.

By J. R. Thompson.

AT THE time Paine's Ridge held none of the setting of saffron and scarlet fall, but it was in the garb of the ever-regrettable springtime of long ago, when so many of us erred, if not through ignorance of the laws of perpetuation, from a sheer desire to always pursue, find and kill. But among all the happenings of those days comes with a pleasant reminiscent throb to my mind the largest turkey I ever saw.

Freckled-faced Mat, the man of all work on our place, one morning came running into the dining room almost at a loss for words. Though he resorted to every means to explain himself, he finally made us comprehend his breathless announcement as he stuttered out: "Thuh bigges' gobbler I ever seed is a-whoopin' stuffins outen all uve thuh tame hees!"

Jumping from the table, I pushed my chair away from interference of quick movement and reached for my gun, which stood in a handy rack in the dining room. Without a word further, or even a question to the bearer of such good tidings, I raced for the barn lot. Sure enough, I discovered the gobbler, at least what I could gain sight of him among the heap of feathers and whirls of dust raised by the fury of the two relentless combatants. Suddenly, in the maze of the battle, a warrior fell rigid to the ground, then one massive figure of bronze emerged from the dust cloud, and, strutting with royal grandeur before the silent antagonist, he gave one look at me, as my shaking hands leveled the gun at his dark body and jerked the trigger.

Immediately I was brought to a realization of my negligence by the ominous click of a gun hammer beating petulantly on an empty chamber. In my haste I had not loaded the gun, and what was as inexcusable, not a cartridge had I carried with me. Yes, I nearly broke forth into sobs, for the lusty fellow seemed to sense his security. Exhibiting no haste, and languidly flapping his wings, he passed over the barnyard enclosure, apparently without effort.

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Then, when I began to swallow the lump of chagrin in my throat, I felt the heavy, comfortable hand of Uncle Dan on my back, and as rapidly his eyes suddenly sought mine and beamed commiseratingly into them. I could respond not otherwise than with a laugh at my lack of forethought. Later I joined in with Uncle's risible comments. In the instant, and right there, too, as I wavered between sobs and laughter, I vowed that some time that sage old gobbler would come to my gun and that then I would certainly be prepared.

For many mornings the old rascal returned to the invitation of the tame hens. Each time I posted myself in a certain place, sure that he would come within range, but he visited another part of the premises, always out of gun shot. Sometimes I fancied he saw me, and as he strutted and emitted his muffled thunder in his gaudy dress before the admiring gaze of an entranced audience, he seemingly put at naught my skill as a hunter. Repeatedly I planned, but I got no closer to him.

At last, fearing that spring would ripen into summer so quickly, and that temptations for such chivalrous ventures into the confines of the farm would be at an end, I formulated wiser plans. I learned of an old native who bore the repute of being the best turkey caller on Paine's Ridge.

To old Tom Lane I went—an elongated Ozarker some 6 inches over 6 feet in height, and with about as much breadth as the thinnest bean pole. How much taller he would have been had he held himself erect I could only conjecture. At that he was the tallest mortal I had ever beheld outside of a circus, and the most sparing of speech. I could only wrest from him two answers to my questions. They were: "Shore!" and "Hell, yes, sonny!" The first was extracted when I asked him if he could call turkeys, and the other was when I questioned him on the possibilities of getting one.

For Lane's services I offered a half-dollar, and for this munificent sum, after kicking into submission eight yelping hounds and kissing into tranquillity eight molasses-smeared, screaming children, and later answering his wife's high-pitched, non-understandable farewell salutation, we proceeded to my house for the night.

The champion caller of Paine's Ridge spoke little at home, and when mother, to be sociable, of course, inquired after his wife's health, and if they still resided in the same place, it brought us into a state of suffocation, due to subdued laughter, as he coughed out with great fluency: "Hell, yes, sonny!"

Long before daybreak Lane pulled me out of bed. Needless to say, my gun was in a state of preparation. I made query of old Lane if there was moonlight, and he shot back an inevitable, "Shore!"

Some time before day vaulted over the fringe of the green hardwood timber we had ensconced ourselves in a thicket of saplings and down-timber, behind a huge white oak top. My companion had chosen it with the judgment of an experienced field marshal. It was a top that had succumbed to a windstorm in midsummer, and still held tightly, like a giant's clasp to life, its dress of tough, withered leaves. Forethought had been expressed and acted on by his advice to keep all the tame "shees" locked up in the barn.

With my little gun resting on my knees, I shivered as I saw the first flash of day creeping with alternating bars of gray and crimson. Then, as though in an instant, there was an abundance of light, enough at least to distinguish from our hiding place the arable land of the farm in front of us. Far back in the woods echoed the last notes of a hoot owl, then in consonance, almost simultaneously, the challenge in a tremulous guttural of a gobbler.

As my eyes peered into the gray light I observed a dark form in the barn lot craning a furtive head up into the few roosting trees of our flock.

All this time Lane reposed behind the tree, curled up like some snake-like creature of the wild. Presently he took cognizance of the situation as his little sharp eyes preyed across the expanse. Unobtrusively ridding his pockets of quantities of trash, he withdrew a piece of cane. He looked again from our crypt and then, satisfied from his contemplation that the turkey was there, puckering his mouth into a painful contortion, he sucked on the cane. No rural lover of yore ever piped a more seductive lay. Out of the flimsy contrivance came the softest and most seductively plaintive, "Keouk! Keouk! Keouk!" Then he subsided. There my caller lay as motionless as one of the dead trees within my vision. Five minutes elapsed and the Ozarker gave indications of life once more. The cane resumed its wail, "Keouk! Keouk! Keouk!"

Now, across the field the kind of the birds of the forest looked our way, and the cane seduced again. The turkey was a veritable giant of his kind. Furtively looking here and there, he strode rapidly our way.

Once again Lane flung out his siren notes.

Almost in an instant it seemed that right there before us was standing the king gobbler of Paine's Ridge. He was a massive thing of dark bronze, sounding the muffled thunder of his kind in spring. My heart beat painfully. My hands shook as with the ague. But just then I felt the comforting impress of the Ozarker's hand on my own.

"Hit him whar yuh kin," whispered Lane.

I put the sight on the gobbler's broad, flashing breast. The bead appeared to mirror on its luster. I touched the trigger. The gun barked out on the tranquil morning air. I heard the beat of struggling pinions, then there was a subsidence of unaccustomed sounds. But for the life of me, my trepidation was so great I could not look out at my work.

"Did I get him?" I gasped questionably.

For once there was a happy glint in the turkey-caller's eye, and with a loud, gleeful laugh, he shouted:

"Hell, yes, sonny! Gad all blazes, hit's thuh king gobbler of Paine's Ridge!"—American Field.

ON THE KRAG AMMUNITION.

By Edward L. Crabb.

OUR interest has been aroused by the perusal of the articles written about the demerits of this ammunition, especially that of the vintage of 1907. While we have never had any of this kind, we have used a good deal of the 1904, 1905 and 1906 variety, which on all accounts ought to be that many years worse in condition.

We organized the Shoshoni Rifle Club in October, 1914, and received our rifles in December a year ago. After a fortnight's practice we shot the member's match for the N. R. A. medal at 200, 300 and 500 yards. This was won with the 1904 ammunition, with 45, 40 and 44, and a total of 129. Since then we have received and used nearly 10,000 rounds of this make, mostly 1906. From this amount we enclose the results of some 2,500 rounds actually fired at the target and which are on our club records. These scores I beg to inform you have been made largely by men who have never shot a military rifle until the organization of this club, and some of them were very tender-footed at that.

200 R.F. range from 41 to 50 with total average of	44.50
300 R.F. range from 40 to 50 with total average of	43.80
300 S.F. range from 37 to 47 with total average of	40.25
500 S.F. range from 34 to 46 with total average of	40.60
600 S.F. range from 30 to 44 with total average of	35.80

These scores represent 500 shots at each distance and are taken from the scores of eighteen different men and most of these cartridges were taken from three cases of 1,200, each dated 1906 and 1905.

The trouble with the ammunition is that about two or three out of every hundred will drop short, and as we now reload most of our shells, careful inspection shows about 7 to 8 per cent of split shells at the bottle neck, but even with this they are far superior to the factory shells which show from 10 to 15 per cent defective when reloaded. The split in the Frankford shell is nearly always with the grain but in the factory shell it runs as a rule against it, sometimes the split going nearly two-thirds of the diameter of the shell, and very often close to the head. We are of the opinion that some of the kickers against this ammunition might do well to look over some other things besides the ammunition. We might suggest to some of them to buy Whelen's book on Military Shooting and the Johnson Score Book, then to take a turn out in the sage brush and read them carefully once or twice over. Last Sunday some of the boys went out to the range with weather somewhere near zero and the report came in as follows:

	200 R.F	300 R.F.	300 S.F.	500 S.F.	600 S.F.	
A. Olson	49	47	44	40	..	1906 brand
E. L. Crabb	49	48	40	42	41	Reloaded
C. C. Rate	50	46	39	25	..	1905
D. Robson	45	..	..	..	26	1906

Our worthy postmaster, who is 65 years old, is willing to stand by Mr. George J. Roskruge's opinion of this ammunition, as he has qualified as expert with it and has made the possible at 200 R.F., with a few scores over the forties at 300 and 500.

PLEASE ANSWER THIS QUESTION.

What is the total range of the 45-70 Springfield rifle, when fired at an elevation of 45° with either the 405 or 500 grain bullet? I claim that it has an absolute range of over two miles. Am I right or not?

Edward L. Crabb,
Secretary Shoshoni Rifle Club.

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A DEATH IN THE FAMILY.

MOST of our readers are familiar with the splendid work of Mr. C. L. Gilman, and through his many contributions to ARMS AND THE MAN, with his friend and companion, Scout.

We are sorry to say we have sad news for Scout's many admirers. A personal letter from Mr. Gilman tells us of the death of this splendid little dog, and pays him the tribute he justly deserves better than we, who did not know him so intimately, can do:

"There is lots of gloom up here," says Mr. Gilman.

"Scout died on Wednesday of last week. Poisoned by a 'pill' put out for wolves, while accompanying Mrs. Gilman and a guest from Minneapolis on a short tramp through the woods. Neither had any experience with poison in this form and so they did not realize what he was doing when he took the bait.

"I knew nothing of it until he was stricken while playing with the baby on the floor of the shack. Our efforts to save him were unavailing and he died in my arms and is now 'buried,' Indian fashion, with his collar and harness with him, and my own blanket wrapped around him, in the top branches of a pine tree on the hillside above the shack.

"He was a dog who made friends wherever he went and commanded the admiration and friendship of all the folks around here. Even the man who, inadvertently, caused his death, knew and liked him. He is a Finlander, speaking no English, but was man enough to come around voluntarily with a friend to interpret and offer to make any amend in his power.

"But such a dog as Scout is above price, so I could only accept expressions of regret and let it go at that.

"For six years he was my constant companion. He gave me more than mere loyalty and obedience in that he sought ways to be of service on his own initiative, conquered his inborn fear of firearms in order that he might go with me when I hunted, toiled willingly in the harness, evolved a system of tracking partridge for my benefit, though no bird dog, and gathered more canoe wisdom than many men who set up as experts in the art.

"But it is no mere catalog of abilities which endears a dog to a man. He was my dog; he went where I went; he shared my meals and my bed; he played patiently with the baby because she is my baby.

"It is very lonesome around here without him. Something has gone out of our lives which can never come back.

THE OHIO SQUIRREL SHOOT.

THE great Ohio squirrel hunt of September, 1822, was recently reviewed by one of the speakers at the dedication of a monument to Ludwig Sells and his wife, pioneers of those early days.

The Columbus Gazette of August 20, 1822, referred to the great damage being done by squirrels and published an address to the farmers suggesting a county squirrel hunt. The farmers of several townships were asked to select representatives to make the arrangements.

The hunt was held and the farmers turned out en masse, spending two or three days slaughtering the squirrels. The count as far as made reached a total of 19,960 skins, but as many of the hunters failed to report the number shot by them the total was no doubt really in excess of that.

Still, this number, great as it was, would not in itself have had any very great effect on the damage done by the squirrels. But the pioneers tell of great migration by the squirrels following the raid. The little animals moved like ants, in countless droves, going straight ahead and turning aside for no obstacle. They went over precipices and swam rivers in their persistent course. They seemed to be in command of some leader and obeyed without fear of ordinary enemies.

THE WAR COLLEGE PLAN OF DEFENSE.

(Continued from last week.)

III. RESERVES.

40. Reserves include: (*a*) Well-instructed soldiers of the Regular Army furloughed to what is herein termed the Regular Reserve, (*b*) citizen soldiers, (*c*) reserve officers.

41. *The Regular Reserve.*—As the United States should have a mobile force of 500,000 soldiers available at home at the outbreak of war, the Army, with the Regular Reserve, should amount to this strength. In order to develop the necessary Regular Reserve with the Army at the strength advocated in this policy, enlistments would have to be for about eight years—two with the colors and six in reserve. That would, in eight years, result in approximately the following mobile forces at home available at the outbreak of war:

1. Mobile Regular troops (combatant) with the colors	121,000
2. The Regular Reserve	379,000
Total	500,000

During the first weeks of war in this country the military situation will probably be critical. At that time every fully trained soldier should be put in the field. To do that with the small military establishment herein advocated it is necessary that during peace the Army be kept at war strength, and that the Regular Reserve be organized and not kept back to replace losses expected during war. Such losses should be replaced from depot units.

42. *Citizen Soldiers.*—In addition to the 500,000 fully trained mobile troops mentioned above, at least 500,000 more—a total of 1,000,000 men—should be prepared to take the field immediately on the outbreak of war and should have had sufficient previous military training to enable them to meet a trained enemy within three months. Twelve months' intensive training is the minimum that will prepare troops for war service. Therefore the 500,000 partly trained troops above referred to require nine months' military training before war begins. Military efficiency of Reserves requires that Regular Army officers be assigned thereto for training purposes—at least one to every 400 men—and that organizations and specially designated noncommissioned officers of the Army be utilized in instructing Reserves as far as practicable.

Based upon experience with Tables of Organization, 1914, the War College Division has recently prepared a new plan of organization for the Army. The Regular Army and the Reserves should be organized according to this plan. Organizations should be formed of men from the districts to which their respective organizations are assigned for recruiting. For this purpose, each organization should be assigned to a district from which recruits most suitable for the service required of the organization may be obtained—mounted units to horse-raising districts, technical troops to manufacturing districts, etc. As a rule the size of districts should be about in proportion to population of the qualifications—age, etc.—required. Organizations in war should be kept at full strength from the depot units which they should have in their respective recruiting districts.

43. *Reserve Officers.*—Officers for staff and organizations of Reserves and officers for temporary appointment in the Regular Army as provided for in Section 8 of the Volunteer law (act of Congress approved April 25, 1914), should be selected and trained in time of peace. The President should be authorized to issue, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, commissions as Reserve officers, to citizens of the United States who, upon examination prescribed by the Secretary of War, demonstrate their physical, mental, moral, and professional fitness therefor, and who duly obligate themselves to render military service to the United States while their commissions are valid. Such commissions should be valid five years, and renewable under such regulations regarding examinations and qualifications as the Secretary of War may from time to time prescribe.

IV. VOLUNTEERS.

44. In adition to any forces that may be maintained and trained in time of peace, provision must be made for vastly increasing such forces in time of war. These must come from the untrained body of citizens, and provisions for raising them is contained in the act of Congress approved April 25, 1914.

(Continued on page 270.)

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A BALLOON FOR NEW YORK.

A LARGE balloon for the National Guard of New York, for use by the signal corps or the coast artillery or both, and courses of instruction in aviation for four members of the Militia of New Jersey are among the latest contributions to the National Aeroplane Fund which was instituted by the Aero Club of America several months ago.

Mr. Robert Glendinning, a sportsman and a member of the Aero Club of America, recognizing the value of a balloon in the National Guard for the purposes of observation and spotting artillery fire, has presented his balloon "L'Ecureuil" to the Militia of New York State, in a letter to Mr. Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, and the generous offer has been transmitted to Brigadier General L. W. Stotesbury, the adjutant general of New York.

The balloon, which won first prize in the Pittsfield balloon race of 1914, with Mr. Glendinning as pilot, has a capacity of about 38,000 cubic feet, and will carry three men with ease. In the above race, the balloon, after having been inflated with ordinary illuminating gas instead of hydrogen gas, and carrying two men, rose rapidly and easily and was soon lost to view. It can be used as military captive balloon by mooring it at a given place, where it may ascend to a height of 2,000 feet. It is controlled by a line attached to the windlass of a gasoline motor, and may be equipped with telephonic connection with the officers in charge of the batteries, who transmit the reports of the observers to the men in charge of the guns.

Balloons have been used extensively at fortified places in the European war as "lookouts" when aeroplanes have not been available for the purpose, and for observing the effects of artillery fire. As we have but twenty aeroplanes in the Army, Navy and Militia of this country, it is not only desirable but necessary that we urge our first line of defense, the Militia, to become familiar with the possibilities of using balloons for the purposes outlined above.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

BRIG. GEN. WM. CROZIER, the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., has filed his annual report with the Secretary of War. It covers many important subjects with characteristic clear-headed thoroughness, and will be dealt with more in detail in ARMS AND THE MAN of next week.

More liberal handling of contracts with private munitions plants is urged to insure an adequate source of supply in time of need. The "accident of circumstance," the general says, has greatly increased American munitions plants since the outbreak of the European war, and he says the bureau's inquiries as to the present capacity of the plants and the willingness of the manufacturers to cooperate in safeguarding the nation's war resources have brought satisfactory results, but further steps are necessary.

There was no increase except in field artillery during the year in reserve equipment for the mobile army of 450,000 men, estimated as immediately necessary in case of war, the report says, for lack of funds.

Study of lessons of the European war, General Crozier says, has shown the necessity of increasing the range of heavy and light guns and of providing more machine guns.

The report suggests that in order to free the United States Army from its dependence for nitrates for the manufacture of explosives, the Government if necessary should develop the electric processes of taking nitrogen from the air.

The country is now dependent for nitrates upon the Chilean fields, which might be cut off in time of war and a store of sodium nitrate piled up against sudden emergency, would not last any considerable time.

ADMIRAL MAHAN ON NAVY INCREASE.

ADMIRAL A. T. MAHAN, whose theory of the value of sea-power has been said to have changed the armaments of Europe, discussed at full length in his "Armaments and Arbitration," some of the problems which America has now to decide. He says: "The question for the United States, as regards the size of its navy, is not so much what it desires to accomplish as what it is willing or not willing to concede. For instance, we have shown plainly that we are unwilling to concede anything as regards the control of the Panama Canal, even to discuss the right to fortify it. The Monroe Doctrine, too, is only a claim to maintain security for that which we possess. In no sense does it propose to add to our holdings. How far is the country prepared to be obliged to concede on these points, because unready to maintain them by organized force?"

SWAPPING LEMONS A NEW YEAR CUSTOM.

ONE of the interesting uses to which brass leaf is applied in southern India is for gilding limes, the decorated fruit, according to a local custom, being exchanged by natives on festival occasions in token of esteem. The origin of this practice is apparently unknown, but it dates from a distant period and is a recognized feature of Indian life. The exchange of limes takes place on New Year's days, of which there are several in this country. Besides the English anniversary observed by the natives, the Mohammedans and the Tamil and Telugu branches of the Hindus have special New Year's days.

A native calling on New Year's Day on a person to whom he or she desires to show esteem presents the host with a lime. In the case of the well-to-do the lime is always ornamented with brass leaf or, in a few cases, with gold leaf. The poorer classes, as a rule, give undecorated limes. The custom sometimes extends also to the ordinary "tamash" or social reunion.

NEW DEVICE FOR SIGNAL CORPS.

THE United States Signal Corps has recently invented a new form of field telephone and buzzer which will hereafter replace the field buzzer, cavalry buzzer and field artillery telephone, says the Scientific American.

The buzzer is strictly a portable instrument for use in the field. It can be employed as a telephone until a break in the line renders this method of communication inoperative, the buzzer method of signalling in the Morse or Continental telegraph codes then being resorted to. When used in the latter manner the signals are received at the other end of the line in the form of a high-pitched hum, broken up to form the dots and dashes of the codes.

The line consists of a single wire laid on the ground. The wire is wound on a reel held in a special framework on a soldier's back. The soldier, walking rapidly in the direction in which the line is to be laid, pays out the wire as needed. A simple ground connection is used at both stations for the return circuit. Even with the line severed, it is possible to maintain buzzer communication.

FOR THE CAMP COOK.

DIG a hole in the ground, say 18x18x12 inches. Place kindling in it, and over the hole build a cob house by laying split hardwood sticks across, not touching each other, then another course over these and at right angles to them, and so on till you have a stack 2 feet high. Set fire to it. The air will circulate freely, and the sticks, if of uniform size, will all burn down to coals together.

Cut the fowl, or whatever it is, in pieces, season, and add a chunk of fat pork the size of your fist, put in the kettle, pour in enough water to cover, put lid on kettle, rake coals out of hole, put kettle in, shovel coals around and over it, cover all with a few inches of earth, and let it alone over night. It beats a bake-over. In case of rain, cover with bark.

Experiment with this two or three times before you risk much on it; for the right heat and the time required can only be learned by experience.

HUNGER GRIEF.

By Chart Pitt.

A lone wolf calls when the darkness falls,
On the desolate barrens white.
He sounds his cry to the friendless sky,
Through the hours of the winter night.
The north-wind whines in the stunted pines,
Where the winter-drifts are piled.
The night is rife with the woes of life—
The hunger-grief of the wild.

The caribou flees when the muskegs freeze,
And the wild-geese southward go,
But the she-wolf's brood must search for food,
In the desolate wastes of snow.
Our curses fall when we hear the call,
Of the northland's famished child—
He knows no rest from his bloodless quest,
In the grip of the greedy wild.

—Field and Stream.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.
EVERY THURSDAY

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Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

Entered as second-class matter, April [illegible] 1908, at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

THE NEW YEAR.

Day after tomorrow the world enters on a New Year. As a matter of fact, the dawn of the first day of a new year in the affairs of humanity is no more important than the dawn of any other day. But humanity has adopted the custom—and a wholesome one at that—of attaching great importance to the first sheet on the new calendar. We all save for this time the unpleasant task of counting up our 365 days of error, striking a balance with the worthy things accomplished, and stiffening ourselves with good intentions for the coming twelvemonth. It is better to do this on one day in the year than not at all, but it might be better all around if we did it 365 days in the year.

Nationally speaking, we have made progress—we Americans—during 1915, as much as some of our European neighbors in the society of nations may be inclined to question this statement. The great war has given us a new and a more serious outlook on the world. We are becoming impressed, as a people, with our national responsibilities and national dangers rather more than in the past. The old *laissez-faire* spirit of the average American is not so strong as it has been.

In the long years of great material prosperity of America, as all thoughtful and observing men know, patriotism sank to a low level in this nation. There was not a great deal of it. Spread over our 100,000,000 people, it made a very thin layer. We had other things to think of; ourselves individually for choice.

The bloody, fearful year of 1915 raised us above that. Fires of patriotism are beginning to burn brightly. The good of the nation is begining to have a personal appeal for us.

It is well that this is so, for the year 1916 is to be a difficult one in many respects. The stage even now is being set for our quadrennial political drama. Obtruding themselves into our domestic political problems are new issues and new problems, some of them alien in birth and sinister in origin, seeking to make themselves part of the great play. There will be efforts to confuse the public mind, to raise up false issues, to cloak disloyalty, to put partisanship over patriotism.

The best New Year thought ARMS AND THE MAN can offer is to think deeply of your nation, to refuse to be led away by the specious pleas of those who, wittingly or unwittingly, are working for other than this nation's interests; to measure all political proposals by this: "Is it best for America?" and, above all, to keep your patriotism on straight.

RIFLE SHOOTING PROSPERS.

It is reported by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice that the year 1915 produced an unprecedented revival throughout the country in rifle shooting. Rightly, the board attributes this chiefly to the legislation of last year authorizing the free issue of rifles and—to a certain extent—of ammunition to civilian rifle clubs. More than one and one-half million rounds of ammunition and about 3,000 rifles were issued to these civilian clubs.

The board recommends that Congress authorize the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of range construction from a national defense standpoint, survey the entire country and recommend a permanent national policy of range construction, naming the geographical locations where such ranges should be situate.

Cheering reports, and sound recommendations. It is to be hoped that Congress will see the force of these modest requests. Here lies the way to a citizenry "trained and accustomed to arms," which is the nation's chiefest defense.

WHY THE NEW CAMPAIGN?

In view of the campaign now being waged in Congress to hold up all preparedness legislation unless provision is made that the making of munitions shall be a Government monopoly, and unless provision also is made that all warships be constructed in Government navy yards, certain facts, stated in their logical order, are worth emphasizing.

The central powers of Europe, since American manufacturers began to ship munitions to the Allies, have been exceedingly active in trying to break up that trade. Their activity in that direction has led some of their diplomats into grave indiscretions in this country, which indiscretions compelled the American Government to demand and procure the recall of those gentlemen. Officially, the German Government never has made formal protest against this trade. Since the very provisions of international law which permit the trade have, in the past, operated chiefly to the benefit of Germany, the Imperial Government could not very well make formal protest. Hence, it has industriously and deviously, here and in Europe, endeavored to build up a popular sentiment against the trade.

In the United States, in many quarters, efforts to create this sentiment met, at first, with a measure of success. A number of well-meaning persons joined in the movement, not realizing that by so doing they were playing Germany's game. And a number of persons, not so well meaning, joined in the movement realizing full well precisely what they were doing, and why, and their bank accounts were fattened thereby. President Wilson referred to them in scorching language in his recent address to Congress.

An organization styling itself Labor's National Peace Council suddenly burst into being. Its purpose, as outlined in the publicity matter it produced, was to obtain an embargo on the shipment of munitions to the belligerents. President Gompers and other legitimate leaders of organized labor refused to give countenance to the so-called council. The charge was made and never disproven that the money of the central powers was being used to finance the association. One of the organizers of the council was Congressman Frank Buchanan, of Chicago, erstwhile leader of the organization of structural steel workers with which the McNamaras of dynamiting fame were affiliated.

United States District Attorney Marshall, of New York City, now asserts that the so-called council was formed as the result of a conspiracy on the part of the central powers, and a grand jury has indicted Buchanan and some of his associates.

But, in the meantime, efforts to secure an embargo on shipments of munitions seem to have ceased. It is plain that the exposure of the purpose behind those efforts had a wholesome effect. At the time the embargo campaign petered out, the new campaign for a Government monopoly of munition making came into being. One of

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the leaders of this new campaign is the same Congressman Buchanan.

The moment that the Government assumes a monopoly in the making of munitions automatically what is tantamount to an embargo goes into effect. No embargo is necessary. Germany is served.

Under international law it is unlawful for a neutral government to furnish munitions to a belligerent in time of war. It is quite lawful for the private manufacturers in a neutral country to sell their products where and when they can. With none but Government plants permitted in a country, that country's foreign trade in munitions, in time of war, must be abandoned.

No nation on earth understands this better than Germany.

Although Government ownership has been carried to greater extremes in Germany than in any other nation, Germany, in the times when she has been at peace, has consistently refrained from putting munitions plants under Government ownership. Rather has she encouraged the growth and development of privately owned munitions plants. In every modern war up to August 1, 1914, German-made munitions were supplied to belligerents. Foreign markets for German-made munitions kept German munitions plants in operation at a capacity far beyond Germany's own peace needs. This permitted Germany to go into the war the only one of the belligerents well prepared in that highly important particular—ability to produce matériel rapidly. Germany's munitions plants were already on a war footing; other countries had to improvise plants. German wisdom in excepting munitions plants from government ownership was demonstrated.

Should the present campaign in Congress prove successful, and should the making of munitions in the United States become a Government monopoly, there will be tremendous rejoicing in Berlin and Vienna. You will find it worth while to think over these facts.

THE WAR COLLEGE PLAN OF DEFENSE.

(*Continued from page* 267.)

45. This act meets the military needs for raising Volunteer troops as far as concerns the enlisted personnel, except in two particulars, which are: First, that under the existing laws certain organizations of the Militia, with numbers far below the full strength, can enter the Volunteer force in advance of other similar Volunteer organizations from the same State; and second, no Volunteers of any arm or branch can be raised until all the Militia of that particular arm or branch have been called into the service of the United States. The changes necessary to remedy these defects have been set forth in paragraph 39 under the the subject of the Organized Militia.

V. RESERVE MATERIEL.

46. Of all the features disclosed by the war in Europe none stands more clearly revealed than the power to be derived from national economic organization behind the armed forces of a nation.

47. In a war of gigantic proportions the chances of success are immeasurably lessened by wastage, abuse, and confusion. Steps should be taken looking toward a national organization of our economic and industrial resources as well as our resources in fighting men.

48. In its report the commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain used the following language:

"One of the lessons taught by the war is that the country should hereafter be in a better state of preparation for war. Testimony has been taken on this subject and suggestions have been made that large supplies of all the matériel not liable to deterioration should be kept on hand, to be continuously issued and renewed, so that in any emergency they might be available. Especially should this be the case with such supplies, equipment, and ordnance stores as are not in general use in the United States and which cannot be rapidly obtained in open market."

49. The lack of such articles as shoes, wagons, harness, rifles, saddles, medical chests, and so on, will render ineffective an army just as certainly as will the lack of ammunition.

50. For the purposes of storage military supplies may be divided into four classes:

(*a*) Supplies that can be obtained in great quantities in the open market at any time.

(*b*) Those that can be obtained in sufficient quantities on fifteen days' notice.

(*c*) Those that can be obtained on three months' notice.

(*d*) Those that cannot be obtained within three months.

51. The War College Division of the General Staff is of the opinion that for purposes of defense we should maintain the troops enumerated in Parts I and II of this report.

52. A fully trained force, to be effective during the critical period when war is imminent and during the first few weeks of a war, must not be hampered by lack of necessary supplies and equipment. For this reason, supplies of all kinds which cannot be obtained in the open market at any time must be kept on hand, in use and in store, at home and oversea, sufficient to equip without delay all troops whose training warrants sending them promptly into the field.

53. It is probable that as soon as war becomes imminent, the Continental Army—500,000 mobile troops—will also be called out. As this partially trained force cannot be expected to take the field within three months' time, it is practicable to refrain, after the third year, from keeping on hand or in store for it any articles of equipment except those necessary to complete its training and those which cannot be procured within three months.

54. The total number of harbor defense troops necessary is about 50,000. Due to conditions of service, it is believed that ultimately supplies of all kinds for 60,000 should be kept on hand.

55. In any great war, Volunteers must be called out in addition to the troops above enumerated.

56. It would be unwise to have on hand at the beginning of a war merely the supplies sufficient to place in the field our first contingent of troops and to complete the training of the Continental Army, and to be unprepared to supply to even a limited extent the Volunteer Army we should have to raise, not to mention replacements of arms, ammunition, clothing and equipment of all kinds for those already in the field; but on account of the great sum of money which will be necessary in entering upon a program for collecting and storing military supplies it is believed that the subject of equipment for a Volunteer Army and replacements for the Regular and Continental Armies should be provided for by obtaining options with domestic manufacturers to furnish the required supplies, all of domestic manufacture, in accordance with tentative contracts to be made by the supply departments with such manufacturers in time of peace. By so doing we will be taking the initial step toward organizing the industrial and economic resources of the country as well as its resources in fighting men.

57. Referring to Part II, approximately the following troops will be available at the close of the successive years:

	Fully-trained mobile troops.	*Partially-trained Continental Army.*	*Harbor-defense troops.*	*Total.*
First year	160,000	185,000	30,000	375,000
Second year	219,000	351,000	40,000	610,000
Third year	320,000	500,000	50,000	870,000
Fourth year	383,000	500,000	52,000	935,000
Fifth year	439,000	500,000	54,000	993,000
Sixth year	489,000	500,000	56,000	1,045,000
Seventh year	534,000	500,000	58,000	1,092,000
Eighth year	574,000	500,000	60,000	1,134,000

A study of these figures and of the difficulties we have experienced in the past in the matter of supplies lead to the conclusion that the program adopted for procuring Reserve supplies should be such that at the close of each year we should have in use and in store, at home and oversea, supplies of all kinds necessary to equip:

	Infantry divisions.	*Cavalry divisions of nine regiments.*	*Harbor-defense troops.*
First year	13	3	30,000
Second year	22	5	40,000
Third year	32	6	50,000
Fourth year	34	7	52,000
Fifth year	36	8	54,000
Sixth year	37	9	56,000
Seventh year	38	10	58,000
Eighth year	40	10	60,000

The supplies acquired during the first three years should include all articles which cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities on fifteen days' notice, those acquired during the last five years to include only those articles which cannot be obtained on three months' notice. After

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the eighth year the program should be extended to provide for the storing of such additional machine guns, rifles, field guns, ammunition, etc., as may be considered advisable.

58. In order that vast supplies pertaining to one supply bureau should not be secured and relatively nothing be done by other supply bureaus, supplies should be obtained progressively in complete division units.

59. In order that the efforts of the various supply bureaus may be properly coordinated by the Chief of Staff, reserve supplies should be collected in *general* supply depots located in accordance with the general principle below enumerated. Each general supply depot should be considered a place of issue in time of peace for all articles of field equipment, so that the stock on hand will be continually turned over and the machinery for the issuing and forwarding of supplies will be in operation at the outbreak of war. The commander of each general supply depot should be either a line or a staff officer specially selected by and reporting direct to the Chief of Staff and independent of the control of any one particular staff department but keeping in touch with all. The commander of each general supply depot should be assisted by the necessary commissioned, enlisted, and civilian personnel. Supplies for not more than three division units should be stored at any one locality. Each place selected for a reserve storehouse should be one that will be at all times under adequate military protection, where ground is available and where abundant railroad facilities exist.

60. As a general military principle, no supply depot, arsenal, nor manufacturing plant of any considerable size, supported by War Department appropriations for military purposes, should be established or maintained east of the Appalachian Mountains, west of the Cascade or Sierra Nevada Mountains, nor within 200 miles of our Canadian or Mexican borders, and steps should be taken gradually to cause to be moved depots and manufacturing plants already established in violation of this military principle.

61. The estimated cost of the field equipment of one Infantry division, Tables of Organization, 1914, is as follows:

	Can be obtained in the open market in great quantities at any time.	*Can be obtained on fifteen days' notice.*	*Can be obtained on three months' notice.*	*Cannot be obtained on three months' notice.*
Signal supplies	$722.12	$1,688.51	$6,030.46	$385,310.26
Quartermaster supplies	51,983.35	54,054.45	3,177,083.47	.....
Engineer supplies	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance supplies	5,779.67	7,730.96	257,489.89	4,164,770.68
Medical supplies	10,997.95	10,189.63	88,861.51	.....

And the estimated cost of one Cavalry division of nine regiments is approximately as follows:

	Can be obtained in the open market in great quantities at any time.	*Can be obtained on fifteen days' notice.*	*Can be obtainted on three months' notice.*	*Cannot be obtained on three months, notice.*
Signal supplies	$370.80	$1,638.53	$4,290.61	$277,156.43
Quartermaster supplies	55,102.48	76,143.40	4,584,628.93	.....
Engineer supplies	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance supplies	31,862.02	18,630.56	311,056.68	3,541,004.68
Medical supplies	13,454.99	13,060.57	108,630.36	.....

62. While the amount of money involved is large, practically all of it will remain at home, especially if every effort be made by the supply bureaus to eliminate from supply tables all articles not of domestic manufacture. It must also be kept in mind that it is cheaper to buy war supplies in time of peace than in time of war.

[Memorandum for the Chief of Staff.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, September 11, 1915.

Subject: Estimate of cost of the Military Establishment recommended by the War College Division, September 11, 1915.

1. The following estimate of cost is submitted pursuant to instructions of the Chief of Staff dated September 7, 1915:

2. The figures for the cost of the Regular Army are based upon the actual appropriations therefor during five consecutive years (see W.C.D. 9053–81). Where appropriations made during those five years have been in part employed in building up a reserve of supplies, the figures have been placed, in the following estimates, under the heading "reserve matériel." The initial cost will, of course, be greater than that of any succeeding year, for in the first year have been included a complete equipment of new machine guns, field guns, etc. After the first year the expense will be for upkeep only. As for shelter, the figures submitted are based upon the expense of upkeep of all present occupied barracks and quarters plus the expense of putting in cantonment all new Regular units to be organized.

3. The estimated cost should not convey the idea of actual expenditure, for it must be kept in mind that military supplies, whose value is approximately $43,000,000, are at present in store and available for use.

4. The estimated cost for the Organized Militia is the same as that indicated in W.C.D. 9053–75, August 21, 1915.

5. The estimated cost of the Continental Army has been obtained by adding 25 per cent to the estimated cost of 400,000 men, submitted in W.C.D. 9053–75, August 21, 1915.

6. The estimated costs of reserve matériel given in paragraph 61, Statement of a Proper Military Policy, have been submitted by the chiefs of the bureaus of the War Department concerned.

7. Estimated cost:

Regular Army:	
First year	$258,960,000
Per year thereafter	249,973,000
Organized Militia, per year	7,000,000
Continental Army:	
First year	87,500,000
Second year	70,000,000
Third year	85,000,000
Per year thereafter	62,500,000

M. M. MACOMB,
Brigadier General, Chief of War College Division.

IN THE LAND OF BOB WHITE.

BY CHARLES COTTAR

SHORTLY after the opening to settlement of the first tract of land that now constitutes the State of Oklahoma, in the year 1889, there began a series of tragedies in the family of Bob White, and for a time it seemed that the little gamesters would eventually become extinct if the hand of Providence did not intervene in their behalf in the way of a change of public sentiment and adequate laws for their protection.

With the removal of the range cattle, and the coming of the farmer-settlers, the wild-and-wooly cowpunchers, from loss of their occupation, were compelled to come down from the hurricane decks of their Spanish ponies and seek other pursuits for a livelihood, as well as for pastime.

Knowing the country, the haunts of the game, and the general conditions existing relative to law and officials, many of these soldiers of fortune procured the necessary equipments in the way of guns dogs and camp paraphernalia, and remained in the country, took up their new occupation, and placed upon the calendar of commerce a new commodity in the way of shipments of game, the future proportions of which would astonish the sporting world.

Many of the settlers, confronted with poverty and want, and with nothing else to do, joined in with the ex-knights of the lariat, and from early autumn until spring, a veritable army, armed with every known pattern and make of shotguns, and accompanied by a much larger and more varied army of canines of every description, most of which resembled some family of setters or pointers, made the days hideous with the crack and bang of cheap guns and "rainmaker" ammunition.

A day's visit with the followers of the new enterprise, in the field, would present to the visitor many ludicrous scenes, as well as the disgusting realization of the inhumane destruction of the wild birds and animals of a virgin hunting country. An old line-rider astride a flea-bitten cayuse, armed with a sawed-off shotgun, would ride from hill to hill, and scan closely the ground, in quest of a pot-shot, and tied to his saddle would be sufficient evidence to convince a game warden of a gross violation of the law. A little farther on, an amateur, with a new, full-choked gun, was burning ammunition at a terrific rate, while his dogs—a bunch of mongrels—completely disgusted with their master, were doing their utmost to catch the flying "biddies," much to the disgust of the young nimrod. Still farther on an old farmer—a typical new country "Kaffir Corn Woolly," armed with a Zulu—was using strong language to persuade "Shep" to find a "dead bird." Shep seemed to be imbued with enthusiasm, inspired by the surroundings, knew about as much about "dead bird" as a hog knows about the scriptures, and performed like a minister at an Arkansaw wedding, where "mountain dew" was "flowing freely" when the floor manager called "Ale-man-left." He would have taken first premium at a stock show in the collie class, but would never be an expert at retrieving.

Enough from the bright side of the picture; so we will return to the more serious conditions. Markets were established at most railorad points, and quail became recognized articles of commerce. Numerous methods were pursued to evade the inadequate law, and the officials, generally, were in sympathy with the hunters—at least

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public sentiment was—hence few prosecutions were attempted and these resulted in failures.

During the financial depression—1893 to 1896—after the opening to settlement of the Cherokee Strip, the slaughter and marketing of the little girds reached its zenith, and it was a common occurrence for a wagon, loaded with game, mostly quail, to roll into a railroad station, where the driver would unload twenty or thirty cases containing ten or twelve dozen birds. He would be given an express receipt, and in due time would receive a check to the amount of $1.50 or $2 per dozen for the shipment.

The larger cities of the East were the recipients of these contraband shipments, and the birds were finally served in the dining halls of the fashionable hostelries to the four hundred, the millionaires, the kings of finance, the epicures with a golden pocket, at $2 each. What a contrast they had passed through in their commercial career!

The pot-hunters, as a class, were poor financially, wore insufficient clothing to protect them from the cold blasts of winter, slept on the ground in an impoverished bed of torn, and often, wet blankets, and with a limited amount of food to nourish their thinly clad bodies. They tramped the hills and woods, day in and day out, loaded down with cartridges and game; their lives were all but pleasant. But they had certain attributes of which they were proud. Many of them attained a skill at shooting that would have done credit to the best shotgun artists of the day.

A score of twenty, thirty, and even fifty, straight birds was common for some of the more expert hunters; but their skill was the finish of their sport and business. As the country became more developed by the agricultural settlers, they became envious of the large kills of the pot-hunters and demanded that the legislature pass a law that would protect the game.

Encouraged by the passage by the National Assembly of the Ames law, the State legislature passed a stringent measure and provided for a department for its enforcement. By this time the shipping business had assumed large proportions, carloads of quail were being shipped weekly from different points. The enforcement officials confiscated the contraband shipments, large and small, annihilated the small fortunes that had been accumulated in the illicit business, and in many cases landed the violators behind the bars.

Public sentiment brought about the change, and today the game of Oklahoma enjoys equal protection with that of any sister State. The law limits the season from November 30 to January 1, the daily bag limit to twenty-five birds, and the season limit to 150 birds. In the old days the 150 birds was an ordinary kill for one gun per day, and on our regular Thanksgiving hunt three of us consumed the full six days in bagging the season limit—enough birds for Thanksgiving dinners for three families and their friends.

A camera was carried the entire six days, and many an attempt made to catch the swift little creatures on the wing, but without satisfactory results, and the novice will learn that the little animated skyrockets are very hard to "snap."

On our little outing for quail we noticed considerable sign of deer, and determined to try for a buck for Christmas. On December 23 we were favored with a rain, which made tracking good; so, on the morning of December 24, the doctor, Mike and myself were in the deer country at daybreak. Of course, deer were scarce, but we were not long in picking up the freshly made track of a large buck. After four hours' diligent trailing, the track led us to a dense willow thicket in the sandhills. No doubt the antlered beauty was bedded down for the day in the fastness of the willow jungle. The thicket was long and narrow, situated between two sand ridges, and a glance at the lay of the land was sufficient to determine the point at which the deer would depart from the thicket, if molested.

"Doc," being armed only with a shotgun, volunteered to drive the thicket, while Mike and I were to take a stand at the point where the deer would naturally be expected to make his appearance. Presently a series of shots and shouts in the midst of the thicket warned us that something had broken loose! We had not long to wait. Without the swaying of a bush or the breaking of a twig, the buck glided from the brush with all the stealth and grace that make the species remarkable. He was coming between us with the speed of a quarter horse, headed for the timber, a mile away.

I carefully drew a bead, estimated the necessary lead for his speed, and a shot rang out on the cold December air! A battered "soft-nose" buzzed by me so close that I felt seasick, and the buck collapsed with a broken neck.

We carried the deer four miles to the auto. At a risk of straining friendship, I persuaded "Doc" to pose for a picture of "how to carry a buck to camp." While he was posing he kept insisting, with strong language, "that all writers who had filled magazine space with articles and illustrations of the 'best' way to carry a deer to camp should be condemned to perdition with the pot-hunters of the early days."

THE IMPORTANCE OF MUSKETRY TRAINING.

By Major Vankoff, Bulgarian Army[1]

SEVERAL months before the commencement of the war, the question of musketry training was raised in our press. All emphasized the fact that so far as this department of training was concerned, great negligence had been noticeable during late years and in consequence the marksmanship of the soldier was poor.

During the progress of the war, we saw the tremendous significance of marksmanship as a determining factor in the successful issue of battle, and we also saw our own deficiency. This was particularly noticeable in our war with the Allies, which was carried on in a mountainous region and in which intelligent work was required of the individual rifleman. The losses of the enemy during the last war were almost insignificant compared with the average losses of other wars.

In order to prove this assertion, I will cite as an example the battle of July 30, 1913, at Logdasch. There participated in that engagement about 2,600 riflemen, disposed on a front of 7,000 meters; 400,000 rounds were fired in half a day, and, as a result, the enemy lost in killed and wounded only 120 men. (These figures were carefully collected by me personally on the spot.) Here a defeat was sustained. The percentage of hits was 3–100 of one per cent, a percentage only one-third of that which may be expected from infantry of the average training in musketry.

From the above, it is seen that the results of our fire during the war were unsatisfactory, and that in future, when we train men in time of peace, musketry should occupy our attention.

The well-trained rifleman should know how to hit just where he aims, should know when and upon what objects he should fire, should know how to utilize the folds of the ground for the purposes of cover, and should be able to execute the orders and instructions given him for firing in due time.

For the realization of good results from fire, musketry training alone is not sufficient. A certain ability should be developed on the part of the officers in fire direction. This ability to direct and utilize the power of fire may be called the "Tactics of Infantry Fire."

As far as I know, very little has been written on this subject in our country; but the experience and the result of the war compel us to consider more minutely this department of training. For this reason, the object of the present article is to raise certain questions regarding "the tactics of infantry fire" for the purpose of stimulating some explanations in reference to them by comrades who participated in the war.

OBJECT OF FIRE IN BATTLE.

Our object in battle is to approach the enemy as quickly and with as little loss as possible, in order to drive him from his occupied positions with the bayonet. If on the other hand we are on the defensive, we strive to hold off the enemy as long as possible and to inflict as great losses, both material and moral, as we may. With this in mind, the object of fire will be to facilitate our maneuvers and to disorganize the enemy, both morally and physically, in order that in our encounter with him he may exhibit less will power and resistance. Fire attains the above object when, by the way it is produced and directed, it causes the greatest possible losses to the enemy.

SURPRISE BY FIRE.

The sudden and unexpected opening of fire produces great confusion in the enemy's ranks and lowers his morale in proportion to the intensity of the fire.

Surprise from a strong flanking fire causes still greater moral damage to the enemy. For that reason, flanking fire should be used at the first opportunity and by surprise. If well executed, it causes such rapid and intense confusion in the ranks of the enemy that he cannot easily recuperate.

Such was the case in the battle of October 30, 1912, at Lule Burgas station. A strong Turkish force was disposed along the crest about 1,200 paces distant from the 16th Infantry and checked the advance of that regiment until 3.00 p. m. About that time the machine-gun detachment of the 40th Infantry suddenly appear on the right of the large ridge over the Erkene River and opened a flnaking fire on the enemy. The effect of this fire was such that within ten or fifteen minutes the enemy fled and cleared the front of the 16th Infantry, which for some unaccountable reason did not take advantage of the opportunity to advance. The fire also hampered the Turkish left flank to such an extent that the enemy was soon compelled to bring forward an entire battery and two battalions of the supports to counteract it.

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[1]Translated by First Lieut. Sherman Miles, Field Artillery, for The Infantry Journal.

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In order to surprise the enemy by flanking fire, the subject should receive the special attention of those commanders whose troops have not yet opened fire. Such are generally the company and battalion commanders whose supports have not yet been expended. Every commander, before sending his last supports to the fighting line, should consider the question of whether they may be so directed as to bring a surprise flanking fire on the enemy. And in deploying the platoons for the firing line, the company commanders should detach certain men with orders to effect a flanking fire. This also applies to flanking patrols and detachments. The effect of flanking fire is so great that seven or eight riflemen can sometimes lower the morale of an entire company.

THE CONCENTRATION OF FIRE.

The concentration and rapid opening of fire produces a great effect upon the enemy. But to attain this, too many cartridges are usually expended, and fire discipline is readily lost. For this reason, such a fire should be employed only when its advantages are evident. It may be employed against infantry advancing in strength, against the object of our attack, or when we are striving to gain fire superiority over the enemy—the latter primarily at short and medium ranges. The firing group should concentrate its fire on a line of not more than one-half of its own front. The continuance of our fire should depend on the effect produced on the target. If we are firing against advancing infantry, we must continue the fire until the enemy's firing ceases or becomes less effective. In order to concentrate the fire, a certain portion of the enemy's front is designated, on which all the men must fire.

MUTUAL SUPPORT IN FIRING.

At the first convenient moment, we should aid the neighboring groups by our fire. When a part of the advancing firing line is compelled to halt or to cease firing, while at the same time the enemy opens a strong fire against it, the neighboring groups should hasten to support it by their fire. When a neighboring group advances, we should observe the locality from which its advance is opposed and should direct our fire on that point.

If we are informed as to the point against which the main attack will be directed, all adjoining groups should aid the attack by fire as soon as possible with the object of crushing the spirit of the defenders of the point attacked.

Mutual support of neighboring groups by fire is as important as mutual tactical support. Unfortunately, in our late war, not enough attention was paid to this question, and there were even cases in which lost battles might have been saved, if those officers who directed the fire had maintained a closer fire connection with their neighboring groups.

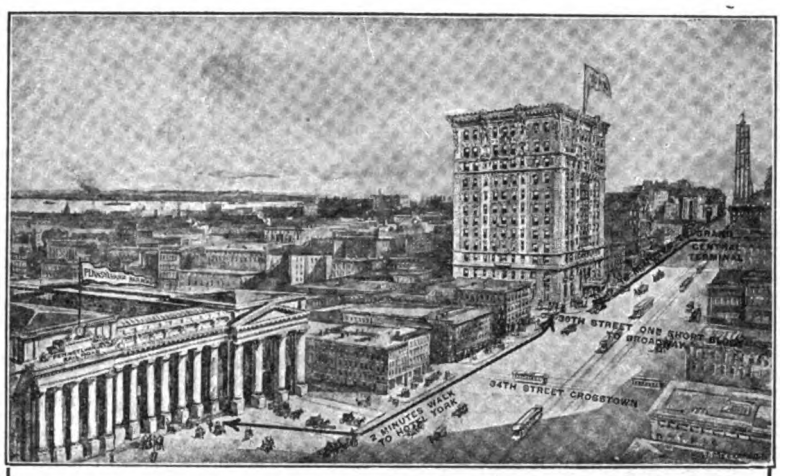
On July 30, 1913, in the battle at Leshko, a battery commander was requested to open fire against an advancing hostile column to the right of his battery. He refused to do so on the ground that the target indicated was within the zone of other batteries close to him. At that time, the battery in question was not engaged and was waiting for the appearance of a target in front of it in order to commence firing.

RAPIDITY OF FIRE.

A principle is promulgated among us to the effect that rapidity of fire, whether by the use of a definite or an indefinite number of cartridges, should be uniform—from nine to eleven rounds per minute.

I am of the opinion that the rapidity of fire should depend on the range and on the size of, and the danger from, the target. At long range, against a battery going into position or a cavalry or infantry column passing across a small opening, fire should be produced with the greatest possible rapidity. When the enemy is about to charge with bayonet or the cavalry is about to attack, then the maximum infantry fire should be developed—ten rounds per minute. Against separate groups at short and medium ranges, the rapidity of fire should not be greater than five or six rounds per minute, since in this case great precision is required. Against an enemy who is lying down and whom we wish to pin to the ground, the rapidity of fire should depend on the ability of the enemy to rise and advance. In this case, a constant slow fire should be maintained and increased or diminished according to the effect it produces upon the enemy.

The rapidity of fire also depends on the number of rounds of ammunition the rifleman has available when he settles down on his position. Rapidity of fire is, therefore, in general fixed by the rifleman himself, who must be carefully instructed in this very important detail.



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In battle, individual fire at a rapidity fixed by the rifleman himself was the most prevalent method. This kind of fire should be introduced in our training. But in order that there should be no needless expenditure of ammunition, officers should designate, whenever possible, the number of rounds to be fired on a given target (fire by counted cartridges). This, however, can only be done at long and mid ranges. At short ranges, it is very difficult, for the power of the enemy's fire is such that officers cannot observe and designate the targets. At short ranges, the rifleman himself must determine the targets, the rapidity of his fire, the ranges, and the number of rounds to be fired. This can only be done by a thoroughly trained man. From the range of 1,200 paces onward, the influence of the officers in the direction of the fire completely disappears. From that point onward, the officers can only endeavor to harmonize the fire support of their groups. At short ranges the rifleman must remember that he should fire only when he has a chance of hitting his target. To keep on firing without aiming or without seeing the target is a criminal act for a rifleman.

Volley fire produces great moral effect. It should be used when we desire to hold the men in hand. This especially occurs at night and in the event of an attack by cavalry, when volley fire is always opened, at least at first. After capturing the enemy's position, the pursuit of the enemy should first be conducted by volley fire, in order that the man may be quieted and the targets located.

Selected and experienced riflemen are frequently detailed in battle to fire against a certain target. From ten to twenty good men can sometimes check the advance of entire groups which attempt to pass through narrow defiles or over rocks. When the enemy advances in small groups by individual men, it is best that our fire be conducted only by good riflemen or by that group only against which the enemy's group is advancing. If the neighboring group is able to flank the enemy by its fire, it should do so, although it may not advance against him. In all cases, the rapidity of fire must depend entirely on the rifleman himself.

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THE SELECTION OF TARGETS.

For the selection of targets, good observation on the field of battle is necessary. We must be careful not to be surprised by the unexpected appearance of the enemy in flank, and we must not permit him to cross certain open spaces on which, were he checked, he could be made to suffer heavy losses.

We should prefer, of course, large to small targets, those near to those distant, those which are advancing to those which are lying down, and those which we may take in flank to those which we must take in front.

For firing on groups of the enemy's officers, good riflemen should be selected. Above all, that part of the enemy's line should be chosen as target which constitutes our point of attack.

In battle, targets do not present themselves to us in that clear form in which we may describe them. We have not such a large selection. Rare are the instances when lines, supports, standing and kneeling targets, etc., can be simultaneously seen. In modern warfare, one only hears firing from some fold of the ground without being able to determine positively whence the fire comes. Here and there, separate groups or individuals are seen moving forward. This is at medium and long ranges. It is best not to open fire before the location of, and the range to, the enemy has been determined. A well-trained infantry will know how to resist temptation and will not fire before it is certain of being able to hit something.

At shorter ranges, the targets become clearer and can be better observed. Moreover, when the enemy deploys his supports, his lines become more dense, the groups in rear draw nearer, and the rifleman has a larger selection of targets.

When the ground occupied by the enemy is familiar to us, even though we cannot see him, the opportunities will frequently be offered of firing at a certain point, as for instance the crest of a trench, with the object of keeping the enemy down and preventing him from firing accurately. At Pehcevo, the 5th Company of the 35th Infantry was left as rear guard. Just opposite the company about 800 paces away, there was a wood, from which the enemy was delivering a destructive fire. But the enemy could not be exactly located, and as the men could see nothing, they contented themselves by firing at long intervals. The situation demanded the retirement of the company, but in consequence of the strong fire, this could not be effected without greeat sacrifice or without dispiriting the men. It was necessary that the enemy be forced to cease firing. The company commander ordered two of the platoons to open a strong fire on the wood, instructing one of them to aim at the bottom and the other at the middle of the trees. When this fire was opened, the enemy ceased firing, thus enabling two of the platoons to retire. Later on, the other two platoons also retired in the same manner. In this case superiority of fire over the enemy was necessary, even though he could not be seen. Our fire must have exerted considerable influence in undermining the morale of the enemy without inflicting heavy losses upon him.

The opening of fire against an invisible enemy, as in the above case, should be practiced only in rare instances. During an engagement, we are very often tempted to fire against invisible objects, but we should resist such temptations. If the enemy is concealed in a wheat field, orchard, stacks of straw, etc., and if the ground occupied by him is not greater than 200 to 300 paces in depth, then fire may be opened, and it will give satisfactory results, since the normal distribution of bullets is about 200 to 300 paces.

In each platoon, there should be two men detailed to observe the movements and the appearance of the targets, obtain the ranges to them, and observe the effect of the fire. These men report their observations to their platoon commanders.

Small targets and quick movements are the secret of advancing at short ranges. Against such targets, the fire of the enemy cannot be concentrated, nor can they be surprised. Having this in view, we should, when on the defensive, follow up closely the movements of the enemy. He will attempt to approach us without due punishment by quick and brief movements and so bring equal and superior forces to the charge. Therefore, a part of each platoon should be designated to observe the movements of the enemy's separate groups and by accurate fire prevent him from advancing unpunished.

FIRE SUPREMACY.

Success in battle is almost unthinkable without fire supremacy. It is one of the most important of those factors which lead us to victory on the battlefield.

Fire supremacy paves the way for the advance and in most cases, causes the enemy to shirk the bayonet shock. The fewer the number of cartridges used in securing this supremacy, the more efficacious will be our aim, and the lower will be the enemy's morale in consequence. There comes a moment, at medium or short range, when the advance may be effected merely by securing fire superiority. If the advance is attempted without that superiority, heavy losses will be incurred, and it will succeed only if the enemy's fire is ineffective as against our small advancing groups. Now the enemy's fire is normally ineffective against our groups only at long range. Therefore, instead of wasting ammunition in an attempt to gain fire superiority at long range, it is preferable to advance quickly in small groups. On the other hand, if the groups are too small, the advance is slow and difficult to manage. For this reason, we should advance by small groups at long range only when the terrain is very open, and the fire of the enemy's infantry and artillery is both concentrated and effective.

We should adhere to this rule: "Advance without ceasing and compactly, as long as the fire of the enemy is weak. Deploy only when it is necessary to open fire."

If the fire of the defense is not superior to that of the attack, then the latter cannot be checked. But if the reverse is the case, the advance halts. If this halt be prolonged, it frequently turns into a retirement. In order that this may be avoided and that the advance may be continued, a struggle for fire superiority is inevitable.

The moment for the commencement of that struggle is chosen by the commander, and care should be taken to utilize the success attained at the proper time. Provisions should also be made for failure to win fire superiority.

If we fail to win fire superiority, the officer directing the fire should take steps to protect the men from long exposure to the enemy's fire, which would ultimately cause a retreat. This should never be permitted, for it means defeat. The assistance of the supports should be utilized. The men are highly agitated in such moments, and therefore the machine guns should be called into action, for by their mechanical fire, they steady men and force the enemy down. The artillery should also be asked to aid with its fire. The sending forward of the supports to strengthen the firing line should be done only after such thought and only when sensible discouragement is observed in the firing line.

Our object must be to compel the enemy to keep down, so that his firing may be ineffective. If the enemy ceases firing, he enables us to move forward. But we should be prepared to counteract the renewal of his fire, which is almost bound to take place as soon as we advance.

The first moment in the struggle for fire superiority is very important, since it exerts great influence on the subsequent course of the conflict. If fire superiority is once gained, it can be gained a second time much more rapidly and with much less resistance on the part of the enemy. So by good leadership, we will be able to push forward a part of our men, while the rest hold down the enemy's fire, *i. e.*, our platoons can advance by the independent fire of their groups.

The experienced commander feels a peculiar sensation in the consciousness that he has obtained superiority of fire and that the advance may be continued. The enemy, morally inferior, loses courage, even when his losses by fire have been insignificant. If the enemy's losses from our fire have been great, he seldom waits for the shock of the bayonet, but abandons his position in good time. The enemy who does not abandon this position after we have won the fire superiority at short range, shows high morale.

Fire superiority causes material as well as morale losses to the enemy. The power of his fire is weakened, and we can reach him and expel him with the bayonet with smaller losses. But the expulsion of an enemy who is morally strong, is always a risky affair, and for that reason we should attempt at every halt to inflict such losses by our fire that he will be forced to abandon his position without crossing bayonets.

Company commanders can exercise some influence on the struggle for fire superiority by sending in the supports and by concentrating the fire of several platoons on the same point.

The suspension of fire on the part of the enemy does not necessarily mean that we have won fire superiority, for it often happens that the moment of opening fire on our side does not coincide with the opening of fire on the other. Numerous cases occur in which the attack halts and opens fire in order to prepare the advance, while the defense takes shelter in the trenches and waits until the advance is resumed to renew its fire. This is one of the best methods available to the defense of deceiving the attack and frustrating it. At long and medium ranges, this alternation of fire between the attack and the defense is very common. But at the short ranges, the fire coincides more frequently, since the nervous tension is higher and the advance is made so quickly and by such small groups that it requires constant observation from the defenders of the trenches.

(*To be continued.*)

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Pistol and Revolver Championships Won with Remington UMC Metallics

Mr. Geo. Armstrong, Cal.
Pistol Champion

THE official results of the Outdoor Revolver and Pistol Championships of the United States, recently conducted under the direction of the United States Revolver Association, have just been made public.

Foremost in importance is the Pistol Championship of the United States, won for the second time in succession by Mr. George Armstrong of San Francisco, who also holds the record for this match, 476, made in 1914.

Remington-UMC .22 Long Rifle Lesmok cartridges were used by Mr. Armstrong.

Dr. D. A. Atkinson of Pennsylvania is the winner of the Pocket Revolver Championship with a score of 212. Here, too, Remington-UMC metallics played an important part in the making of this score.

Mr. D. W. Atkinson, Pa.
Pocket Revolver Champion

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The Pistol and Revolver Championships for 1915

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT FOR ARMS AND THE MAN.

FROM October 1 to 11, inclusive, the outdoor championship competitions of the United States, under the auspices of the United States Revolver Association, were held contemporaneously in the principal shooting centers. Something like 200 of the most expert short-arm shooters competed—all shooting on their respective ranges.

There were four individual competitions—Match A for the "any" revolver championship; Match B, representing the "any" pistol championship; Match C, military revolver championship; Match F, the pocket revolver championship. Besides, there was a grand aggregate prize representing the combined scores of any contestant who fired in all of the above-named matches. The only team shooting contest was Match E, for the military revolver team championship.

The year 1915 marks the sixteenth time that these competitions have been conducted. It was in 1900 when the first matches were shot and each year since then the skill of the contestants has kept pace with the improvements in arms and ammunition. The high-water mark was reached last year, when the existing records were broken in every match but one—the revolver championship.

The names of two of last year's winners again appear in the returns. They are George Armstrong and Dr. J. H. Snook.

Mr. Hans Roedder, of New York, is the winner of the revolver championship. This match calls for fifty shots at 50 yards on the regular standard American target, shooting to be concluded in one hour. Any revolver, under certain conditions, may be used. The prize consists of a gold medal and the custody of the cup for one year. Dr. Snook, of Ohio, was a close second, but lacked two points of equalling the winner's score.

A. P. Lane, who was the winner in 1913 with the present record score of 467, and who in 1914 again won the championship with a score of 458, was third.

The pistol championship was won by George Armstrong, who last year won the match with a record of 476. The conditions of this match are similar to those of Match A, with the exception that single shot pistols only may be used. Here, too, Dr. Snook just lacked two points of tying the winner's score. Dr. John Millikin was a good third, being one point behind Dr. Snook.

In Match C for the military revolver championship, Dr. Snook came into his own and with a score of 623 was returned the winner The record in this match is 627, made last year by C. M. McCutcheon. Dr. D. A. Atkinson, of West View, Pa., was the runner-up with 606,

MR. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, OF CALIFORNIA
Winner of the Pistol Championship of the United States for the second consecutive time.

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while Corporal Moore finished third, with 587. The conditions of this match called for fifteen consecutive strings of five shots each at 50 yards, with the military revolver, each string must be fired within fifteen seconds from the command fire.

The pocket revolver championship was won by Dr. D. A. Atkinson, with a score of 212, two points less than the record score of 214 made by Dr. Snook in 1914. Dr. Snook finished second with a score of 208, while W. L. Darling finished third, with 202. The pocket revolver is used in this match and twenty-five shots are fired in strings of five shots each; thirty seconds are allowed for each string.

The grand aggregate prize went to Dr. Snook on a total of 1,254, which is seven points under the record made by A. P. Lane in 1913. Dr. D. A. Atkinson was runner-up with a score of 1,217.

The Pennsylvania State Police Team of four men brought honor to themselves and the Keystone State by winning the military revolver team championship with a score of 758—eighteen points less than the score made by the Denver Revolver Club in 1914. The Denver Club, by the way, finished second this year with a score of 732. Each man on this team fires five consecutive shots in five strings at 50 yards.

DR. J. H. SNOOK, OHIO.

*** Winner of Match C and the Grand Aggregate Prize.**

PAST PERFORMANCES.

MATCH A.

1915—Hans Roedder	460	1907—John A. Dietz	445
1914—A. P. Lane	458	1906—John A. Dietz	444
1913—A. P. Lane	467	1905—John A. Dietz	455
1912—A. M. Poindexter	467	1904—Dr. I. R. Calkins	451
1911—George Armstrong	467	1903—J. E. Gorman	454
1910—Dr. J. R. Hicks	458	1902—Thomas Anderton	438
1909—Dr. I. R. Calkins	455	1901—Thomas A. Dietz	419
1908—Dr. R. H. Sayre	462	1900—A. L. A. Himmelwright	422

MATCH B.

1915—George Armstrong	466	1907—Parmly Hanford	455
1914—George Armstrong	476	1906—John A. Dietz	448
1913—Dr. I. R. Calkins	469	1905—John A. Dietz	465
1912—L. P. Castaldini	461	1904—E. H. Kessler	464
1911—Parmly Hanford	466	1903—Thomas Anderton	457
1910—John A. Dietz	462	1902—Thomas Anderton	463
1909—Dr. I. R. Calkins	464	1901—Thomas Anderton	453
1908—J. E. Gorman	468	1900—J. B. Crabtree	427

MATCH C.

1915—Dr. J. H. Snook	623	1907—Dr. R. H. Sayre	536
1914—C. M. McCutchen	627	1906—Dr. R. H. Sayre	583
1913—Dr. J. H. Snook	625	1905—Thos. Le Boutillier	503
1912—Dr. J. H. Snook	621	1904—Thomas Anderton	585
1911—A. P. Lane	605	1903—Dr. R. H. Sayre	561
1910—W. H. Whigam	591	1902—Dr. R. H. Sayre	579
1909—W. H. Whigam	580	1901—Dr. R. H. Sayre	325
1908—C. F. Armstrong	568	1900—Dr. R. H. Sayre	300

MATCH D.

1915—No match		1908—C. F. G. Armstrong	194
1914—Dr. J. H. Snook	221	1907—Thos. Le Boutillier	191
1913—C. M McCutchen	217	1906—T. Le Boutillier 2d	192
1912—J. H. Snook	212	1905—T. Le Boutillier 2d	178
1911—A. P. Lane	208	1904—Thomas Anderton	206
1910—Samuel Peterson	215	1903—Thomas Anderton	202
1909—C. F. G. Armstrong	204	1902—Thomas Anderton	206

MATCH E.

1915—Pa. State Police	758	1911—1st Squad, Ill. N. G.	725
1914—Denver R. C.	799	1910—1st Squad, Ill. N. G.	708
1913—Denver R. C.	776	1909—Squad A, N. G. N. Y.	698
1912—Denver R. C.	774		

MATCH F.

1915—Dr. D. A. Atkinson	212	1911—A. P. Lane	211
1914—Dr. J. H. Snook	214	1910—C. E. Orr	202
1913—Col. W. H. Whigam	210	1909—C. W. Klett	203
1912—Dr. C. A. Burgess	208		

RECORDS OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Match A,	1911—George Armstrong	467
	1912—A. M. Poindexter	467
	1913—A. P. Lane	467
Match B,	1914—George Armstrong	476
Match C,	1914—C. M. McCutchen	627
Match D,	1913—C. M. McCutchen	217
Match E,	1913—Denver Revolver Club	776
Match F,	1914—Dr. J. H. Snook	214

THE NATIONAL INTER CLUB GALLERY COMPETITION.

The national competition is on for the interclub shooting championship of the United States on indoor ranges. Seventy-two of the leading rifle clubs of the country have entered teams of ten men in the competition, and the shooting will continue for eleven weeks, beginning with Christmas week. The shooting is all done at 75 feet with 22-caliber rifles, using a bull's-eye one-half inch in diameter. The National Rifle Association, under whose auspices the competition is being carried on, reports the results of the first competition, showing the twelve clubs making the highest scores and the high score club in each of the six classes in which the seventy-two clubs are divided. The total possible score that can be made by a club is 2,000. The twelve leading clubs in the first shoot are:

Kings Mills, Ohio, Class A, 988; Bridgeport, Conn., Class A, 987; Watertown, S. Dak., Class B, 983; New Haven, Conn., Quinnipiac Club, Class D, 982; Warren, Pa., Class A, 982; Auburn, N. Y., Class D, 978; Marion, Ohio, Class A, 976; St. Paul, Minn., Class C, 976; Bucyrus, Ohio, Class A, 973; Indianapolis, Class C, 972; Ogden, Utah, Class B, 972; San Francisco, Class C, 972.

The leading clubs in each of the six classes follows:

A, Kings Mills, Ohio, 988; B, Watertown, S. Dak., 983; St. Paul, Minn., 976; D, New Haven, Conn., Quinnipiac, 982; E, Bedford, Ohio, 951; F, Taunton, Mass., 950.

The clubs consist of ten men each, each man shooting twenty shots per match. The total scores of the clubs for the first match follow:

Kings Mills, Ohio, 988; Bridgeport, Conn., 987; Watertown, S. D., 983; Quinnipine Club, of New Haven, Conn., 982; Warren, Pa., 982; Auburn, N. Y., 973; Marion, Ohio, 976; St. Paul, Minn., 976; Bucyrus, Ohio, 973; Indianapolis, 972; Ogden, 972; San Francisco, 972; Stanton, Nebr., 969; Bangor, Me., 968; Salt Lake City, 968; Buffalo, N. Y., 967; Manchester, N. H., 967; District of Columbia Rifle Association, 965; Hopkins, Minn., 964; Milwaukee, 956; Kane, Pa., 955; Ashland, Ohio, 953; Glendale, Ohio, 951; Rifle and Revolver Club, New York, 951; Taunton, Indoor, Mass., 950; Lynn, Mass., 950; McKeesport, Pa., 949; Cypress Hills Club, New York, 949; New Haven, Conn., Grays, 946; Detroit Rifle Club, 945; Tucson, Ariz., 933; Des Moines, 932; Youngstown, Ohio, 929; Corinna, Me., 929; Adrian, Mich., 928; Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va., 928; St. Augustine, Fla., 923; Lima, Ohio, 922; Hydraulic Club, of Cleveland, 921; Boston, Mass., 919; Meeker, Colo., 918; Ashburnham, Mass., 918; Toledo, Ohio, 911; Pierre, S. D., 905; Swiss, of Louisville, 900; Topeka, Kan., 900; Portland, Ore., 899; Detroit Y. M. C. A. Club, 898; Terre Haute, Ind., 895; 5th Regiment, Baltimore, 888; Citizens' Club of Rochester, 887; Helena, Mont., 871; Richester Rifle Club, 866; Quincy, Ill., 860; Guthrie Center, Iowa, 846; Chicago, 842; Erie, Pa., 818; Washington, D. C., Rifle Association, 796; Fort Clinton, Ohio, 793; Middletown, N. Y., 784; Covington, Ky., 663; Tulsa, Okla., 655; Manhattan, Kan., 389; Ithaca, N. Y., 254.

The Wayward Tongue.

The chairman of the committee was addressing a meeting at a teachers' institute:

"My friends, the scholwark is the bulhouse of civiliation, I mean —ah ——."

He began to feel frightened.

"The bullhouse is the schoolwark of civ——"

A smile could be felt.

"The warkhouse is the bulschool of——"

"The schoolbul is the housewark——"

An audible snigger spread over the audience.

"The bulschool——"

He was getting wild. So were his hearers. He mopped his perspira, gritted his teeth, and made a fresh start.

"The schoolhouse, my friends——"

A sigh of relief went up Hamlet was himself again!

He gazed serenely around. The light of triumphant self-confidence was enthroned upon his brow.

"Is the woolbark——"

And that is when he lost consciousness.—Answers.

That's Different.

Mrs. Beat—Tell the gentleman I'm not receiving today, Nora.

New Maid—But he ain't deliverin', mum, he's collectin'.—Puck.

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RIFLE, REVOLVER AND SHOTGUN

Shell Mound Park.

Emeryville, Cal.—The Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club held the board pretty successfully on December 12, in their yearly competition for the Kingship of the club. Martin F. Blasse ran away with the honor by making the top score by a large margin, 200 yards, off-hand, on the three-fourths-inch, 25-ring target. The scores follow:

King target, 100 shots, possible 2,500: First class—Martin F. Blasse, 2,316; George A. Platteberg, 2,293; C. M. Henderson, 2,290; B. Jonas, 2,282; M. W. Housner, 2,236; O. A. Bremer, 2,235; Martin Blasse, 2,187. Second Class—E. Helm, 2,219; E. Schierbaum, 2,205; Third Class—K. O. Kindgren, 2,219; Geo. Frahm, 2,192; J. G. Day, 2,094; J. A Sutter, 1,968. Fourth Class—H. Purrmann, 2,073; Wm. Lamont, 2,063; Chas. Lubecke, 2,063; J. H. Millet, 1,794.

Pistol and revolver reentry match, 100 shots, possible, 1,000: First Class—Robert Mills, 965; Geo. Armstrong, 964; G. W. Prichard, 945; C. W. Linder, 919. Second Class—Geo. E. Kimbell, 970; Dr. J. D. Millikin, 970; O. Lllemo, 924; Wm. F. Blasse, 897. Third Class—F. O. Nertelsen, 918; Geo. E. Frahm, 917; J. J. Courrier, 910; D. T. Sissons, 899; R. A. Summers, 860. Fourth Class—M. Standish, 909; Thomas Laine, 902; Chas. Lubecke, 336.

Prize for the most entries on pistol range, Dr. J. D. Milliken.

Rifle bull's-eye competition: B. Jonas, 1,042; G. A. Plattberg, 1,225; E. Schierbaum, 1,391; Wm. F. Blasse, 1,557; Martin Blasse, 2,054; E. W. Moore, 2,642; O. A. Bremer, 3,424; J. A. Sutter, 2,426; Geo. Frahm, 4,272; K. O. Kindgren, 4,344; E. W. Helm, 4,423; H. Purrmann, 4,758; C. W. Seely, 4,922; M. W. Housner, 5,659.

Most flags: Ben Jonas, Geo. A. Plattberg, William Blasse and E. Schierbaum.

Pistol scores in strings of ten shots, possible 100:

W. F. Blasse	91	93	92	89	88
D. Milliken			95	94	95
F. Larie	87	91	92	85	85
G. Kimball	96	92	93	94	96
O. Bertelson				94	91
W Prichard				95	95
Dr. Summers			79	83	88
R. Mills					94

W. A. S.

The Olympic Club.

The following official scores were made by the pistol team of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, during the week ending December 18, 1915.

No. 1	No. 2.		Match 1	Match 2
(3)	(1)	Milliken	137	146
		Blasse	131	135
	(3)	Pritchard	126	137
(2)	(4)	C. F. Armstrong	138	136
		Mills	134	131
	(5)	Kimball	128	136
(4)		Linder	134	131
(1)	(2)	Geo. Armstrong	143	142
(5)		Randall	134	135
		Gorman	133	132
Team totals			686	697

V. D. Cousins, *Secy.*

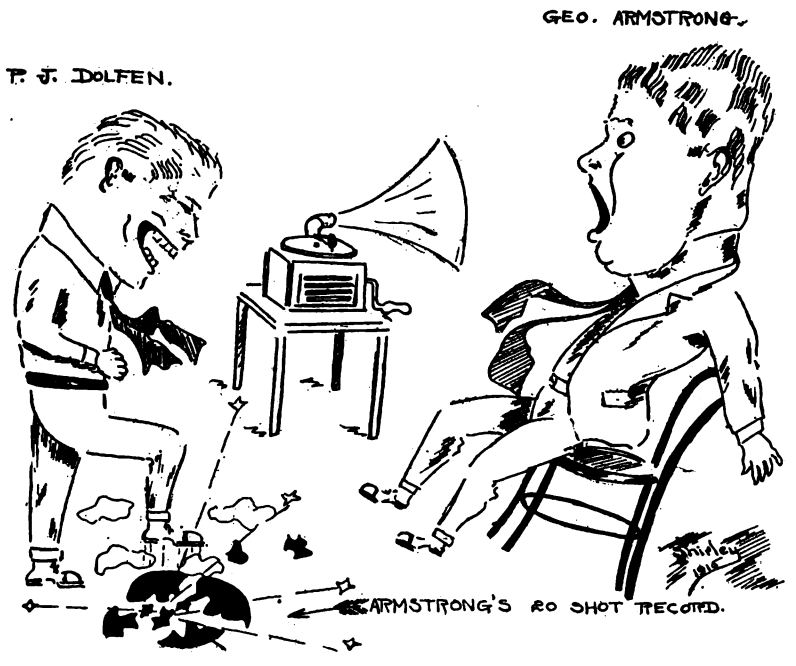
D. C. R. A. Notes.

The opening of the winter season found the District of Columbia Rifle Association enjoying the use of the new downtown range furnished and equipped by the N. R. A. for the use of affiliated teams in the District. On account of being unable to have the range completed sooner, we were forced to shoot our first week's score without any preliminary practice and our team score certainly shows it, but we want to serve warning now to our old rivals that we won't always stay where we landed this week, and as soon as the holiday excitement wears away and some of our old-timers come back to life, we will be right up fighting in the front ranks. The "Old Reliable," Ollie Schriver, did his duty in mid-season form for 199, but the others suffered sadly, but promise not to do it again. We sadly miss the presence of our old friend Frank Kahrs with his fine score and helping hand, but will be glad to see him name appear at the head of the new team from New York. The new range is open every day from 1 to 10.30 p. m., with Sergt. Ollie Schriver in charge. Saturday night of each week has been assigned to the use of the D. C. R. A. and all out-of-town fans are invited to drop in at any time they may be in town.

TEAM SCORE—FIRST MATCH

O. Schriver	199
C. E. Murphy	195
R. Alderman	191
Earnshaw	191
McGarity	191
Total	967

Mac.



Springfield Revolver Club.

Last Saturday evening with about one foot of snow lying outside along with numerous drifts which reached as high as a man's elbows or so, according to his height, the members of the Springfield Revolver Club, followed by a few interesting parties, strung their targets and started trench No. 1 for long siege of the 1915-1916 Indoor League. We were not satisfied to play the game as most clubs do, but started out cheering our best, P. J. Dolfen, encouraging him to try and do damage to some poor fellow's past record, so right off the bat Pete smashed one of Mr. George Armstrong's "best," the 20-shot record, beating it mighty safe by two good full points. Pete's detail score was as follows: 50, 48, 50 and 50, totaling 198, beating the record, which was 196.

The two matches shot were against unknown opponents, but as Mr. Crabtree says, the matter will be straightened out soon, and we feel certain of what he says.

The detail scores for matches No. 1 and No. 2 are as follows:

MATCH NO. 1.

P. J. Dolfen	49	48	50	147
Dr. I. R. Calkins	44	48	49	141
Capt. F. A. Wakefield	46	45	44	135
Dr. W. B. Russell	46	43	46	135
R. C. Warner	46	42	44	132
				690

MATCH NO. 2.

P J. Dolfen	48	50	50	148
Dr. W. B. Russell	45	45	48	138
R. C. Warner	46	45	44	135
G. W. Rice, Jr.	44	45	46	135
Dr. I. R. Calkins	42	45	46	133
				689

Wishing everyone a Merry Christmas, we remain,

Springfield Revolver Club,
E. M. Shirley, Secy.-Treas.

Seattle Shoots.

The Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association began shooting the National U. S. R. A. League matches Friday, December 17, 1915, in the N. G. W. Armory range. We had a record attendance and everyone showed up before or after the match with a record "practice" score. Ten men tried for the team in matches 1 and 2 using S. & W. pistols and U.M.C. Lesmok ammunition. Team and score as follows:

MATCH 1.

W. R. Hinckley	41	47	49	137
J. J. Agutter	43	45	44	132
E. G. Johnson	44	42	41	127
D. K. MacDonald	41	45	45	131
*C. D. Meyer	42	40	44	126
*F. G. Clarke	44	45	37	126
*W. S. Belding	45	40	41	126

*Tied.

Team total, 633; per cent, 87.06; team possible, 750; individual, 150; total score of ten men shooting, 1,247; per cent, 83.13.

MATCH 2.

Arms and ammunition as above.

W. S. Belding	47	46	44	137
W. R. Hinckley	44	46	47	137
F. G. Clarke	46	46	44	136
C. D. Meyer	49	41	43	133
J. J. Agutter	42	47	43	132

Team score, 675; per cent, 90; total score of ten men shooting, 1,257; per cent, 83.8.

The Seattle Rifle and Revolver Club has nearly outgrown the capacity of the armory range and a strong effort will be made to get quarters and a range of their own. If this is possible we will appear in the rifle matches as well, and we have some good young 'uns coming up.

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WANTS AND FOR SALE

Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN is entitled, when his subscription is paid up for one year, to one free insertion of a half-inch want ad in this column.

All he needs to do is to send in the advertisement for insertion at the same time calling attention to the date when his subscription was paid.

FOR SALE—Special 7 mm. Mauser; chambered for Springfield shell, giving over 3,000 foot-seconds., Circassion Walnut stock, sling, all loading tools, etc., perfect condition. Price, $60.
Box 31, ARMS AND THE MAN.

FOR SALE—Stevens Ideal .22 S. R. with set triggers, Pope palm rest, fancy cheek piece and Stevens 6-power nosshair telescope. Price $17. Mauser pistol, .22 short, brand new, $1.50.
JEREMIAH J. BUTLER,
Box 102, North Easton, Mass.

The club qualified over twenty experts with the military rifle this year and several of them used the old Krags and U. S. ammunition.
C. A. FINN,
Governor U. S. R. A.

Scores of Newport Rifle Club.

The following scores by members of the club were shot at 25 yards, offhand, German ring target, iron sights. Scores by us are few and far between, owing to the holidays, but expect a better showing after this:

P. E. Brooks*.	247	247	245	249	248—1,236
P. E. Brooks..	245	248	244	248	247—1,232
P. E. Brooks..	246	248	247	248	247—1,236
A. A. Albro...	249	240	245	244	247—1,225
H. P. Fletcher.	244	245	243	244	243—1,219
F. B. Spooner.	240	242	238	241	243—1,204
F. B. Spooner.	246	241	238	241	240—1,206

Three A.

*Telescope sight.

Matches of the Massachusetts Association N. R. A. Clubs Tournament, January 17 to February 12, Inclusive.

No. 1. Boston Edison Rifle Club Match.

For a trophy presented by the Boston Edison Rifle Club and medals presented by the Bay State School of Musketry.

Open to teams of ten men from any club that is a member of the Massachusetts Association N. R. A. Rifle Clubs.

Only one team may be entered from each club.

Distance: 25 yards.

Number of shots: 20 from prone position.

No entry fee required.

Prizes: A trophy to become the property of the club winning it and a medal to each member of the winning team.

No. 2. Jordan, Marsh Rifle Club Match.

For a trophy presented by the Jordan, Marsh Rifle Club and medals presented by the Bay State School of Musketry.

Open to teams of five men from any club that is a member of the Massachusetts Association N. R. A. Rifle Clubs.

Only one team may be entered from each club.

Distance: 25 yards.

Number of shots: 10 standing and 10 prone.

No entry fee required.

Prizes: A trophy to become the property of the club winning it and a medal to each member of the winning team.

No. 3. Boston-Plattsburg Rifle Club Match.

For a trophy presented by the Boston-Plattsburg Rifle Club.

Conditions: This trophy is to be competed for annually under the auspices of the Massachusetts Association N. R. A. Rifle Clubs for a period of five years. It is to be awarded at the end of each indoor season to the club having qualified the largest percentage of its members under the N. R. A. rules for indoor qualifications. To be held by that club for one year when it will be returned to the Association. At the end of five years it will become the property of the club having made the largest total percentage of qualifications for the entire period.

No entry fee.

No. 4. Watertown Rifle Club Match.

Individual. Open to all. Reentries allowed.

For a trophy presented by the Watertown Rifle Club and medals presented by the Bay State School of Musketry.

Six prizes: First, a trophy, to become the property of the individual making the highest aggregate score and a medal to each of the next five highest aggregate scores.

Number of shots: 20 standing and 20 prone.

No. 5. Lynn General Electric Rifle Club match.

Individual. Open to all. Reentries allowed.

For a trophy presented by the Lynn General Electric Rifle Club and medals presented by the Bay State School of Musketry.

Six prizes: First: A trophy, to become the property of the individual making the highest aggregate score and a medal to each of the next five highest aggregate scores.

Number of shots: 20 prone.

No. 6. Melrose Rifle Club Match.

Individual. Open to all. Reentries allowed.

For a trophy presented by the Melrose Rifle Club and medals presented by the Bay State School of Musketry.

Six prizes: First, a trophy to become the property of the individual making the highest aggregate score, and a medal to each of the next five highest aggregate scores.

Number of shots: 20 standing.

Big Shoot in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn., December 17.—Minneapolis trap shooters put in a big day yesterday at the Fort Snelling traps. The crowd was the greatest of the season to date and some high scores were made in addition to the interest attached to the shooting in the Twin City trophy event. The event is a team affair and shooters having an average of less than 80 are not in it. Another trophy event for shooters under the 80 percentage will be started Saturday.

Individual scores:

	Sh.	*Bk.*
Z. H. Austin	100	78
E. Vernon	100	78
A. C. Raynor	100	81
H. P. Bend	100	87
W. D. Mitchell	100	90
K. Ledin	100	86
M. I. F. White	100	79
O. I. Solberg	100	87
C. James	100	87
F. R. Richter	100	95
*H. C. Hirschy	100	96
*J. F. Dickey	100	92
O. M. Holen	100	87
A. Ryberg	100	77
*C. R. Robbins	100	80
J. Burgess	100	77
N. F. Davis	100	76
L. Maybe	100	90
H. B. Ketchum	75	62
*R. R. Barber	50	47
H. Beutner	50	39
G. Anderson	50	31
Mrs. Barber	50	43
A. H. W. Avery	50	34
F. Woodruf	50	45
Lou Mann	50	42
Mrs. Mann	50	32
F. S. Faurot	50	39
E. J. McDonald	50	33
F. C. Lill	50	31
M. D. Lane	50	29
L. F. Caul	50	30
G. E. Benson	50	31
H. W. Maginnis	50	47
W. R. McKinnon	50	38
R. Rippe	50	28
V. J. Chaplin	30	20
R. E. Chaplin	15	8

*Professional.

Team Shoots.

MINNEAPOLIS ROD AND GUN CLUB.

	Sh.	*Bk.*
H. P. Bend	50	43
W. D. Mitchell	50	44
L. B. White	50	41
I. Maybe	50	43
O. M. Holen	50	43
J. Harker	50	47

MINIKAHDA CLUB.

	Sh.	*Bk.*
C. James	50	43
F. R. Richter	50	46

MINNEAPOLIS ATHLETIC CLUB.

	Sh.	*Bk.*
Z. H. Austin	50	44
O. L. Solberg	50	41

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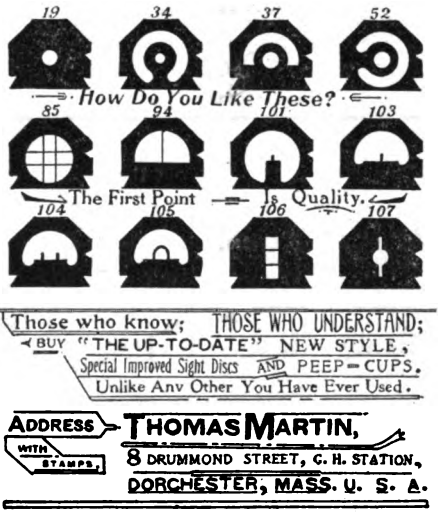

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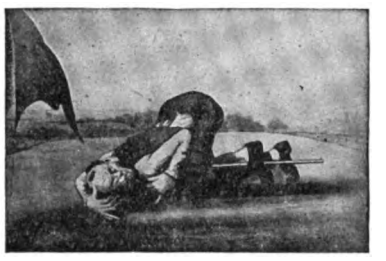

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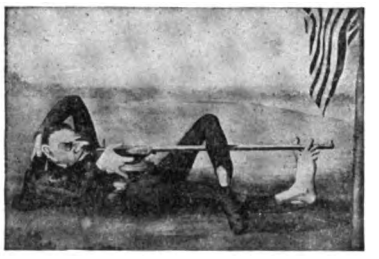

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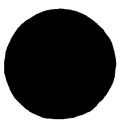

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THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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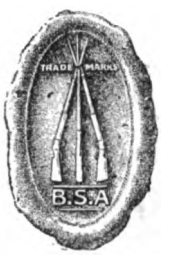

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VOLUME LIX. No. 15. WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 6, 1916. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

American Ordnance Equipment.

An Army Travels upon Its Belly, but Lives upon Its Matériel.

IN ARMS AND THE MAN of December 30, brief mention was made of the annual report of Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, with a promise to say more of that report in the future.

This important official document contains so much that is of use and value at this time that we find ourselves impelled to make very copious extracts from it.

We are pleased to note that General Crozier has apparently missed none of the lessons to be drawn from the great European war. Whether Congress does or does not do its share, it is a comfort to know that the officer of our Government responsible for ordnance material for the land forces is alert. In these days of mechanical warfare victories are more often pounded out in the machine shop, or the forge, or the powder mill than in the field, and the plans for this pounding must be made with assurance and certainty of correct action long before the emergency of war arrives.

The most important features of General Crozier's report have been extracted and are reproduced, as follows:

ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT OF MOBILE ARMY.

"The condition of the reserve ordnance equipment required for the various branches of a mobile army of 450,000 officers and enlisted men in continental United States, except Field Artillery matériel and ammunition, is practically the same as stated in my last annual report. In view of the limited appropriations made by Congress available for the procurement of ordnance equipment for reserve purposes it has been impossible to accumulate a greater reserve.

On the 323 batteries of Field Artillery required for the mobile army referred to above (and the insular possessions), the necessary number of field guns, carriages, limbers, and equipments for 228 matteries are now in the possession of the Regular Army or the Organized Militia, in ordnance establishments, under manufacture, or to be manufactured under appropriations now available, except that the full amount of harness has not been provided for. It must be borne in mind, however, that this number of batteries is not now available, as appropriations have been made only recently for a number, which will require some time for completion.

SMALL ARMS.

Semiautomatic Shoulder Rifle: After making certain minor changes in the firing mechanism to overcome defects developed in preliminary trials, test of the Bang rifle has been completed. The result of the test indicates that, while promising, this arm in its present stage of development does not fulfill the requirements for a military arm of this type.

A preliminary test of the Rychiger semiautomatic shoulder rifle also gave promising results; but, due to lack of ammunition, the test to which all such rifles must be subjected was not carried to completion. The rifle, and the ammunition therefor, are made abroad, and owing to the European war some trouble has been experienced in securing the necessary quantity of ammunition to complete the test.

Considerable work has been done on the semiautomatic shoulder rifle designed at the Springfield Armory. So far, however, it has been impossible to obtain sufficient certainty or reliability of action. A modified design of this rifle has been completed and is now being tested.

Determination of Serviceability of Rifles: The plug gauge referred to in the last annual report, which was under consideration for the purpose of eliminating the necessity for actually firing a large proportion of rifles considered unserviceable, has been developed, manufactured, and issued to the service.

Automatic Pistol, Caliber .45, Model of 1911: With the exception of some of the troops stationed in the Philippine Islands, the automatic pistol, caliber .45, model of 1911, has been issued to all branches of the Regular Army, and to the Organized Militia of the various States and Territories. The interchange of organizations between the United States and the Philippines is affording an unusual opportunity for replacing the Colt revolver, caliber .45, model of 1909, in the hands of troops stationed in the islands with the automatic pistol, caliber .45, model of 1911. Returning regiments from the Philippines are to leave their revolvers behind, to be utilized for reserve purposes, and are to be equipped with automatic pistols upon their arrival in the United States. Outgoing regiments are to take their pistols with them. A limited number of pistols are on hand for reserve purposes. Reports received indicate that this arm is proving satisfactory in service.

Gallery Practice Pistol: The pistols referred to in the last report were not considered satisfactory, as they did not operate automatically, and efforts to provide a semiautomatic pistol firing caliber .22 cartridges, for gallery practice, which should have the weight and balance of the service caliber .45 pistol, have been continued during the year. Such a pistol, adapted to fire caliber .22 short fiallery practice cartridges, has been designed at the Springfield Armory, and five have been manufactured for test. Preliminary tests made at the armory indicate that the design is satisfactory; but difficulty may be encountered due to variation in pressures which may be expected with different makes of ammunition.

Issue of Rifles, Model of 1898, to Rifle Clubs and Schools: Since the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 27, 1914, have been put into effect, 1,780 rifles and 1,446,560 rounds of ammunition have been issued to 261 rifle clubs, of which 195 drew both rifles and ammunition, 65 ammunition only, and one rifles only. Twenty schools have taken advantage of this act and have drawn 1,015 rifles, 622 carbines, and 118,400 rounds of ammunition therefor. The rifles are of the model of 1898; the carbines of the model of 1899 (both Krag-Jorgensens). The additional work entailed by the issue of rifles and ammunition to rifle clubs and schools has occupied practically the entire time of one clerk, many inquiries being received in regard to these issues which do not result in an issue being made. The department has endeavored to make it as easy as possible for the clubs and schools to obtain arms and ammunition under the provisions of this act without deviating from the conditions laid down by Congress.

Infantry Equipment, Model of 1910: Since the date of my last annual report orders have been received to supply the remainder of the Regular Army with this equipment; in the near future, therefore, the regular service will be completely equipped with this model.

Cavalry Equipment, Model of 1912: Since the adoption of the cavalry equipment, model of 1912, the department has completed the manufacture of 3,200 sets. This has enabled the department to make issue of such equipment to the entire First Cavalry Regiment, and to one squadron each of the Third, Fifth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Regiments. Owing to criticisms received from the School of Equitation, Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kans., the manufacture of additional equipment has been directed suspended. In this connection a board has been appointed for the purpose of determining the relative efficiency of the French military saddle and the service saddle, model of 1912.

Canteen for Cavalry: In the new model equipment a place is provided for the canteen in the pommel pockets. As the mounted canteen cover, model of 1910, did not have sufficient strength to permit carrying the canteen by the snap hoop provided, the Secretary of War approved the carrying of the canteen with dismounted cover in the saddlebags with the old model equipment. This method of carrying the canteen has not proven satisfactory, and experimental canteen

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covers are now being tested which will permit the canteen to be carried suspended from a ring on the saddle.

Polo Saddle: As a result of experiments conducted at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kans., a polo saddle has been devised along the lines of the French model; and forty-eight of these saddles have been manufactured and issued to the school for further test before manufacture in quantity shall be undertaken. It is believed that this saddle will prove more satisfactory than the type of polo saddle heretofore issued, manufacture of which has been discontinued pending consideration of the new type.

Cavalry Saber and Scabbard: It has been found that when the new saber is carried with the old model cavalry equipment, injuries to horses result from their fore feet striking the tip of the saber scabbard. To remedy this defect the tip, which was only intended to pass through the eyelet of the shelter tent, has been ordered removed from all scabbards in service and will be omitted in future manufacture.

Steel Cartridge Cases and Clips: Experiments have been made at the Frankford Arsenal with a view to developing a method of manufacturing cartridge cases of steel for use in case of emergency. It has been found practicable to manufacture cartridge cases of this material; but no effort will be made to procure them for general use unless conditions shall render such action necessary. These remarks apply also to steel cartridge clips.

Ammunition for the National Matches: Existing law prevents the procurement of ammunition for this purpose from commercial manufacturers as was formerly done. The ammunition furnished for the national matches was therefore of Frankford Arsenal manufacture.

Small-arms Ammunition Packs: A limited number of these packs have been manufactured and submitted for test. They are to be transported in the ammunition wagons and used on the mules taken from the team in supplying ammunition from the wagons to the vicinity of the firing line.

Electrically Operated Targets: The nine self-scoring targets referred to in the last annual report have been delivered and installed. Report has been received concerning those installed at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. General satisfaction with the targets is expressed. Few failures to register were recorded; but slight trouble was experienced due to the electrical connections not having been properly installed.

Fencing Equipment: In accordance with the recommendation of a board of officers convened in the Philippine Department, the Secretary of War approved the use of a wooden gun for instruction in bayonet fencing. These guns are manufactured of native Philippine wood, at the Manila Ordnance Depot, and at the time of their adoption were intended for use in the Philippine Department only. Subsequently a board of officers from the Second Division recommended a fencing stick, and some modification of the equipment. Twenty sets of this experimental equipment were manufactured at the Rock Island Arsenal, of which ten sets were sent to the Second Division and ten sets to the Philippine Department for test. It was also requested that ten wooden fencing muskets, made at the Manila Ordnance Depot, be shipped to the Second Division.

The preliminary tests of the cavalry fencing equipment referred to in my last report having proved satisfactory at the Mounted Service School, steps have been taken to manufacture a further supply of this equipment for service test.

Instructions for the Care and Repair of Small Arms and Equipment: Experience has shown that a pamphlet on these subjects has a place in the service, and one has been prepared in this office and will soon be issued.

CAPACITY FOR THE PRODUCTION OF WAR MATÉRIEL.

There is practically always going on a discussion of the proper policy to be followed by the Government in regard to the method of supply of its war matériel, the question most discussed being whether this matériel should be manufactured by the Government itself in its own arsenals or other establishments, or should be procured from private manufacturers, and in my testimony before the committees of Congress, I have, in response to questions, indicated my belief that the Government should manufacture a certain proportion of everything which it uses which is not a commercial product, in order to familiarize the officers of the Government with the matériel, to stimulate improvement, to enable them to fix standards, and to afford knowledge upon which the control of prices may be based. I have considered that the extent to which the Government should manufacture its own matériel should be sufficient to permit the manufacture to be carried on by economical methods; but beyond this point I have favored the practice of employing the private industries of the country, in order that these might be prepared to serve the Government's needs in case of emergency calling for greatly increased production, which would then be facilitated by the existence of a number of establishments possessing the initial installation and the technical knowledge required for rapid expansion, as well as by the reserve expansibility of the Government establishments employed normally at something less than their full capacity. A contrary policy has been followed, and practically all the appropriations of this department have been accompanied, in recent years, by legislation requiring that the material covered by these appropriations should be manufactured by the Government itself, in its own establishments, in some cases without condition, and in other cases under the condition that it cannot be manufactured more cheaply by private manufacturers; exception being made with reference to a very limited expenditure for experimental purposes. The controlling reason for this policy seems to have been the exhibition of the comparative economies which could be secured by it, which has been made evident by reports of this department as to its costs of production, as compared with the prices which it generally has to pay private manufacturers. The difference in price has, in some cases, been large, but in others I do not think that it has been inordinate, or that it has indicated that the profits made by private manufacturers have been greater than are considered appropriate for manufacture as uncertain in the orders and as variable in the models of articles required as is that of war matérial in the United States. But however this may be, and I do not admit the necessity for submission, it seems to me that the Government should safeguard itself from extortion by some other policy than one which would leave it without the means for the production of matériel essential for national safety, in case of urgent demand for it.

Under the stimulus of the European war a number of manufacturers in the United States have established plants, or enlarged existing ones, with a capacity of turning out, in some cases, very large quantities of matériel of the class for which the demand is greatest in war. Other manufacturers have prepared for the production in smaller quantities of such matériel, or of components entering it. This department has undertaken to inform itself in some degree as to the location and capacity of these plants for the manufacture of war matériel, and has received in response to inquiries gratifying statements as to the extent of output which might be expected and the willingness of the proprietors to operate their plants in the service of the Government. The accident of circumstance has thus temporarily removed a considerable source of anxiety, but there still remains some matters which should receive careful attention. The permanency of the relief effected is a matter of concern, and of anxiety as to the possibility of devising means for keeping in existence the plants which have been created under circumstances of slight Government patronage, or if the present policy is to continue, of no such patronage at all. Another preoccupation must be the method of rendering quickly adaptable for the manufacture of arms and ammunition of United States service models, plants which have been equipped for the manufacture of foreign models. The time required for an unprepared adaptation of this kind is sometimes surprising, and in case of emergency would be serious.

In a country of even the very large natural resources of the United States there are nevertheless some articles, essential in time of war, for which it is dependent upon foreign sources of supply. If these sources are so placed as to necessitate ocean transportation, the possibility of being cut off from them is great enough to call for provision against it. I do not know of any article of this class which, at the present time, should cause more concern with reference to the wartime supply than should nitric acid. The principal ingredient of the gunpowder of the present day, as well as of certain other explosives, is formed by treating ordinary cotton with nitric acid. The nitrogen in the nitric acid is obtained from sodium nitrate which comes from Chile, and the country is therefore dependent for its powder manufacture upon Chile. Some attempt has been made to place in storage a sufficient quantity of sodium nitrate to serve the country during a considerable period of interruption of supply; but there is no difficulty in saying now that the amount in store would produce a quantity of powder which would be insignificant in comparison with the requirements of a war, although it would undoubtedly be serviceable in tiding the country over a period which might be sufficient for setting in operation other methods of securing nitrogen for nitric acid, which would have been prepared in advance. A suggestion for improving the situation would be the accumulation of a larger store, but the experience of the expenditure of powder in the European war has shown that any estimate which could be demonstrated to be reasonable in the

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light of existing knowledge might be shown by an emergency, when it should arise, to be entirely inadequate. The military nations of Europe find themselves in this situation at the present time, and it would be hopeless to expect that the people of the United States could, even in the light of the lessons which the world is now receiving, be induced to consent to an investment in a store of this class of matériel which would provide for as great an increase over an estimate which could now be justified as the actual increase of the present European expenditure over the amount whose necessity was there foreseen before the war.

These facts point to the necessity for inquiry into the possibility of the establishment within the limits of the country of a source of supply of this war essential. Fortunately the possibility exists. There are in successful operation in Europe, in several countries, plants for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen and rendering it available for use in the manufacture of nitric acid. These plants require for their manufacturing processes electric current in large amount. In order that they may be commercially successful the current must be very cheaply obtained, and it is generally thus cheaply obtained by the employment of water power. In this country the expense of the employment of steam-generated electric current would not, in my opinion, be such as to render this method prohibitive for such an amount as would be required for the manufacture of nitric acid for gunpowder and other military explosives.

I believe that a steam plant could be established which would contribute effectively to the supply of the nitric acid which would be needed in the manufacture of powder for the current prosecution of a considerable war; but the expense, while not prohibitive, would still be such that this kind of a plant could probably not maintain itself commercially in ordinary times as against the production of nitric acid from imported nitrates, and the plant would, therefore, in all probability, remain in disuse in peace time, being held in reserve for time of war. Such a solution of the problem would be advisable if no better solution could be found; but the possibility of a better solution is apparent. There are in the United States various opportunities, under the control of the Federal Government, for the development of great water power. Some of these, I am informed, are such as to warrant their development for the purpose of power alone, and others would justify development for power in connection with or as an incident to the improvement of navigation. Estimates have been made of the cost of the power which could thus be made available, and have shown it to be such as to permit the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen in compounds which could be used in the manufacture of nitric acid at such prices as to enable water-power plants to maintain themselves in successful competition, in the nitrate industry, with foreign sources of supply of nitrates. In view of the right of control of the Federal Government of the sources of water power it ought to be possible to permit their development by private parties, under such conditions of consent that the Government would be assured of their utilization for military purposes, when needed, at a reasonable cost; and as the great bulk of the output of the plants would be for commercial purposes, it would not appear that the Government should itself embark in this development and production. If it should not be found practicable to devise a form of grant upon condition which Congress should consider such as to justify the exercise of its powers in such manner as to afford inducement to private enterprises to take the subject up, I consider the matter of sufficient importance to justify the Government itself in the development of power sufficient for its own military purposes. As some of the processes of fixation of atmospheric nitrogen are such that the resulting product is not immediately and directly available for the manufacture of nitric acid, but forms in itself an article of sufficiently profitable commerce to justify the stoppage of the process at the point of its production, means should be provided in advance, in case of the establishment of such a plant, for a continuation of the process, within a reasonable time, to a point such as to meet the needs of the country in the manufacture of powder. Under such conditions the store of sodium nitrate should be sufficient to tide over the interval necessary for the transformation of the industry.

(To be continued.)

FIREARMS ON DISPLAY AT NATIONAL MUSEUM.

AT this time more than usual interest centers in the small arms used by the armies of the various nations. Men, and women, too, who in the past have paid no attention to arms, have become interested, and as a result the small arms display in the National Museum in Washington is the scene of larger crowds than ever before.

The exhibit, as described in The Sporting Goods Dealer for January, includes many makes, ancient and modern, and while there is vast interest in all the guns, it is evident that the people are attracted there by the presence of the military rifles of the various nations.

The exhibit includes about 1,400 individual pieces, and no doubt is the best general collection in the United States. The purpose of the exhibit, of course, is educational, and naturally the development of the firearm is shown to advantage. The people who visit this exhibit first look for the arms with which the Europeans are fighting, but before they leave they center their attention on the specimens of new sporting guns made in this country.

In this collection are some of the ancient pieces, including the snaphance, the wheel-lock, flint-lock, etc., but one of the most interesting pieces is the John Cookson flint-lock, breech-loading magazine gun of 1586. It has a magazine in the stock capable of holding ten rounds of loose powder and bullets. One movement of a lever feeds the ammunition into the barrel, cocks the hammer, and primes the pan. In spite of the English name of the maker, this odd piece is believed to be of Spanish origin on account of its general type and the style of its decoration. It probably was brought to Maryland by the early English colonists; at least it was found in Baltimore and confiscated in 1863, and held by the Government until 1867, when it was thrown away. In 1888 it was bought for a small sum and put in its present perfect condition by a gunsmith of Baltimore, from whom it was secured by an American collector and presented to the museum.

From a military point of view, the design of this gun evidences great advance of its time. Altogether, the antiquity, design, workmanship, and beauty of this gun make it a most valuable and remarkable relic. The collection also contains several pill-lock and the percussion-cap guns, which followed the flint-lock, and the Prussian needle gun and the French chassepot, which appeared somewhat later.

The development of the gun and ammunition in the United States is well illustrated by a series of historical cases showing the types used in the succeeding wars from the French and Indian to the war with Spain, thus connecting closely history and invention. While many foreign guns are represented, they are not all of the latest patent or of the type now in use in the European war. In the case of our military rifle, however, the latest developments are shown, and it is interesting to note that the Springfield rifle, generally known as the 1903 model, though it has been improved upon since, is to be found in three separate series—the target, game, and military—showing that it is suitable, with different sorts of ammunition, to many uses. Some of the museum specimens are the gifts of individuals, others are from American manufacturers, the War and Navy departments, and the Patent Office. The collections from the Government departments come to the museum by virtue of the fact that it is the legal depository of all national collections.

SHALL BUSINESS MEN BE HELPFUL IN PREVENTING FUTURE WARS?

VOTING on the report of a special committee of the National Chamber dealing with economic results of the war and American business, the principal commercial organizations of the country dissented but slightly to the proposition which received the endorsement of forty-four principal nations of the world at The Hague, in favor of the establishment of an international court. It was the eleventh referendum which has been conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States with the purpose of ascertaining, for the benefit of Congress and the President, the business opinion prevailing throughout the country on questions of immediate importance. Two hundred and eighty-two commercial organizations, chambers of commerce, and boards of trade located in forty States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii, filed ballots. The American chambers of commerce in Berlin and Milan were among those which voted. Each organization voting was entitled to from one to ten votes, according to the size of its membership.

Forty-five days were allowed for voting, and the referendum closed at midnight December 30, 1915. The vote will be finally canvassed by the Board of Directors of the Chamber at its next meeting.

The committee recommends action to secure conferences among neutral countries, on the initiative of the United States, for the purpose of defining and enunciating rules which will at all times give due protection of life and property upon the high seas. The vote showed 763 in favor, 29 opposed.

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The committee recommends that for the decision of questions which arise between nations and which can be resolved upon the application of established rules or upon a determination of facts the United States should take the initiative in joining with other nations in establishing an international court. On this 753 voted favorably, and 21 were opposed.

The committee recommends that for consideration of questions which arise between nations, and which do not depend upon established rules, or upon facts which can be determined by an international court, the United States should take the initiative in joining with other nations in establishing a council of conciliation. The ballot resulted 744 in favor of and 28 opposed.

The committee recommends that the United States should take the initiative in joining with other nations in agreeing to bring concerted economic pressure to bear upon any nation or nations which resort to military measures without submitting their differences to an international court or a council of conciliation, and awaiting the decision of the court or the recommendation of the council, as circumstances make the more appropriate. Vote: 556 in favor, 157 opposed.

The committee recommends that the United States take the initiative in joining with other nations in agreeing to use concerted military force in the event that concerted economic pressure exercised by the signatory nations is not sufficient to compel nations which have proceeded to war to desist from military operations and submit the questions at issue to an international court or a council of conciliation, as circumstances make the more appropriate. 452 in favor and 249 opposed.

The committee recommend that the United States should take the initiative in establishing the principle of frequent international conferences at expressly stated intervals for the progressive amendment of international law. 769 were in favor and 13 opposed to the recommendation.

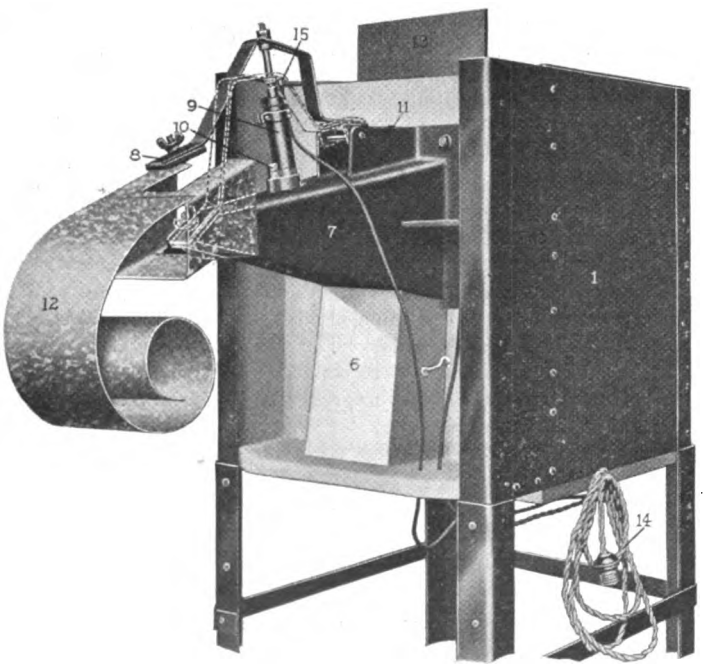
THE SPOT SHOT RIFLE TARGET.

F. C. REED, Secretary and Treasurer of the Reed Manufacturing Company, of Springfield, Ohio, is the originator of a new and interesting target just now upon the market.

He sought for some way of making the location of a shot immediately apparent to the firer, and has solved the problem by placing a light in the rear of the target, and by using a card of the proper texture the simple act of extinguishing the front lights permits the rear lights to be reflected through the card and shows where each bullet has struck.

A further development was the addition of an automatic device for spotting the shots. This naturally increased the interest of the firers. Spotting the shot by this method is instantaneous upon the pull of the trigger. The spotting remains visible about ten seconds, although the mechanism can be adjusted so as to give visibility for various periods from one second up to any time required.

The illustrations shown are, first, a single target of one unit, which is described as follows:

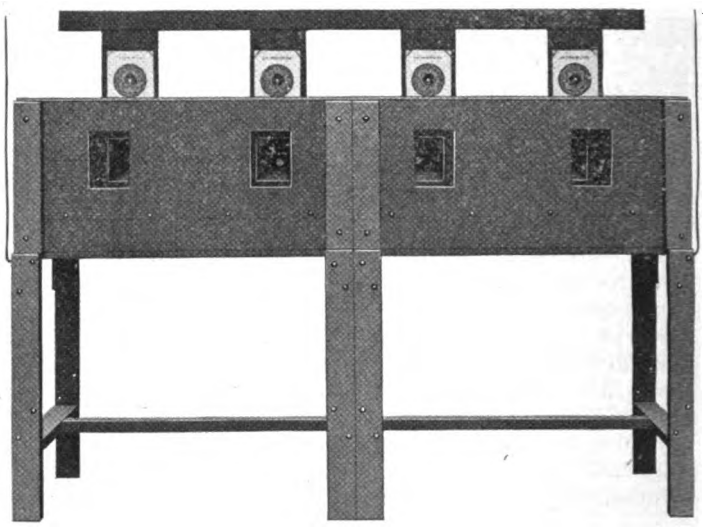


SINGLE UNIT TARGET, SHOWING MECHANISM

Size of single unit—Height, 62 inches; width, 21 inches; depth, 21½ inches; projection on back of target, 17 inches.

No. 1. Box which contains the target card and front lights to illuminate same, which are two 25-watt Mazdas. More light can be used if desired.

No. 2. Target card. Any style card can be used, and by changing the opening of card holder to fit the card, permits any size. The two cards mostly used are the Standard American and German Ring. Any weight cardboard can be employed that will be transparent enough to show the face of the target and the spotting of the shot. Cards 5½ x 7 inches will be sufficient and very economical.



SPOT SHOT TARGET IN UNITS OF FOUR TARGETS

No. 3. Opening through which you shoot on card.

No. 4. Iron plate to protect lights.

No. 5. Adjustable for different positions, prone, kneeling and offhand.

No. 6. Rear light, which spots the shot or reflects through card; 60-watt Mazda used.

No. 7. Iron deflector, which deflects the bullets to a small opening.

No. 8. The bullet is deflected against small steel plate. Thumb screw permits putting on additional weight for different size bullets. There is very little adjustment from 22 caliber short to 22 caliber long rifle. For W. R. F. cartridge it requires heavier resistance. We do not recommend its use, although you can do so.

No. 9. Dash-pot or air-jacket. The impact of the bullet raises the plunger to a given point, and forces in the air. Also breaks the connection, extinguishing the front lights, which permits the rear light to shine through the perforation, and shows the position of the shot almost to the ring. The spotting of the shot is instantaneous with the pull of the trigger.

No. 10. Air valve, which regulates the time of spotting or seeing the shot. With slight adjustment, it can be set from a few seconds up to most any given period. From experience 10 to 15 seconds is thought about right.

No. 11. Stop to break the impact of the bullet, and another adjustment to regulate the time of spotting of the shot.

No. 12. Back stop to catch bullet from deflector.

No. 13. Opening to receive card holder.

No. 14. Cord to attach to socket.

No. 15. Breaker circuit. The impact of bullet breaks the circuit, and by gravity connects it.

Size of two units—Height, 62 inches; depth, 22 inches; width, 50 inches; 20 inches projection on rear.

The above cut shows the "spot shot rifle target" in units of four in two sections. They are not make in more units than two connected on account of being bulky to ship. The card holder is in one or two pieces, which makes the changing of the cards very rapid. Two card holders are sent with each target. The cards are put in the holders while the squad is shooting. By putting the units together side by side this card holder can be made any length, which makes the changing of four targets as quickly as one. The unit of two is exactly the same as the one. Each is independent of the other. Both targets are arranged so that they may be lowered to permit lying or kneeling positions, which does away with the bothersome platform.

This feature would apply more to the military clubs, but interesting contests can be arranged for the different positions. The spotting of the shot can be accompanied in a subdued light in the daytime the same as night.

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UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING URGED.

THE Army League, of which Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, late Assistant Secretary of War, is president, and of which many prominent Americans are members, is actively engaged in helping forward a national defense program.

In a brief circular lately put out the attitude of the League towards defense questions is presented. The resolutions which are the basis for this policy are as follows:

"The Army League of the United States commends to the country the principle of universal military training as the patriotic duty of every citizen, and furthermore urges upon Congress the exercise of its constitutional power to provide for such training upon the following general lines:

The Regular Army: (1) An adequate force maintained at war strength to defend our oversea possessions, and land and sea borders.

2. In addition sufficient organizations of all branches skeletonized to officers and non-commissioned officers to instruct the citizen soldiery.

3. A sufficient number of extra commissioned officers for educational purposes.

The Citizen Soldiery or Continental Army: The country to be divided into such number of divisional districts as may be deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

The skeletonized regular units of a division to be located in each division district at suitable mobilization points (utilizing the present army posts in so far as is practicable) to train and organize from year to year a personnel for the entire division and provide for higher leadership in mobilization.

Each year all citizens eighteen years of age (except members of the organized militia and those exempt by law) to be enrolled in each division district under the control and instruction of the regular detachments therein, and the following service required and military training given.

First Year: Twelve months' actual service with the colors. This service to be primarily voluntary, provided by that method the requisite number called for annually by the Secretary of War can be so obtained. Otherwise service to be obligatory.

Second Year and Third Year: Obligatory—Two weeks' field training with the colors in the organization to which they were duly assigned in the first year.

Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Years: In Reserve—No field training unless called out by the President.

Students of eighteen in schools or colleges located in the district and where military training is given—approved as sufficient by the Secretary of War—to serve with the colors two weeks of field training each year for three years—in lieu of the first year of twelve months with the colors.

Federal aid to land-grant colleges, and other educational institutions, to be allowed only on condition of conformity to a system of military training prescribed by the Secretary of War."

To put the plan of the Army League into operation would in no sense interfere with the basic principles involved in the scheme of Secretary of War Garrison. Under the League provisions young men in the various districts would be given an opportunity to volunteer for training. If they did not come forward as volunteers a certain number of them would be taken by compulsion.

Nothing in the plan of the League would interfere, also, with the National Guard or its proper development. In fact, the reverse is the case. The National Guard should be strengthened by the operation of the League system.

We commend these provisions for the consideration of all earnestly patriotic Americans, because, as ARMS AND THE MAN has often said, there can be no way found out of our present labyrinth of unpreparedness except through compulsory military training and service.

A CARD FROM BIRMINGHAM.

By A. F. DeFUNIAK.

WHEN I wrote my article, "What Is Wrong with Krag Ammunition?" which was published in ARMS AND THE MAN of November 11, 1915, it was not my intention to be drawn into a controversy with anyone regarding this matter. I merely stated some facts and asked a question and sat back to await results.

Several articles appeared subsequently in answer to my query in ARMS AND THE MAN, and I received letters from Boise and Shoshone, both places taking issue with me, which was right and proper, as their experience was not like ours with the Krag F. A., 1907, ammunition.

Mr. Herrick, of Boise, gave us credit for qualifying five experts, ten sharpshooters and nine marksmen, and said that therefore we must have men who knew when they were holding on the bull.

Captain Rawson, of the Miami Club, wrote a very sensible article about the results he obtained by getting the metal fouling out of the Krag rifles, but it so happens that one or two of our worst shots with the Krag had their rifles cleaned and cared for by one of the best artificers connected with the Alabama National Guard in this city, and I have seen him give Krags the dope treatment for metal fouling without helping the owner's scores any.

I note that Rawson, Doughty and Boesch made 32, 33, 27 respectivelv on the "A" target, prone, with Krags, and I have no doubt that they would have added 10 or 12 points to these scores had they been using Springfields.

I am not tempted to say a word in reply to Shoshone, Boise, Miami or any other club, or individual, whose experience has differed from ours, except to say that I am indeed glad they are not having the same trouble we have.

Therefore this answer is written to and directed at Mr. George J. Roskruge, his letter apeparing in ARMS AND THE MAN of December 16.

I am not going to make any comments on his making only three bulls out of fifteen shots at 500 yards, or two bulls out of twelve shots at 600 yards, for with the Krag ammunition we have this would be wonderful shooting, but I will say that any one of twenty or twenty-five members of the Jefferson Rifle Club could go into any National Guard armory, pick out six rifles, and given 1909-11 or '15 Springfield ammunition, would beat these scores handily.

Any rifleman who shoots a Krag knows, on his second or third shot, that they take a much lower elevation than the service rifle; my carbine takes 175 yards at 300 yards.

The fact that Dr. Schnabell has shot 700 rounds of the Krag ammunition, finding only one shell split, does not alter the facts that I stated, *i. e.*:

On September 16 I shot a Krag rifle for the first time, shooting four shots, and got two flags. Both misses were in the dirt in front of the target and both shells had splits in the necks.

I took my Krag carbine to the range and out of my first string one shell was split, giving me a 6 o'clock three; second string gave me three 6 o'clock threes, and all three shells had splits in them. On this day I picked up another member's Springfield and made a 47.

I have seen men who shoot around 70 per cent with the Springfield come out with a Krag and get from five to sixteen out of a string.

I stressed the fact that on September 16, when I first shot the Krag, I had just finished a string of twelve straight fires, not in any spirit of boasting, but merely to show other riflemen that I was holding and doping my sights pretty well that day, so my two misses with the Krag could not be blamed on me.

We have a member who had never fired a rifle in his life previous to our first club shoot on May 29, 1915. Here are his percentages, using the Springfield rifle, at first seven shoots: 56, 68, 72, 74, 73, 78, 79.

Then his Krag came. He has never shot as good as 55 per cent with it, and several times his score was so low he was ashamed to turn in his card.

He shot a Springfield three times recently, making 78, 74 and 76 per cent. Would this not show conclusively that the man in question can shoot the Springfield and cannot shoot the Krag?

Yet it is not the rifle, and in this case is not the man. Then, if it is not the ammunition, what is it?

I now come to Mr. Roskruge's offer to teach two of our members, whom I called John Doe and Richard Roe, how to shoot. That, to my mind, is the quintessence of irony and the acme of humor! I would like to inform the gentleman from Arizona that Alabama is also a dry State. I suppose he means dry so far as whiskey is concerned, since he uses parentheses on the word dry.

Personally I have had one drink of whiskey (this includes gin, brandy, etc.) in nineteen years, and our club is composed of mechanics, engineers, business, professional and office men, and we have no drinkers on our roll. We most certainly do not need to go to Arizona to learn temperance or shooting. There may be many things that commonwealth might teach us, but certainly we do not need any lessons from there on either of the above subjects, and I am sure that our Does and Roes will get better coaching from better shots right here than they could ever get in Arizona.

To bear out this contention I will say that a good many riflemen will recognize the following names:

Maj. Lucien C. Brown, Maj. R. V. Mobry, the latter an Alabama National Guardsman and the former an ex-National Guardsman, both of whom were on the Alabama rifle teams at Sea Girt and Camp Perry several years.

They are first-class shots, and two better coaches, or two men who drink less, would be hard to find.

Capt. J. T. Evans, Capt. H. F. Halstead, Capt. W. T. Wingo, Lieutenants Roach and Kelley, all of whom made the Alabama team this

(*Continued on page* 290.)

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SOMETHING NOVEL IN THE FISH LINE.

PRICE W. TOMPKINS, well-known sporting goods dealer, of Mobile, had a novel attraction in one of his windows recently. There were on exhibition two "crucifix" or holy fish. The head and other bones of the curio show distinct outlines of the Saviour hanging on the cross, and on the opposite side what appears to be a hooded figure, thought to represent that of the devil, with a large, sharp-pointed bone or string projecting out over his head. These fish were brought to Mobile by Capt. H. Sprinkhorn and wife, of the schooner Laura Haldt, from Dutch Guinea, where they are held in deep reverence. The fish were well worth seeing, and attracted many persons to the store.

NAVAL CRAFT OF THE FUTURE.

BY the time this war is over the world's waters will be covered with a curious and somewhat incongruous looking set of fighting craft, says the United Service Gazette.

We have learned little about war boats that Russia has been using on many of the principal rivers in Galicia and Poland, although we may be sure that in such an old maritime country, with her large corps of clever naval designers and her great shipbuilding facilities, little has been left undone to help her armies put up a defense against the myriads of invaders as have swept from one river to another in their irrisistible march toward her capitals from the foot of the Carpathian Mountains. All the old Russian ingenuity has been displayed in the construction of these craft, as a few stray photographs from the storm center have shown us.

Then there are the monitors which have been, or are being, built or converted in Great Britain; fighting barges, floating batteries, and half a dozen types other than monitors, original armed launches for rivers, lakes and lagoons in Africa; floating, sighting and spotting stations, rafts for river mining, etc.—this motley lot of very useful craft, such as the world has not seen before, are all "in being" and in use in all parts of the world to meet the never-ending necessities of this wonderful war. Necessity has always been the mother of invention, but never more so in the world's history than at the present moment.

NATIONAL BOARD MEETING HELD.

AT a recent meeting at the War Department of the Committee of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, appointed by the president of that board, Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge, for the proposed drafting for the consideration of the full board at its annual meeting in Washington on January 13, the rules for the next national match, some interesting recommendations were made.

The committee consisted of General Spencer, of New Jersey, chairman; General Drain, of Washington; Captain Shindel, of the Army, with Captain Harllee, of the Marine Corps, as recorder.

In previous matches teams have been classified into three classes, according to their standing in the match of the preceding year, and in each class a trophy to the leading team and medals and cash prizes to the four leading teams have been awarded. The committee proposed to change this method of classification and to arrange the teams, after the completion of the match, into three classes—Class A to consist of the highest fifteen State teams; Class B, the next highest fifteen State teams, and Class C, the remainder of the State teams, adding the United States Service teams and the college teams to the various classes, according to their scores—to dispense with cash prices in the National Team Match; to award gold medals to the members of all Class A teams, silver medals to Class B teams, and bronze medals to Class C teams; to award one trophy to the highest team representing the United States Service, one trophy to the highest team representing a college or military school, and that among these trophy winning teams the National Trophy be awarded to the highest team, the Hilton Trophy to the second highest team, and the Bronze Soldier of Marathon to the third highest team.

In the national individual match and the national pistol match an increase in the number of cash prizes was recommended.

The following course of fire was suggested: 200 yards, 20 shots, rapid-fire; 600 yards, 20 shots, slow-fire; 1,000 yards, 20 shots, slow-fire. For rapid-fire the Target A, with the 8-inch bull's-eye, is recommended. At 600 yards the sand-bag rest is dispensed with.

The National Pistol Match is to be hereafter scheduled before the National Team Match, and the course of pistol firing is to be fired at one range (50 yards), with two strings of 7 shots at each slow-fire, rapid-fire with 30 seconds interval, and rapid-fire with 15 seconds interval.

The committee suggests that the Coast Artillery be added to the number of United States Service teams, which has heretofore included only the Cavalry and Infantry of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Military and Naval academies.

Formerly no member of the team was allowed to be above the rank of captain. The suggested rules provide that the rank of team captain may be as high as major.

A number of minor changes suggested by the experience of last year's matches, and also with the view of making the rules shorter and more concise, were recommended.

All of the changes proposed were unanimously agreed to by the committee.

The National Board, at its January meeting, will make final recommendations as to rules, the time and the place for holding the matches. The other members of that board are General Foster, of Florida; Colonel Libbey, president of the National Rifle Association; Major Brookhart, of Iowa, and Captain Holcomb, of the Marine Corps.

Among the ranges which will probably be offered for consideration are those at Jacksonville, Fla., where the matches were held last year; Sea Girt, N. J., and Camp Perry, Ohio, where former national matches have been held, and Sparta, Wis., a new range built by the Federal Government.

SUCCESSFUL SUBMARINES.

AN interesting rumor, generally given credit here, is that five submarines, built in Canada for the British Government, successfully made the passage of the Atlantic, having taken their departure from Halifax, and are now doing good service "somewhere" on the other side.

From further information it appears that these vessels are the second installment of ten boats that were built by the Canadian Vickers plant, near Montreal, from American designs, and are supposed to be the boats that were announced as having been contracted for by an American company, the building of which was prevented by objections from our Department of State.

These boats are each 160 feet long, and were built with the greatest secrecy, and how well the operations were concealed is demonstrated by the fact that practically nothing was published about the departure of the first lot of five, which made a successful passage from Canada to the Dardanelles early in the season; and it is supposed to be these boats that have done such excellent work both in the Dardanelles and in the Baltic, where an American-built boat is credited with having sunk the German battleship *Moltke*.

APPALLING, IF TRUE.

OUT of 600 applicants for the United States Navy examined recently in Boston, but 30 were accepted, according to a recent paragraph in The Field Artillery Journal, the remainder being rejected as physically below the normal or mentally or morally unfitted. From this, Rear Admiral Albert Ross, U. S. N., deduces that we must make our rapidly degenerating citizenry into men before we can make sailors or soldiers.

This should offer a new line of thought for the pacifists.

NEW HONORS FOR COLONEL REEVES.

CAPT. IRA L. REEVES, United States Army, retired, lately professor of military science and tactics, University of Vermont, author of "Military Education in the United States," "A. B C, of Rifle, Revolver and Pistol Shooting," etc., has been elected colonel of the 1st Vermont Infantry, succeeding Col. H. G. Johnson, resigned, on December 1.

Colonel Reeves was also elected president of Norwich University on October 22, and began his duties there the first of November.

His deep interest in practical educational movements is shown by the establishment, largely through his efforts, of a summer school of citizenship for the coming summer. This is thought to be one of the first institutions of its kind and if Colonel Reeves' ideas are carried out it should be of great value.

The Way It Looks.

"I see you talk of building a battle cruiser," said a man to an American naval officer recently.

"Yes," was the reply. "That reminds me of the lady's remark when she saw a pot of honey on a friend's table. She said, 'I think I'll get a bee for my garden, too.'"—Exchange.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.
EVERY THURSDAY

Editor
JAMES A. DRAIN

Associate Editor
ASHMUN BROWN

Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

Entered as second-class matter, April ' 1908, at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

CONTINENTALS OR CONSCRIPTION.

It was a frank, analytical, manly statement which Secretary Garrison made to the public through the medium of last Sunday's daily newspapers on the subject of the scheme for preparedness which he has offered to Congress. Particularly significant was this response he made to the question "What if you don't get the men?" referring to volunteers for his Continental Army:

"Then Congress must either determine to leave the country without any adequate military security or else provide for compulsion. Our people believe that they are sufficiently interested in their country and determined to fulfill the obligations of citizenship to come forward for the country's service. If that belief is unfounded, then methods must be devised to compel what isn't otherwise obtainable."

Which is exactly the case.

Objection, well founded, will be raised to the Secretary's assertion that to build a citizen army on the existing National Guard would be impossible, and that "to await a change by constitutional amendment" (to nationalize the Organized Militia) "would be folly." It is altogether probable that some substantial and useful building could be done pending the adoption of the constitutional amendment. That a period of waiting is inevitable must be apparent to everyone. It is probable that quite as long a time would elapse before the proposed Continental Army is trained to any material degree of usefulness, as would elapse before a constitutional amendment could be secured.

Congress, by two-thirds' vote of both Houses, can submit an amendment any time it wants to, and that amendment becomes part of the constitution "when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress." It is true that the legislatures of only thirteen States meet this year, though some of these and nearly all of the others meet next year, but the matter is of such grave import that the convention method might readily be adopted. For these reasons, and without desiring to make any special plea, we submit that Secretary Garrison's condemnation of the constitutional amendment proposal as "folly" is not justified by the facts.

On the other hand, the Secretary's summarizing of the situation and the needs is admirable, and must make its appeal to all who will give the subject even a modicum of thought.

AT THE END OF OUR PATIENCE

On Friday last the text of Austria's conciliatory note on the *Ancona* case was received in Washington. On Saturday morning it was made public. Thereupon there was great rejoicing at the substantial recession by Austria from her earlier and more contentious position. Great stress was laid on this phrase in the Austrian note:

"The Imperial and Royal Government agrees thoroughly with the American Cabinet that the sacred commandments of humanity must be observed also in war."

On Saturday afternoon it became known that on Thursday a Teutonic submarine in the Mediterranean, without giving the slightest warning, had torpedoed and sunk the British passenger liner *Persia*. In the long list of drowned was the name of Robert N. McNeely, newly appointed American Consul to Aden, who was journeying to his post. And then, to give emphasis to the manner in which the Central Powers really regard "the sacred commandments of humanity" in war, came news of the destruction of three other passenger ships in the Mediterranean by submarines that might be either German or Austrian.

The mad dogs of the sea that nine months ago were loosed in the area surrounding the British Isles now are at large in the Mediterranean. Murder is their mission, not war. The military value of the atrocious acts they have committed is so minute as to be of no consequence. Brutally stated, Teutonic submarine activities are directed primarily not to the accomplishment of military purposes, but to the wholesale destruction of noncombatant human life. The sacred commandments of humanity, which are also the sacred commandments of international law, are flouted and mocked. The mention of them in Austria's diplomatic note of last Friday is irony—irony savage and cruel. It betrays a ghoulish satisfaction in the Teutonic mind at the bloody accomplishments.

A sad commentary on all this is that, immediately prior to the receipt of the news of the *Persia's* destruction, certain pusillanimous "statesmen"—God save the word!—in the United States Senate, for purely selfish political purposes, had indicated their intention to find fault with the President in the Senate for having used unduly severe language to Austria in his latest *Ancona* note.

Still, ARMS AND THE MAN believes that, unlike these "statesmen," the great body of Americans still have some regard for the national honor, for national self-respect, and for the dictates of humanity. It believes that this great body of Americans will approve any course the President may take to uphold these considerations. But ARMS AND THE MAN also believes that any further temporizing, the granting of further opportunity to the Central Powers to prolong a correspondence in which they scarcely conceal their absolute indifference to and contempt for us, will be resented by the nation. Patience has ceased to be a virtue. It has become merely an invitation to further aggression.

SOME GOOD RESULTS.

Having demonstrated, by their antics on the jitney journey on which they embarked, that they are not too proud to fight, the members of Henry Ford's party of limelight-seeking pacifists are now loose in Europe, with Europe paying no particular attention to them, while Mr. Ford himself, a fortunate case of the grip furnishing the excuse, is back in this country.

ARMS AND THE MAN, as its readers will have observed, cherishes no high opinion of Henry Ford's attempt to obtrude himself into matters of the seriousness of which he has small appreciation. But this journal is always glad to acknowledge its own errors of judgment. Here it feels that it has done Mr. Ford's intelligence an injustice. When Mr. Ford departed in a blare of publicity on his mission, ARMS AND THE MAN believed that he was simply a witless, if moneyed, successful engineer who had not the capacity to learn anything. In this we were wrong. If we are to believe the interview given out on his return—or given out by one of his many hired spokesman—he has learned something.

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"I went to Europe," said Mr. Ford in this interview, "blaming the capitalists, the bankers, the munitions makers, for this war. I have come back blaming the people—the very people who are being slaughtered in the trenches."

Had Mr. Ford read history, read the writings of those who have studied the subject, read all the great literature which has been erected on this theme, he would have been spared the expense of the *Oscar II.* But he has preferred to take his opinions from the thoughtless writers for the popular press who refuse to recognize facts. Still, that he has learned that the people make the wars is something. His "discovery" may lead others to learn.

Another wholesome "new thought" Mr. Ford brought back with him. It is a sense of individual responsibility as a citizen. "Personally," said Mr. Ford, "I have been a voter thirty-one years, and in all that time I have voted only six times, then because my wife made me."

Just the average American business man; neglectful of his civic duties, unmindful of the Government of which he is a part, shirking all that which does not concern him individually until financial success or personal shock turns his attention to the larger questions of the common good, and when he starts to think for the first time, he—like Ford—is prone to think wrong. Still Ford has learned some of the fundamental things. He has only to think a little more to get to a sound basis.

So it is that good, after all, has come out of the absurd and trivial journey upon which the motor maker set out. For that little good accomplished ARMS AND THE MAN is thankful.

A CARD FROM BIRMINGHAM.

(*Continued from page* 287.)

year, and all except Kelley made it last year. They are all fine shots; none of them made less than 221 out of 250 to make the team; all are good coaches, and none of them are drinking men in any sense of the word.

J. F. Womelsdorf, who served in the navy for many years and who made the Alabama team in 1914 with a very high score.

R. N. Davidson, known as "Gun Sling Dave," will be recognized by all old riflemen as one of the best shots in the army for many years. He has a large box full of medals and trophies he won at various national matches.

I hate to class myself with these men, as it sounds rather boastful, and it is true that I have only been shooting the high-power military rifle since last May, but I shot second, fourth and fifth man in the Alabama National Guard encampments in 1895-6-7, with the old .45 Springfield, and have not shot less than 82 per cent from June 18, and our last seven shoots my percentage has been well above ninety, and I have coached the members of Co. C and Co. B a great many Saturdays before the Jacksonville matches.

At 70 a person who tries to shoot should know that drinking and shooting do not work well together, and to be frank, Mr. Roskruge's article would have remained unanswered by me if he had not cast slurs of this character on us.

I will say that if Mr. Roskruge thinks so well of himself and his club, and so poorly of us, he ought to be willing to shoot as a match, and I herewith challenge him to get up a team of five, ten, fifteen or twenty men and compete with us. We will accept any terms and any ranges he may suggest, except that we will *NOT* use the Krag rifle.

I would be glad to hear from him through ARMS AND THE MAN, or direct along this line, and can assure him my club will be glad to show him we are riflemen and not drinkers!

Now, I am through with this discussion until such time as some other person sees fit to cast a slur of any kind at my club or shooting mates.

The articles regarding the Krag ammunition may, and I hope will, go on indefinitely and no man taking issue squarely with me can get a rise out of me except under the above conditions.

A. F. DE FUNIAK.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MUSKETRY TRAINING

By MAJOR VANKOFF, BULGARIAN ARMY.

(*Continued from last week.*)

THE commander of the 1st Platoon, 2d Company, 63d Infantry, in the fight and Haiduska Mahla (July 30, 1913), directed his platoon on a line of trees. He noticed that as soon as the men reached these trees they no longer advanced or fired. In order to put the 1st Platoon forward, the supports of the 2d Platoon were sent in. But the same thing occurred when they reached the line of trees. Finally, it was found that the place was under a strong flank fire, which inflicted great losses and brought the advance to a standstill. Thus one position, carelessly chosen, caused the advance to be checked and many lives to be sacrificed.

Fire prepares our forward movement, but that movement has to be checked in order to renew the fire. The positions chosen for these halts should be selected by the commander. Local landmarks may be used in designating these positions, but if no landmarks exist men must be sent forward to mark them. On reaching the line, every man halts and prepares to fire.

The advance from one firing position to another and the opening of fire from the positions are the most vital problems the troops have to solve. The method of advance must be such as will enable us to keep the entire group in hand, ready for firing.

The smallest ridge in the locality often affords a convenient cover and firing position.

If we intrench during the advance, we lose time and diminish the force of our fire, since some of the men on the firing line must necessarily be employed in intrenching. Moreover, a well intrenched man loses the desire for advancing. Trenches attract men more than is necessary and make the fire inaccurate. Therefore, intrenching after the advance has come within short range of the enemy should be done only by order and in time of great need. Ordinarily, we must rely for cover only on natural objects and on the concentration and superiority of our fire.

Trenches may be used to a great advantage at medium ranges, when we are compelled to suspend the advance for some reason or to resist a hostile counter-attack.

In selecting a firing position we should ascertain beforehand whether it is exposed to a flanking fire, since changes in the direction of the advance at medium and short ranges are next to impossible.

On October 30, 1912, the 5th Company of the 48th Infantry, while advancing at Lule Burgas Station, fell under a flanking fire from the direction of Muselim. All attempts of the company commander to change the direction of the advance of the first platoon of the company, in order to face the flanking fire to the left, proved futile; the platoon, in its endeavor to change direction, lost 50 per cent and failed in the attempt.

In our last position we must assume final predominance over the fire of the enemy, and from this position we must hurl ourselves forward with the bayonet. The distance from this position to the enemy will depend on our success in the fire combat, and on the morale of the enemy and of our own troops. Ordinarily, the capture of the enemy's position takes place as the result of the fire combat. Rare are the instances in which the last distance to the enemy may be successfully covered, if in our last position we do not gain fire superiority.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MORALE IN THE COMBAT.

The greater the losses which our fire inflicts upon the enemy, the sooner are his will and resistance crushed. Great losses will fail to affect the courage of the enemy only if his morale is very high. Then, and only then, will he wait for the bayonet shock. If the advancing troops possess sufficient will power to reach their last position and undertake the fire combat, they are imbued with an invincible spirit and will surely win.

If both sides are moved by the same sense of duty, the bayonet struggle will determine the victory, although the skill and coolness with which the fire is conducted are important factors. The advancing troops are always imbued with the higher spirit, and if they hurl themselves forward with the bayonet, although they may be numerically weaker, theirs will be the victory.

The cases in which the attack is repulsed are exceptional, although the men sometimes have to hurl themselves even into the enemy's trenches. Usually, the side which is morally weaker retreats, even before it has sustained great losses. It is not the losses caused by the bayonet which decide the success, but the loss of courage which comes from feeling the foot of the enemy already in the trench. Thus we see in battle the numerically weaker side attack and succeed.

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while the numerically stronger side retreats, even before it has sustained heavy losses.

On October 29, 1912, at 5:00 p. m., six companies of the 48th Infantry were directed to attack Lule Burgas Station. The fire of the Turks was strong, but as yet the companies had sustained no losses. Suddenly some one called out: "Machine guns to the right—look out!" As a result, the companies turned and retreated about a hundred paces. They were led forward again. It was growing dark. The firing ceased, but a casual shot from the revolver of an officer again turned the companies to flight. As these troops were entering battle for the first time, their unworthy action can readily be explained. On that day it could not have been expected that their morale would be high.

I shall give another example of a different nature. On July 25 and 26 the 13th Company of the 63d Infantry, in the fight at Cerni Vrh, near Trn, fell under the cross fire of the enemy. In the course of these two days the company repulsed more than ten attacks of an enemy three times stronger and sustained 25 per cent losses. This success was due to the high morale of the company and to the good tactical use of fire.

During the month of February, 1913, at Kadi-Koj (Chataldja), a Turkish company attacked the outposts of the 10th Division. The weather was cold, foggy and windy. The strength of the enemy was not known. Confusion arose, and a great many men gave orders for retirement. As a result, the entire 10th Division commenced to retire, without being pursued and without having any losses whatever. A hundred men, chosen by the brave commander of the 16th Infantry, warded off the evil consequences of this unfortunate incident. They had the courage to advance and ascertain what was going on.

On July 28, 1913, at Krastavia Vrh, the 65th Infantry abandoned its positions and commenced to retire in disorder. There remained on the positions only thirty brave men, but they were able to check the advance of the enemy during the entire day.

On October 30, 1912, at Muselim (near Lule Burgas), the 5th Company and one-half of the 7th Company of the 48th Infantry were surrounded by three Turkish companies and fired on at short range by two batteries. Notwithstanding 50 per cent losses, the companies checked the enemy's advance during the entire day and on the following day again advanced.

In the fight at Bulajir on February 7, 8 and 9, the 22d and 13th Infantry Regiments repulsed the attack of three Turkish divisions and then advanced.

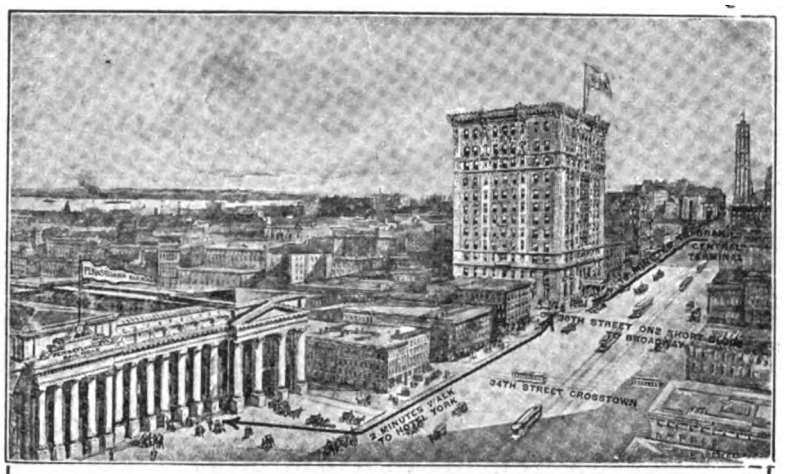
Examples of this description can be given by all participants in the war. Such contradictory results can be explained only by the effects of the morale of the troops and the ability of the officers to direct and utilize the power of fire.

Superiority of fire and the heavy losses which it causes are the only means by which the spirit of the enemy may be crushed. The higher the morale of the enemy, the more stubborn will be the fire combat and the greater the losses incurred in it. We can never estimate the enemy's losses; and we should remember that if the enemy's morale is high his losses will not prevent him from holding his position and concealing his physical weakness. His persistence may make us subservient to his will. Persistency is a strong moral quality. To attain our object we must be imbued by a spirit of determination to persevere to the end. The presence of the officer close to his men on the firing line raises their spirit. The men must see that the officer is watching their fire discipline, following the movements of the enemy, and taking steps to insure success. The men must not be taught so to fear capture that they will precipitously abandon their position to escape it. They should be taught to consider capture a disgrace only if it is effected before they have expended their last cartridge and their last ounce of physical strength.

In order that the defenders of the trenches should have sufficient courage to expose themselves to fire on the advance, a certain amount of training and morale is required. Demoralized troops will shelter their heads in the trenches and indulge in ineffective and confused fire. The latter encourages the attack, facilitates its approach, and increases its chances of success in the bayonet attack. In both cases, it will be seen that the morale and the musketry training of the men are of primary importance.

The losses of the enemy from our fire are at first difficult to ascertain, since they are not always the sole cause of the suspension of his fire. To get data on this important subject, each platoon commander should detail men to observe the effect of the fire. If the fire is ineffective, it should be discontinued. The continuance of a fire whose effect is insignificant, even when we have fire superiority, is useless. This shows how important is the work of the fire observers.

Our losses increase. The slightly wounded are leaving the line.



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H. G. WILLIAMS, Manager

The cowards are hiding behind cover and firing aimlessly or not firing at all. The removal of the wounded men is regarded by some as a retirement, and the morally weak, under various pretexts, are abandoning the line. Our fire weakens. Voices are commencing to be heard: "There are no more cartridges—they kill us—they surround us." It is a critical moment, and the commander should grasp it and take steps to prevent a retirement. These steps consist in the following: Winning the fire superiority by sending in the supports and by encouraging the men to fire accurately, and prohibiting the removal of the wounded before the completion of the battle. If the enemy is more than 300 to 400 paces distant, the men may be ordered to cease firing and take cover. They can then be quited, and we can wait for a more favorable moment for the fire combat.

With well trained troops, all this may be accomplished thoroughly, but morally weak troops will turn their backs. The demoralization of the 16th Infantry at Bahona may be seen from the fact that in the course of five or ten minutes the regiment abandoned its position under the long-range artillery fire only, and did not even attempt to halt a little farther to the rear, where the fire of the enemy could not reach it.

FIRE DISCIPLINE.

Fire discipline exists when the commander can suspend and commence fire at will.

When an order is given for opening fire, all men should leave their cover, if that is necessary, in order to realize the greatest results from their fire. All operations with respect to opening fire, such as recognizing the target, adjusting the sights, aiming carefully and firing quietly, must be executed with great accuracy and confidence. A disciplined soldier will never open fire before receiving orders or permission to that effect, and he will not fire if he cannot rely on good results from his fire. Disciplined troops will cease their fire at once, if they see that it causes no serious losses to the enemy. The soldier must keep count of his cartridges and not fire more than the

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number designated in the command. Good infantry, when retiring at night, will fight with the bayonet and not resort to fire; but this can only be done by well disciplined troops.

In February, 1913, there was a two days' fight for the occupation of the hills east of Silivri (near Chataldja). The 2d Battalion of the 48th Infantry and a battalion of the 1st Infantry attacked the hills during the night and occupied them with insignificant losses. During the attack, the troops did not fire at all, but despite the strong fire of the enemy, they captured the hills.

At night, fire discipline is most important. For that reason, the only kind of fire employed at night is controlled fire (fire by counted cartridges). Any wild firing is sufficient to compromise success, and for that reason fire discipline must be rigidly enforced.

(*To be continued.*)

A NEW RECORD WRINKLE.

By Edwin S. Mix.

A SHORT time ago I wrote a letter to ARMS AND THE MAN asking a lot of questions and received a much appreciated answer, which started me thinking. As a result, I have taken an inventory of the little wrinkles practiced in our "Citizens' Rifle Club," and am going to burden you with a description of these from time to time as I get a chance to write them up. Now for No. 1.

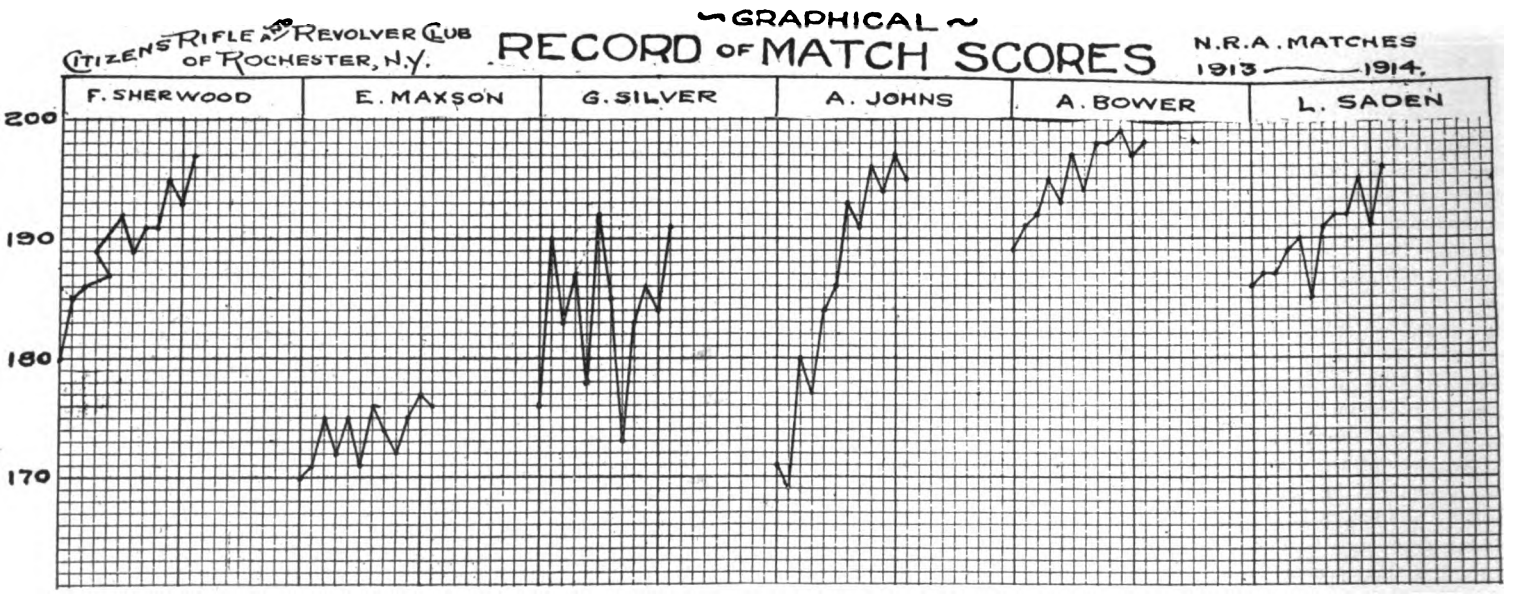
It was my fortune, or misfortune, to be elected executive officer of our club and perform the duties with which you are undoubtedly familiar.

We entered the N. R. A. indoor matches last season for the first time in our history and it was up to me to select the teams, keep their individual records, etc. This I did after the manner illustrated on the chart which I am enclosing.

This chart can be kept in the bulletin frame in the firing room for the inspection of all and after each match is shot, each man's score is plotted thereon and gradually his curve takes form.

It shows at a glance whether his shooting is consistent, erratic, improving or declining.

Naturally the men chosen to make the team are the consistent shooters, or those showing steady improvement. The graphic nature of the record is more easily and quickly read than a column of figured scores, and if you will study the curves for a moment you can tell



almost immediately what the individual's faults may be, such as poor or uniform holding, faulty sights, improper physical condition, etc.

If you find that a man's curve is not consistent or fails to improve it is time to give him a little attention and coaching.

This method of recording scores has been to me a real help, and highly satisfactory to the members, everybody instantly grasping the idea and carrying a mental picture of their curve in their head.

Each horizontal line represents one point in the score and each vertical line represents a match shot.

The chart may be elaborated on if desired by adding a curve in dotted lines to indicate the individual's average, also the team record may be kept in a similar manner. Such a record is mighty valuable in a club having many new or young members, in order to watch their performance and pick the "likely" comers for record match teams.

I hope this scheme may help others if you see best to publish it.

MANHATTAN ON THE KRAG AMMUNITION.

NOTICING several statements, pro and con, in your paper relative to the merits of the Krag rifles and ammunition served out by the Government to the various rifle clubs, I feel impelled to give you a synopsis of our own experience in the Manhattan (Nevada) Rifle Club.

To start with, the results of the use of the Government ammunition, not only the free Krag ammunition, but our club purchased two lots, one from Rock Island and one from Benecia arsenals. The results obtained from said ammunition, as demonstrated by our members, by unanimous vote of the users, is "rotten."

The above statement, while rather broad, we consider as absolutely correct. We have tried out the ammunition at all ranges from 200 to 600 yards and under various conditions, and by members who have been shooting consistently for three years and over on the range as well as several of the beginners. To be certain that the "bum" shooting could be laid to the Government ammunition, we have purchased small lots of Winchester 30.40 cartridges, and with the same Krag rifles pulled off creditable scores; scores especially that would show some uniformity.

I think I can safely say that a percentage of one-quarter of the Krag cartridges explode the shell casing in the chamber of the rifle. I have watched some of the best shots in the club while shooting the Krag at 300-yard range pull an average of one out of five shots clear off the target, so that the bullet would plow the ground in front of the target. We fail to see how the use of cartridges so uniformly unreliable can improve anyone's marksmanship.

Understand, please, that we do not blame the Krag rifle. While necessarily not as good for long-range shooting as the Springfield, due to the higher trajectory and slower flight of the bullet, still the Krag seems to us to be a very accurate, hard-shooting arm. In fact, for off-hand shooting several of the old shots prefer the Krag to the Springfield; that is, they would prefer it if the ammunition could be depended upon.

I am not going to bore you with scores made by members using the Krag and then the Springfield. Suffice to state that, to our own satisfaction, the Krag ammunition has been tried out and found wanting.

Upon examination of the dates as stamped on the cartridge cartons we note that some of the cartridges have been reloaded for the last time in 1904. On the cartridge shells themselves dates appear of 1901 and back as far as 1899. Nobody knows how many times these shells have been reloaded between the time of manufacture and up to the time that they were placed in their present cartons.

Instead of the War Department making a great virtue of the issue of 120 rounds of these hoary old cartridges per annum to each active member of a club, and with the cost of transportation of said cartridges to be paid by the receiving club, there should be a bonus to the man who could shoot off the greatest number of the cartridges, and thus assist the Government in getting rid of them. The freight charges should be computed double and presented to each club that has the hardihood to continue the use of cartridges that "poop" the way these Krag cartridges continually do.

Yours for fresh ammunition,

Percival Nash,
Secretary Manhattan Rifle Club.

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Match B—Pistol Championship . . . . . 2nd—Dr. J. H. Snook—score 464
Match F—Pocket Revolver Championship . . 2nd—Dr. J. H. Snook—score 208
GRAND AGGREGATE—won by Dr. Snook—total points, 1254.

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TRAPSHOOTING AVERAGES FOR 1915.

FOLLOWING herewith is the official Interstate Association list of amateur and professional trap-shooting averages for 1915, with names of contestants, total number of targets shot at in registered tournaments, total number of targets scored, and percentages.

The averages for single targets for both amateurs and professionals are based on a minimum of 2,000 targets, as per the Interstate Association ruling to that effect.

The averages for double targets are computed on the Interstate Association tournaments only, and they are based on taking part in two tournaments as a minimum, as per the Interstate Association ruling to that effect:

The fifty high averages for single targets follow:

AMATEURS.

Name and address.	*Shot at.*	*Broke.*	*Pct.*
Henderson, Woolfolk, Lexington, Ky.	2800	2731	.9753
Huntley, S. A., Omaha, Nebr.	3900	3775	.9679
Wright, Frank S., Buffalo, N. Y.	3455	3333	.9646
Ridley, Wm., What Cheer, Iowa	2300	2215	.9630
Holland, D. J., Springfield, Mo.	2000	1923	.9615
Jahn, Jno. R., Davenport, Iowa	2100	2019	.9614
Richardson, A. B., Dover, Del.	3430	3329	.9566
Behm, Walter S., Esterly, Pa.	4285	4098	.9563
Graper, F. A., Custer Park, Ill.	3480	3328	.9563
Foord, Wm. M., Wilmington, Del.	2805	2680	.9554
Newcomb, Chas. H., Philadelphia, Pa.	4600	4385	.9532
Heil, Allen, Allentown, Pa.	2750	2618	.9520
White, J. Potter, Watertown, S. Dak.	3440	3274	.9517
Hummel, Chas., La Port City, Iowa	3590	3415	.9512
Ford, O. N., San Jose, Cal.	2830	2690	.9505
Painter, Geo. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.	2050	1948	.9502
Noel, John H., Nashville, Tenn.	2950	2797	.9481
Tolen, W. H., Fort Dodge, Iowa	3390	3209	.9466
Bell, Jas. W., St. Louis, Mo.	3450	3256	.9437
Coburn, C. D., Mechanicsburg, Ohio	3625	3419	.9431
Apperson, Edgar L., Kokomo, Ind.	2355	2219	.9422
Cochrane, W. H., Bristol, Tenn.	2280	2148	.9421
Teats, Brian, Northumberland, Pa.	2710	2553	.9420
Crothers, E. K., Bloomington, Ill.	2900	2729	.9410
Troeh, F. M., Vancouver, Wash.	2100	1975	.9404
Knox, J. N., Convoy, Ohio.	2030	1908	.9399
Fish, Geo. N., Lyndonville, N. Y.	2455	2307	.9397
Bellinger, H. N., Memphis, Tenn.	2800	2628	.9385
Edmonson, C. A., Clayton, Ind.	2305	2163	.9383
French, A. J., Watertown, S. Dak.	2350	2204	.9379
Frink, John S., Worthington, Minn.	3920	3668	.9357
Henline, C. D., Bradford, Pa.	2225	2081	.9352
Hill, G. T., Loami, Ill.	2000	1868	.9340
Chamberlain, A. L., New Haven, Conn.	2070	1933	.9338
Campbell, A. H., Memphis, Tenn.	2050	1914	.9336
Billmeyer, Frank, Cumberland, Md.	2500	2334	.9336
Prior, Toney, San Francisco, Cal.	2430	2267	.9329
Shoop, Harry B., Harrisburg, Pa.	4345	4052	.9325
Young, Jesse S., Chicago, Ill.	2780	2591	.9320
Cochran, Geo., Rodfield, Pa.	2200	2048	.9309
Barrett, J. M., Atlanta, Ga.	2100	1954	.9304
Koch, F. C., Phillipsburg, Ohio	2500	2326	.9304
Martin, John G., Harrisburg, Pa.	5495	5111	.9301
Morgan, R. D., Washington, D. C.	3190	2966	.9297
Severn, Wm. B., Philadelphia, Pa.	2505	1863	.9291
Varner, E. W., Adams, Nebr.	2690	2497	.9282
Ogilvie, Harry, Lindsay, Cal.	2750	2552	.9280
Kautzky, Joe., Fort Dodge, Iowa	2840	2633	.9271
Remy, B. P., Indianapolis, Ind.	3030	2809	.9270

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The fifty high professional averages for single targets were as follows:

Name and address.	*Shot at.*	*Broke.*	*Pct.*
Spencer, Chas. G., St. Louis, Mo.	5620	5480	.9750
German, Lester S., Aberdeen, Md.	4550	4433	.9742
Reid, L. R., Seattle, Wash.	2550	2482	.9733
Young, C. A., Springfield, Ohio	3415	3319	.9718
Killam, Art., St. Louis, Mo.	5520	5364	.9717
Gibbs, H. D., Union City, Tenn.	3000	2898	.9660
Clark, Homer, Alton, Ill.	3880	3743	.9647
Crosby, W. R., O'Fallon, Ill.	4050	3906	.9644
Taylor, John R., Newark, Ohio	3755	3620	9640
Lewis, Bart., Auburn, Ill.	2625	2528	.9630
O'Brien, E., Florence, Kans.	4300	4131	.9506
Storr, E. H., Richmond, Va.	2375	2281	9604
Hawkins, J. M., Baltimore, Md.	7265	6943	.9556
Graham, J. R., Ingleside, Ill.	6720	6419	.9552
Kreger, Geo., Redfield, S. Dak.	2040	1947	.9544
Bills, F. G., Chicago, Ill.	3730	3558	.9538
Hirschy, H. C., Minneapolis, Minn.	2825	2690	.9522
Ammann, A. H., Peotone, Ill.	4150	3950	.9518
Goodrich, C. E., Atlanta, Ga.	3900	3710	.9513
Poston, H. E., San Francisco, Cal.	5480	5209	9505
Somers, A. A., Delta, Pa.	2493	2368	.9490
Huff, Walter, Macon, Ga.	4900	4650	.9489
Hinkle, J. R., Oklahoma City, Okla.	4975	4721	.9489
Gilbert, Fred., Spirit Lake, Iowa	6840	6490	.9488
Wade, L. I., Dallas, Tex.	2695	2557	.9487
Maxwell, Geo. W., Hastings, Nebr.	5240	4964	.9473
Marshall, T. A., Chicago, Ill.	2770	2622	.9465
Barre, J. W., Louisiana, Mo.	2250	2129	.9462
Glover, Sim., Rochester, N. Y.	2805	2653	.9458
Reed, R. C., San Francisco, Cal.	2130	2295	.9444
Morgan, E. J., Salt Lake City, Utah	4010	3782	.9431
Kirkwood, H. C., La Grange, Ill.	2275	2143	.9419
Sked, O. S., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2350	2213	.9417
Chapin, G. H., Brookfield, Mass.	3320	3125	.9413
Kennicott, Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.	4770	4490	.9412
Worthington, H. L., Baltimore, Md.	2880	2710	.9409
Guptill, R. D., Watertown, S. Dak.	2150	2023	.9409
Holohan, P. J., Portland, Ore.	3250	3056	.9403
Dickey, J. E., Minneapolis, Minn.	3725	3501	.9398
Daniel, E. M., Lynchburg, Va.	3860	3626	.9393
Head, J. L., Moberly, Mo.	2620	2461	.9393
Cumberland, L. W., Columbus, Ohio	2650	2485	.9377
Welles, H. S., New York, N. Y.	5210	4877	.9361
Banks, Edw., Wilmington, Del.	3950	3692	.9346
Stannard, W. D., Chicago, Ill.	5030	4701	.9345
Donnelly, H. J., Oklahoma City, Okla.,	4250	3969	.9338
Eastman, F. K., Indianapolis, Ind.	4080	3806	.9328
Holohan, Guy E., Los Angeles, Cal.	2675	2495	.9327
Schwartz, Ben., Houston, Tex.	4275	3982	.9314

The averages for double targets were:

AMATEURS.

Name and address.	*Shot at.*	*Broke.*	*Pct.*
Dering, Guy V., Columbus, Wis.	150	135	.9000
Huntley, S. A., Omaha, Nebr.	150	130	.8666
Henderson, Woolfolk, Lexington, Ky.	150	126	.8400
Noel, John H., Nashville, Tenn.	150	118	.7866
Ball, G. W., Bridgeport, Ill.	150	114	.7600
Connor, A. C., Springfield, Ill.	150	112	.7466
Goodbar, J. B., Memphis, Tenn.	150	102	.6800
Raup, W. J., Portage, Wis.	150	97	.6466

PROFESSIONALS.

Spencer, Chas. G., St. Louis, Mo.	100	82	.8200
Doremus, T. E., Wilmington, Del.	100	65	.6500

No Laughing Matter.

The Sergeant (sternly)—Nah, then, yer young blighter, you ain't larfin' at me, are yer?

The Young Blighter—Oh, no, sergeant; no, sir!

The Sergeant (more sternly)—Then what the 'ell else is there on the parade ter larf at?—London Sketch.

Ditto—Ditto.

"My dear, why do you go to the theater and cry like a baby over the mock troubles of people you do not know?"

"Why do you go to a baseball game and yell like a fool when some fellow who is a perfect stranger makes a home run?"

His Destiny.

She was singing, "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier."

"That is quite evident," growled dad, as he eyed his lounging offspring. "The question is, What did you raise him for?"—Kansas City Journal.

Interclub Gallery Championship Scores.

Close scores were made by the three score and ten rifle clubs in the Interclub Gallery Championship matches for the second week, ending January 1, and a number of the leading clubs are bunched for first honors. The feature of the week's shooting was the displacement from first place of the Kings Mills Club by the Bridgeport Club. By making 990 to Kings Mills 985, the Bridgeport Club takes first place by a margin of four points. The scores of the twelve leading clubs for the second match follow:

Bridgeport, Conn., Class A, 990; Bucyrus, Ohio, Class A, 988; Kings Mills, Ohio, Class A, 985; Buffalo, N. Y., Class A, 981; Kane, Pa., Class B, 981; Warren, Pa., Class A, 980; District of Columbia Rifle Association, Class A 979; Quinnipiac, New Haven, Conn., Class D, 979; St. Paul, Minn., Class C, 975; San Francisco, Class C, 975; Ogden, Utah, Class B, 973; Bangor, Me., Class A, 973.

The highest scores in the various classes for the week were: Class A, Bridgeport, Conn., 990; Class B, Ogden, Utah, 973; Class C, St. Paul, Minn., 978; Class D, Quinnipiac of New Haven, Conn., 979; Class E, Bedford, Ohio, 957; Class F, Taunton, Mass., 948.

The combined scores of the two matches for the leading clubs follow: Bridgeport, Conn., 1977; Kings Mills, Ohio, 1973; Warren, Pa., 1962; Bucyrus, Ohio, 1953; Buffalo, N. Y., 1948; Marion, Ohio, 1947; District of Columbia, 1944; Manchester, N. H., 1925; New Haven, Conn., 1826.

The League Score Sheet.

The U. S. R. A. League agreement between clubs for a series of matches during the present winter has been signed by twenty clubs.

Pistols and revolvers are admitted on even terms. Teams consist of not more than ten men. Scores of the highest five to count. Fifteen shots per man. Individual possible, 150. Team possible, 750.

Last season the scores were twenty-five shots per man. It is believed that the change to fifteen shots will be an improvement and result in putting more newcomers on the teams.

The following affiliated clubs enter teams: Vedado Tennis Club, of Havana; Rifle and Revolver Club of New York; Manito Pistol and Rifle Club of Spokane; Dallas Rifle and Revolver Club; Providence Revolver Club, Belleville Rifle and Revolver Club, of Belleville, Ill.; Portland (Ore.) Revolver Club; a team from the Cincinnati Revolver Association; Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association; Boston Rifle and Revolver Club; Spokane Rifle and Revolver Club; Citizens Rifle and Revolver Club of Rochester; Olympic Club, of San Francisco; Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association; a team from the Illinois State Revolver Association, of Chicago; Pittsburgh Revolver and Rifle Club; Springfield Revolver Club; Youngstown Rifle and Revolver Club; St. Louis-Colonial Revolver Club; Baltimore Revolver Club.

The teams shoot their scores on their home ranges under the supervision of U. S. R. A. officials and the targets are forwarded the secretary-treasurer of the U. S. R. A. for final scoring.

Usually at the close of the series, the teams are grouped in classes and medals awarded the first and second teams of each class.

Contestants will make the work much easier for the scorer if they will return their targets in serial order.

The unofficial scores of the first two matches follow:

MATCH 1.

617	Baltimore ... vs.	Portland	680
585	Belleville	Pittsburgh	.....
668	Boston	Olympic	686
639	Chicago	Manito	639
647	Cincinnati ...	Manhattan	 646
598	Citizens	Havana	.....
605	Dallas	Youngstown	639
634	Providence ..	Springfield	690
610	R. R. N. Y...	Spokane	664
664	St. Louis	Seattle	 653

MATCH 2.

637	Baltimore ... vs.	Providence	668
593	Belleville	Portland	 662
676	Boston	Pittsburgh	.....
622	Chicago	Olympic	698
647	Cincinnati ...	Manito	627
588	Citizens	Manhattan	667
610	Dallas	Havana	.....
606	R. & R. N. Y.	Springfield	689
656	St. Louis	Spokane	672
675	Seattle	Youngstown	666

J. B. CRABTREE,
Sec.-Treas., U. S. R. A.

The Hydraulic Rifle Club.

The outdoor season has closed, and preparations are being made for the winter competitions of the National Rifle Association. Definite permission to shoot within the Hydraulic factory buildings has not been obtained at the time of writing, but there is little doubt that it is forthcoming; we know our Hydraulic.

The winter conditions are much better than those in force in the summer matches. The team is of ten men, the five best targets being the official scores for the match. There are seventy teams entered this year, to be divided into four leagues. The shooting will be at 2-inch bull's-eyes with half-inch counting center at 25 yards. All the shooting is done prone, that is, lying upon a mattress in the military position.

The initiation fee is $2.50 to new members; those who were with us last summer will be entered for $1.50. There are no regular dues, small amounts being collectible from time to time if we should need money for any purpose. The club so far has had to levy only one of these assessments at $1. When all the members are entered and paid up, the treasury will very probably be strong enough to

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meet all demands likely to be made upon it. The worst jolt made upon it recently was a demand for $10 entry fee for these N. R. A. winter matches. This is all paid for, and a new mattress has already been ordered.

Paid-up members do not need any gun; the club owns rifles, both high-power and small-bore, for their use, the former being the kind used for the indoor matches. There is, of course, no objection to any using his own gun, provided the caliber is not more than .22, so as to be safe for indoor use.

Any Hydraulic employe can be a member on payment of $2.50. Applications can be made to me personally, or the Welfare Department will take your application for me. Membership entitles one to buy arms from the United States Government, to borrow a high-power rifle from Uncle Sam, to receive a free issue of 120 rounds of high-power ammunition each year, to compete in all matches of the club, and to the use of the club's armory of guns. An expert small-bore shooter will be on the range on shooting nights to help beginners.

E. FOSTER, *Secretary.*

Citizens Rifle and Revolver Club.

Results of two matches in Revolver League:

MATCH NO. 2—REVOLVER.

Citizens' Rifle and Revolver Club vs. Baltimore.

G. S. Searle	129
F. C. Sherman	122
A. G. Johnson	118
C. D. U. Hobbie	117
W. W. Lewis	115
Total	601

MATCH NO. 3—REVOLVER.

Citizens' Rifle and Revolver Club vs. Belleville.

G. S. Searle	122
C. D. U. Hobbie	120
F. C. Sherman	117
W. W. Lewis	114
A. G. Johnson	105
Total	578

Scores of teams in N. R. A. Indoor League matches, 1915-16:

RIFLE—MATCH NO. 2—VS. ST. PAUL, MINN.

F. C. Sherman	191
G. S. Searle	183
E. S. Mix	183
L. D. Slade	179
A. G. Johnson	167
Total	903

RIFLE—MATCH NO. 3—VS. NEW YORK CITY (CYPRESS HILLS).

G. S. Searle	189
F. C. Sherman	181
A. G. Johnson	179
W. W. Lewis	177
E. S. Mix	171
Total	897

C. D. U. HOBBIE.

Brockton Rifle Association.

At our shoot held December 30, 1915, the following scores were made:

TELESCOPE, OFF-HAND.

B. A. Marvill	1,221
C. H. Woods	1,204
Warren Woodward	1,203

OPEN SIGHTS, PRONE.

L. J. Thayer	480
Frank Donohoe	465
A. W. Rice	450
J. W. Baldwin	400

OPEN SIGHTS, OFF-HAND.

W. L. Peiffer	409
F. E. Shaw	373
J. H. Leonard	313

B. A. MARVILL, Secretary.

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Nemours (Ladies) Trapshooting Club.

Yesterday's shoot of the Nemours Trapshooting Club was the closing one in the Diana trophy contest, which has been running since October 7. This contest was arranged by Mr. Ellwood A. Davis, of the Millard F. Davis Co., and Mr. W. M. Hammond, of the Hercules Powder Co. Mr. Davis gave a beautiful sterling silver vase for high scratch score, covering the ten shots that the contestants were obliged to make between October 7 and December 30, and Mr. Hammond gave a vase of the same style for high handicap score covering the same number of shots.

At the close of the contest yesterday, when scores were compiled, it was found that Miss Harriet Hammond had made the highest scratch score, having a total of 188 actual breaks to her credit. When it came to handicap scores Mrs. E. L. Riley was in the lead, her actual number of breaks with her added targets giving her a total of 186. Hhe ladies are very proud of their trophies, which are beautifully engraved and have the monogram of the club on them.

The spoon event was also won by Mrs. Riley, who, with her handicap, scored one more break than Miss Hammond.

Scores (25 targets) follows:

	Score.	*Hdc.*	*Total.*
Miss Hammond	18	0	18
Mrs. Riley	15	4	19

"BLUE BIRD."

Rifle and Revolver Club of New York.

Two pistol matches were on the program for our regular weekly Thursday night stunt, besides the rifle match of the N. R. A. Interclub League.

There was a good attendance of members on hand, both old and new. We are particularly impressed with the way the new members are coming along and the enthusiasm manifested on all sides.

Our present ambitions are leaning toward the education of the novices with the ultimate object of turning out a rifle and pistol team that will be a credit to the organization. Though in the process of molding now, it is hoped to have both establish good scores before the present league season is brought to a close.

Our shooting in the pistol matches of the U. S. R. A. this week was highly creditable.

Lane, with almost uncanny nonchalance, turned in three clean 48's in the first match for a 144 total, our highest to date. Baker started out in the second match to duplicate this performance. He got the first two all right, but a good group in the wrong place gave him a 41 for the third string and a total of 137 for the match. This was enough to take high score honors, however.

While Lane and Baker are the stars that are most luminous at present, some of the lesser lights are going to shine brightly ere long. Moeller, for instance, is always a factor. Then there are Duncan, Hubbell, Pfretzschner (Freshner), Hughes. Of course there is always friendly rivalry among the members for the honor of making high or holding high average for the season, but nevertheless the team score is the prime consideration and that is what we are all working for.

While the pistol team was wabbling away, our judge, Leigh Burch, had his official eye on several tried and trusty (very rusty) small borers.

We are one of the few fortunate clubs who can claim the honor of owning one of those fully fine B. S. A.'s. Everybody shoots this gun at present; that is, everybody but the owner—he simply goes through the motions, as witness the absence of his name from the team record this week.

As a distant bell tolled the midnight hour a post mortem was held over the "remains." It was found that (providing the same or worse happened to our opponents) the combined efforts of our enthusiasm and nearability had resulted in a total of 952 in the rifle match, and therefore we had an even chance, or better, of winning our match; that our scores of 648 and 644 in the pistol matches, everything considered, and all men being equal, free, white and twenty-one, were all that could be expected. Therefore, we all being of one turn of mind at the particular moment, it was the consensus of the post mortems in council assembled that we celebrate the occasion in style befitting the dignity of those taking part. What followed is left to the imagination of the brotherhood of shooters. Seelah!

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U. S. R A. Indoor League.

MATCH 3.

Lane	48	48	48—144
Baker	46	46	41—133
Moller	42	44	43—129
Kahrs	38	42	45—125
Duncan	41	39	37—117
Total			648

Also Shot.

Hubbell	35	38	40—113
Pfretzschner	34	32	41—107
Hughes	27	36	35— 98

MATCH 4.

Baker	48	48	41—137
Lane	44	45	47—136
Moller	42	43	45—130
Duncan	34	44	44—122
Hubbell	42	38	39—119
Total			644

Also Shot.

Kahrs	39	31	34—104
Hughes	33	34	31— 98
Pfretzschner	33	36	24— 93

N. R. A. Indoor League.

MATCH 2.

Hughes, T. W.	196
Duncan, A. E.	194
Baker, Jr., J. A.	191
Lane, A. P.	191
Pfretzschner, P. F.	180
Total	652

AL. BLANCO.

D. C. R. A. Notes.

The second week of the big game found us still struggling to get our footing and after much slipping we found ourselves slowly but surely gaining, and feel confident that about one more charge will see us up in the class where we are supposed to travel.

After the smoke of battle had cleared away we found that we had picked up fourteen points over the first match, which proves that we are surely improving. Sergt. O. M.

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NATIONAL SHOOTING COMPETITION

FOR THE

Inter-Club Gallery Championship of the United States

SEASON OF 1916

Held under the auspices of the National Rifle Association of America

CONDITIONS: Teams of ten, five highest scores to count for record. 20 shots per man at 75 feet, using .22 caliber rifles and ammunition. Position prone. Medals to the winning team in each class.

Class A. SCHEDULE OF MATCHES.

Cities represented.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Kings Mills, Ohio.	Warren, Pa.	Bucyrus, Ohio.	District of Columbia.	Bangor, Maine.	Marion, Ohio.	Manchester, N. H.	St. Louis, Mo.	New Haven, Conn.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Birmingham, Ala.
Bridgeport, Conn.		Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4
Kings Mills, Ohio.	Dec. 25		Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Jan. 1
Warren, Pa.	Jan. 1	Jan. 8		Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 15
Bucyrus, Ohio.	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22		Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 29
District of Columbia.	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5		Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Feb. 12
Bangor, Maine.	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19		Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Feb. 26
Marion, Ohio.	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4		Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Dec. 25
Manchester, N. H.	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1		Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Jan. 8
St. Louis, Mo.	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15		Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Jan. 22
New Haven, Conn.	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29		Feb. 12	Feb. 5
Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12		Feb. 19
Birmingham, Ala.	Mar. 4	Jan. 1	Jan. 15	Jan. 29	Feb. 12	Feb. 26	Dec. 25	Jan. 8	Jan. 22	Feb. 5	Feb. 19	

Class B. SCHEDULE OF MATCHES.

Cities represented.	Watertown, S. D.	Madison, Wis.	Youngstown, Ohio.	Ogden, Utah.	Hopkins, Minn.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Salt Lake City.	Detroit, Mich.	Kane, Pa.	Adrian, Mich.	Boston, Mass.	Tacoma, Wash.
Watertown, S. D.		Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4
Madison, Wis.	Dec. 25		Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Jan. 1
Youngstown, Ohio.	Jan. 1	Jan. 8		Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1
Ogden, Utah.	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22		Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 15
Hopkins, Minn.	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5		Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 29
Milwaukee, Wis.	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19		Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Feb. 12
Salt Lake City, Utah.	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4		Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Feb. 26
Detroit, Mich.	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1		Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Dec. 25
Kane, Pa.	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15		Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Jan. 8
Adrian, Mich.	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29		Feb. 12	Feb. 5
Boston, Mass.	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12		Feb. 19
Tacoma, Wash.	Mar. 4	Jan. 1	Jan. 15	Jan. 29	Feb. 12	Feb. 26	Dec. 25	Jan. 8	Jan. 22	Feb. 5	Feb. 19	

Class C. SCHEDULE OF MATCHES.

Cities represented.	Tucson, Ariz.	Albion, Ind.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Louisville, Ky.	Louisville, Ky.	Corinna, Maine.	St. Paul, Minn.	New York City.	Rochester, N. Y.	Stanton, Neb.	Ashland, Ohio.	San Francisco.
Tucson, Ariz.		Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4
Albion, Ind.	Dec. 25		Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Jan. 1
Indianapolis, Ind.	Jan. 1	Jan. 8		Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 15
Louisville, Ky. (Swiss).	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22		Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 29
Louisville, Ky.	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5		Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Feb. 12
Corinna, Maine.	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19		Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Feb. 26
St. Paul, Minn.	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4		Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Dec. 25
New York City (Cypress Hills).	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1		Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Jan. 8
Rochester, N. Y.	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15		Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Jan. 22
Stanton, Neb.	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29		Feb. 12	Feb. 5
Ashland, Ohio.	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12		Feb. 19
San Francisco, Cal.	Mar. 4	Jan. 1	Jan. 15	Jan. 29	Feb. 12	Feb. 26	Dec. 25	Jan. 8	Jan. 22	Feb. 5	Feb. 19	

Class D. SCHEDULE OF MATCHES.

Cities represented.	McKeesport, Pa.	New Haven, Conn.	Ashburnham, Mass.	Lynn, Mass.	Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va.	Lestershire, N. Y.	Auburn, N. Y.	Middletown, N. Y.	New York.	Rochester, N. Y.	Baltimore, Md.	Ithaca, N. Y.
McKeesport, Pa.		Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4
New Haven, Conn.	Dec. 25		Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Jan. 1
Ashburnham, Mass.	Jan. 1	Jan. 8		Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 15
Lynn, Mass.	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22		Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 29
Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va.	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5		Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Feb. 12
Lestershire, N. Y.	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19		Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Feb. 26
Auburn, N. Y.	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4		Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Dec. 25
Middletown, N. Y.	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1		Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Jan. 8
New York.	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15		Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Jan. 22
Rochester, N. Y.	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29		Feb. 12	Feb. 5
Baltimore, Md.	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12		Feb. 19
Ithaca, N. Y.	Mar. 4	Jan. 1	Jan. 15	Jan. 29	Feb. 12	Feb. 26	Dec. 25	Jan. 8	Jan. 22	Feb. 5	Feb. 19	

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Class E. SCHEDULE OF MATCHES.

Cities Represented.	Guthrie Center, Iowa.	Topeka, Kans.	Chicago, Ill.	Manhattan, Kans.	Toledo, Ohio.	Bedford, Ohio.	Tulsa, Okla.	Lima, Ohio.	Meeker, Colo.	Terre Haute, Ind.	Helena, Mont.	Pierre, S. D.
Guthrie Center, Iowa.		Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4
Topeka, Kans.	Dec. 25		Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Jan. 1
Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 1	Jan. 8		Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 15
Manhattan, Kans.	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22		Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 29
Toledo, Ohio.	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5		Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Feb. 12
Bedford, Ohio.	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19		Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Feb. 26
Tulsa, Okla.	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4		Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Dec. 25
Lima, Ohio.	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1		Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Jan. 8
Meeker, Colo.	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15		Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Jan. 22
Terre Haute, Ind.	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29		Feb. 12	Feb. 5
Helena, Mont.	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12		Feb. 19
Pierre, S. D.	Mar. 4	Jan. 1	Jan. 15	Jan. 29	Feb. 12	Feb. 26	Dec. 25	Jan. 8	Jan. 22	Feb. 5	Feb. 19	

Class F. SCHEDULE OF MATCHES.

Cities Represented.	Taunton, Mass.	Albany, N. Y.	Erie, Pa.	Washington, D. C.	Detroit, Mich.	Quincy, Ill.	Covington, Ky.	Des Moines, Iowa.	Port Clinton, Ohio.	St. Augustine, Fla.	Cleveland, Ohio.	Portland, Ore.
Taunton, Mass.		Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4
Albany N. Y.	Dec. 25		Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Jan. 1
Erie, Pa.	Jan. 1	Jan. 8		Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 15
Washington, D. C.	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22		Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 29
Detroit, Mich.	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5		Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Feb. 12
Quincy, Ill.	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19		Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Feb. 26
Covington, Ky.	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4		Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Dec. 25
Des Moines, Iowa (Kiowa).	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1		Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Jan. 8
Port Clinton, Ohio.	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15		Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Jan. 22
St. Augustine, Fla.	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29		Feb. 12	Feb. 5
Cleveland, Ohio.	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12		Feb. 19
Portland, Ore.	Mar 4	Jan. 1	Jan. 15	Jan. 29	Feb. 12	Feb. 26	Dec. 25	Jan. 8	Jan. 22	Feb. 5	Feb. 19	

LIST OF CLUBS COMPETING, CLUB SECRETARIES, AND N. R. A. JUDGES

Class "A."

Club.	Secretary.	N. R. A. Judge.
1. The Park Club, Bridgeport Conn.	H. E. Graffin	Lt. Joseph M. Harrison.
2. Peters Rifle and Revolver Club, Kings Mills, Ohio	George M. Buchanan	Edwin S. Gambee and Frank Al Hand.
3. Warren (Pa.) Rifle Club	Fred A. Keller	Richard Sundell.
4. Bucyrus (Ohio) Rifle Ass'n.	C. P. Mader	Lt. J. Milroy Price; Corp. T. Paul Jesson.
5. District of Columbia Rifle Association	J. Ralph Fehr	Lt. Albert S. Jones.
6. Bangor (Me.) Rifle Ass'n.	L. W. Somers	Roy S. Graffam.
7. Marion (Ohio) Rifle Club	L. D. Brady	Capt. Geo. T. Geran and Serg. G. E. Crotinger.
8. Manchester (N. H.) Rifle and Pistol Club	F. R. Vose	Capt. S. S. Piper.
9. First Missouri Infantry Rifle Club, St. Louis	G. A. Bilsbarrow	Capt. Gunther Meier and Harry McMellon.
10. New Haven (Conn.) Grays Rifle Club	A. Noble Ellis	Lt. Clarence J. Guinan and Lt. J. E. Felstad.
11. Buffalo (N. Y.) Rifle Club	Walter C. Newcomb	C. H. Bierbaum.
12. Birmingham (Ala.) Athletic Club	J. D. Beavin	E. E. Spencer.

Class "B."

Club.	Secretary.	N. R. A. Judge.
1. Watertown (S.D.) RifleClub.	E. D. Lacy	Gen. C. H. Englesby; Capt. M. A. Hockman.
2. The Gisholt Rifle Club, Madison, Wis.	H. B. L. Gorman	Lt. H. L. Garner.
3. Youngstown (Ohio) Rifle and Revolver Club	W. O. Brown	E. A. Schiml.
4. Ogden (Utah) Rifle and Revolver Club	George F. Roach	Lt. W. E. Lindquist.
5. Hopkins (Minn.) Rifle Club.	C. C. Snavely	Matt McCauley.
6. Milwaukee (Wis.) Rifle and Pistol Club	John F. Kline	Capt. M. D. Imhoff.
7. Salt Lake City (Utah) Rifle and Revolver Club	M. A. Kayser	Kershaw Harms.
8. Detroit (Mich.) Rifle and Revolver Club	Dr. J. L. Harkness	Dr. R. J. Baskerville; Dr. G. H. Parmerly.
9. Kane (Pa.) Rifle Club	S. S. Newcomer	Capt. R. J. Sharp.
10. Adrian (Mich.) Rifle Club	E. O. Baldwin	Serg. A. C. Howe.
11. Boston (Mass.) Rifle and Revolver Club	George L. Hosmer	R. J. Thanisch and J. M. Grant.
12. Tacoma (Wash.) Rifle Club.	H. O. Scofield	Serg. G. Cronander.

Class "C."

Club.	Secretary.	N. R. A. Judge.
1. Tucson (Ariz.) Rifle Club	George J. Roskruge	Horace Harrison.
2. Albion (Ind.) Rifle Club	R. F. Mayfield	Dr. Harvey Hostetter.
3. Hoosier Rifle Club Indianapolis, Ind	W. C. Kiplinger	O. W. Pierce; Lt. Russell Davis.
4. Swiss Rifle Club, Louisville Ky.	Mathias Kaelin	Walter E. Bowles.
5. Louisville (Ky.) Rifle and Revolver Club	C. F. Englehardt	Herbert H. Meister.
6. Corinna (Me.) Rifle Club	W. G. Berry	Guy C. Nutter.
7. St. Paul (Minn.) Rifle and Pistol Club	E. J. Narum	Capt. Michael W. Barry.
8. Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Ass'n, New York City	Herman Otto	Thomas A. Davis.
9. Citizens Rifle and Revolver Club, Rochester, N. Y.	Frank C. Sherman	M. C. Bradbury.
10. Stanton (Neb.) Government Rifle Club	Lincoln Riley	Hon. F. C. Evans.
11. Ashland (Ohio) Rifle and Revolver Club	J. B. Blue	E. J. Worst.
12. Olympic Rifle and Pistol Club, San Francisco	Dr. John D. Millikin	J. E. Heller.

Class "D."

Club.	Secretary.	N. R. A. Judge
1. McKeesport (Pa.) Rifle Club.	Wayne Montgomery	John S. Kerr.
2. Quinnipiac Rifle and Revolver Club, New Haven, Conn.	Charles E. Blizard	Capt. Harry C. Ward.
3. Ashburnham (Mass.) Rifle Club	H. S. Hubbell	Ellwood Livingston.
4. Lynn (Mass.) Rifle and Revolver Club	W. N. Gambrill	Lt. C. Guy Frost, Capt. F. J. Colby, Lt. P. T. Lane.
5. Portsmouth-Norfolk (Va.) Rifle Club	H. D. Lay	Serg. Gustaf A. Brodstrom, U. S. M. C.
6. Lestershire (N. Y.) Rifle Club.	H. L. Cornell	Capt. H. P. Worthing; Capt. E. H. Moody.
7. Auburn (N. Y.) Rifle Club	G. W. Hudson	Priv. Lewis E. Hall
8. Middletown (N. Y.) Rifle Club	Richard W. Canfield	W. C. Gaffney.
9. The Rifle and Revolver Club of New York, Inc.	Alfred P. Lane	Leigh Birch.
10. Rochester (N. Y.) Rifle Club.	B. H. Butler	A. G. Johnson.
11. Fifth Regiment Rifle Club, Baltimore, Md.	Lt. W. W. Search, Jr.	Capt. Thornton Rogers.
12. Ithaca (N. Y.)Rifle Club.	H. C. Thorne	Charles A. Simmons.

Class "E."

Club.	Secretary.	N. R. A. Judge.
1. Guthrie Center (Iowa) Rifle Club	S. W. Aldrich	L. I. Truax.
2. Topeka (Kans.) Rifle Club.	H. B. Howard	Reed McCarter.
3. Chicago (Ill.) Rifle Club.	A. R. Paton	Thomas F. King.
4. Manhattan (Kans.) Rifle Club	N. L. Roberts	Lt. L. O. Mathews.
5. Toledo (Ohio) Yacht Club Rifle and Pistol Ass'n.	Harry S. Crawford	F. E. Ohmeis.
6. Glendale Rifle Club, Bedford, Ohio	G. G. Black	M. H. Hammond.
7. Tulsa (Okla.) Rifle Club.	C. R. Gilmore	Edwin R. Perry.
8. Shawnee Rifle and Revolver Club, Lima, Ohio	G. B. Myers	R. G. Prettyman.
9. Meeker (Colo.) Rifle Club.	John R. Clark	O. E. Attwood.
10. Fort Harrison Rifle Club, Terre Haute, Ind.	J. Cliff Anderson	C. S. Laney and Samuel S. Scott.
11. Helena (Mont.) Rifle Club.	Wm. R. Strong	Lt. A. A. Hofman, U. S. A.; Capt. J. H. Tucker.
12. Pierre (S. D.) Rifle and Revolver Club	Otto B. Linstad	Capt. W. A. Greburg; Maj. Edw. Beckwith.

Class "F."

Club.	Secretary.	N. R. A. Judge.
1. Taunton (Mass.) Indoor Rifle Club	C. E. Gilman	Otto C. Chace.
2. Rensselaerwyck Rifle Club, Albany, N. Y.	Charles B. Loomis	Mark W. Wilson.
3. Erie (Pa.) Rifle Club	M. G. Snyder	James L. Gillespie.
4. Washington (D. C.) Rifle Association	Wm. C. Marrow	Serg. Ollie Schriver, U. S. M. C.
5. Detroit (Mich.) Y. M. C. A. Rifle and Pistol Club.	Dr. J. B. Modesitt	Wm. N. Gray; Robert Robertson.
6. Quincy (Ill.) Rifle Club.	Dale G. Kilburn	Lt. Col. Chas. T. Center.
7. Covington (Ky.) Rifle and Pistol Club	Alfred B. Dailey	Col. Nelson J. Edwards.
8. Kiowa Shooting Club, Des Moines, Iowa	Lt. W. E. Kessler	J. A. Harban.
9. Port Clinton (Ohio) Rifle Club	James R. Emery	F. H. DeWitt; A. G. Winnie.
10. St. Augustine (Fla.) Rifle Club	Charles F. Hopkins, Jr.	George L. Estes.
11. Hydraulic Pressed Steel Co. Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio.	Emory M. Foster	Herman A. Unke; T. W. Dyer.
12. Portland (Oreg.) Rifle Club.	M. B. Price	Capt. Lee Clark.

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WANTS AND FOR SALE

Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN is entitled, when his subscription is paid up for one year, to one free insertion of a half-inch want ad in this column.

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FOR SALE—A fine Maynard rifle, 8 barrels, 2 'scopes; full line of accessories; walnut rifle case; rifle, model 1882, pistol grip stock; little used.

A. F. JOHNSON,
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MORE SECOND-HAND BOOKS—Roosevelt's African Game Trails, $1.85; Mod. Am. Rifles, $1.65; Mod. Am. Pistols and Revolvers, 1894, $1.35; Fremantle's Notes on the Rifle, $1.25; Fishing with the Fly, by Orvis and Cheney, $1; "Ubuque," Gun, Rod and Saddle, 1869; Le Morvan, by de Crignelle, 1851; The Gun Room, by Shand, 1905; Rooper's Flood, Field and Forest, 1874; Salmonia, by Sir Humphrey Davy, 1832; Sear's Fur and Feather Tales; Farrar's Guidebook to Moosehead Lake, etc.; Foster's In the Forest; Parkman's Oregon Trail; Wrinkles, by "Old Shekarry," 1874; Breechloaders, by Gloan; Angling Idylls, by Davies, 1874; 50 cents each List of others on request.

W. S. RIPLEY, JR.,
Wakefield, Mass.

FOR SALE—Stevens Schuetzen rifle, caliber, .22 short with telescope palm rest and Spicer lever, $25. 12-guage repeating Winchester shot gun, $12; Winchester .25-20 single shot rifle, Schuetzen set triggers, telescope, $15. All guns in good condition. Write for particulars.

ANDREW BROWER,
R. F. D. No. 1, Roxbury, N. Y.

Schriver, the pace setter, showed his consistency by producing a neat 199. We all hope to see Ollie keep up this nice gait and perform throughout the season as he did two years ago in the Arms and the Man League. McGarity showed a gain of five points, but is not yet into proper form. Two new team members showed up with 195 each, but should put up at least three points more each after they get over the effects of long inactivity. In course of a short time we will start a series of handicap merchandise shoots for attractive prizes and feel confident that we will have a full house when these matches are started. We were disappointed in not seeing more of the detail scores and notes of the matches in last week's issue, but hope to see the various secretaries get busy and tell us what they are doing. As predicted last week, we find our old friend Al Blanco well up on the team of the New York Association and right on time with one of those old familiar sketches keeping us in touch with their work.

The following is the unofficial score for the second match:

O. M. Schriver	199
R. H. McGarity	196
J. D. Schriver	195
L. L. Johnston	195
C. E. Murphy	194
Team total	979
C. E. Groome	193

M. A. C.

Manhattan Rifle Club.

Manhattan, Nev., Dec. 28, 1915.

EDITOR ARMS AND THE MAN, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Below I give you list of scores made by ten members of our club shooting for records. To qualify as expert it takes a score of 210 or better out of a perfect score of 250; to qualify as marksman a score of 190 or better. Ten shots fired at each target:

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	*Total*
P. Train	41	41	38	45	47	212
Clark James	43	43	44	39	49	218
W. R. Wilcox	46	44	48	40	41	219
A. F. Manty	43	45	42	47	47	224
L. Wilcox	31	36	38	39	46	190
P. O. Harris	45	43	39	44	45	217
P. Nash	42	45	42	45	46	220
J Cook	40	37	43	35	47	202
J. Connor	44	47	43	46	50	230
R. E. Gillan	45	48	45	44	49	231

*A. 10 shots, slow-fire, 300 yards, prone; target A, 8-inch bull. B. 10 shots, slow-fire, 500 yards, prone; target B, 20-inch bull. C. 10 shots, slow-fire, 600 yards, prone, sand-bag rest; target B. D. 10 shots, rapid-fire, 1½ minutes, kneel from standing, 200 yards; target D; man target, bull 12x18 inches. E 10 shots, rapid-fire, 2 minutes, prone from standing, 300 yards; target D.

Note.—Bull's-eyes count 5 points, inner ring count 4, outer ring count 3, outside ring on target eliminated.

PERCIVAL NASH,
Secretary.

St. Louis-Colonial Revolver Club.

Unofficial scores, U. S. R. A. League, December 15, 1915:

MATCH NO. 1.

E. A. Krondl	140
C. E. Orr	137
L. C. Niedner	131
W. C. Ayer	128
M. B. Peterson	128
Total	664

MATCH NO. 2.

C. E. Orr	138
E. A. Krondl	137
W. C. Ayer	128
C. C. Crossman	128
L. M. Rumsey	125
Total	665

Unofficial scores U. S. R. A. League, December 30, 1915:

MATCH NO. 3.

Moore	138
Orr	136
Ayer	135
Crossman	129
Peterson	122
Total	660

MATCH NO. 4.

Orr	137
Krondl	133
Crossman	129
Ayer	125
Niedner	124
Total	648

From the St. Louis Colonials.

The following scores were made by the St Louis Colonial Revolver Club team in matches 3 and 4:

MATCH NO. 3—VS. MANITO.

Dr. M. R. Moore	49	43	46—138
C. E. Orr	47	46	43—136
W. C. Ayer	47	42	46—135
C. C. Crossman	40	45	44—129
M. E. Peterson	40	43	39—122
Team total			660

MATCH NO. 4—VS. OLYMPIC.

C. E. Orr	44	47	46—137
E. A. Krondl	45	46	42—133
C. C. Crossman	46	43	40—129
W. C. Ayer	38	43	44—125
L. C. Niedner	39	41	44—124
Team total			648

C. C. CROSSMAN, *Secretary.*

Peters Paragraphs.

Mr. Neaf Apgar, shooting Peters "steel where steel belongs" shells won high professional average at Freehold, N. J., December 22, 131 out of 140, and again at Jersey City, N. J., 139 out of 160.

High general average at Mechanicsburg, Ohio, December 28, was won by Mr. C. A. Young, 99 out of 100, using Peters factory loaded shells.

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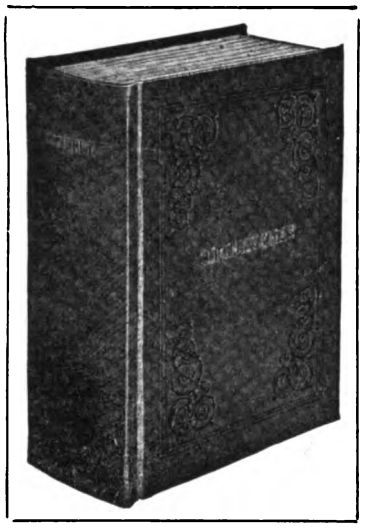

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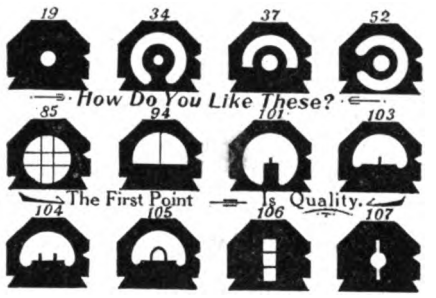

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Everything interesting about a gun will make good copy for ARMS AND THE MAN. All you need to do is to see that the essential facts are included, we will look out for putting it in proper form to print.

Another thing: Whenever you see an item in one of your local newspapers that you think ARMS AND THE MAN ought to know about, mark it and send it in.

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Pistol and Revolver Championships Won with Remington UMC Metallics

Mr. Geo. Armstrong, Cal.
Pistol Champion

THE official results of the Outdoor Revolver and Pistol Championships of the United States, recently conducted under the direction of the United States Revolver Association, have just been made public.

Foremost in importance is the Pistol Championship of the United States, won for the second time in succession by Mr. George Armstrong of San Francisco, who also holds the record for this match, 476, made in 1914.

Remington-UMC .22 Long Rifle Lesmok cartridges were used by Mr. Armstrong.

Dr. D. A. Atkinson of Pennsylvania is the winner of the Pocket Revolver Championship with a score of 212. Here, too, Remington-UMC metallics played an important part in the making of this score.

Mr. D. W. Atkinson, Pa.
Pocket Revolver Champion

The Military Revolver Team Championship was won by the Pennsylvania State Police Team with a score of 758, using Remington-UMC Metallics.

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Vol. LIX, No. 16 JANUARY 13, 1916

THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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A Voice from the Past.

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LATEST NEWS OF PISTOL, RIFLE, SHOTGUN, AND THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD

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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
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VOLUME LIX. No. 16. WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 13, 1916. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

Is the Springfield Rifle a Hypocrite?

BECAUSE OF WRONG REAR SIGHTS, THE RIFLE IS UNABLE TO DO WHAT IT IS EXPECTED TO DO, UNLESS THE MARKSMAN RESORTS TO ARTIFICIAL AIMING.

BY LIEUT. COL. JOHN S. BARROWS, M. V. M.

WHEN the United States magazine rifle is placed in the hands of the American soldier, it is with the understanding that the complete weapon, which includes the bayonet, is one that can be depended upon to do its duty under any and all circumstances. It has a magazine providing for five shots, besides one in the chamber; it is sighted to 2,850 yards, and designed to be discharged with much rapidity; the bayonet is a vigorous weapon, for either offense or defence. Altogether, the outfit is one of which any American should be most proud, for it is considered by expert ordnance students the best rifle in the world for military use.

All this claim is but an idle dream.

The development of the modern rifle has been along the lines of extreme range, in the expectation that the fighting would be at long distances, with the opposing forces so far apart as to be almost out of sight; and to reach them a high-powered, finely-sighted rifle was an absolute necessity. The United States magazine rifle was issued in 1903, and but few changes, and those of minor importance, have been made since. The experiences of the British in their war with the Boers in South Africa, 1899 and 1900, started the idea that the future fighting would include a great deal of long-range work, and one of the requirements of the rifle of 1903 was to be effective at extreme ranges. The sight was graduated from 100 yards to 2,850 yards, but the ability of the rifle at the short ranges was not considered worth developing. The Boers were such famous marksmen at long ranges, the efficiency of long-range fighting was satisfactorily demonstrated; and the rear sight of the United States rifle was so arranged that with the leaf of the sight in the safest position for rough work—laid flat, the lowest range, as provided by the drift-slide was 547 yards, or "battle sights." This range was supposed to be the closest that effective field firing would be conducted in modern warfare, as by the time the opposing forces drew as close together as 500 yards one or the other would be entirely out of action, completely shot up by the terrible rain of bullets from the multi-fire rifles. The fact that the "ramrod" bayonet was attached to the rifles during 1903 and 1904 was an evidence that the fighting was hardly ever expected to touch the opposing line of the enemy, and all advantage and success must be obtained by the effective rifle fire, this was at any range where the well-directed shots gave evidence of making an impression on the visible forces of the enemy.

In the Boer War the British troops expected to do much of the work with cold steel at the close quarters, but they found that the expert rifle work of the enemy was doing their lines such damage at long ranges that they felt obliged to adopt entirely new tactics, with strategic movements employed to turn the flanks of the Boers. The bayonet was not considered the weapon for that kind of fighting, and the United States, looking on, agreed.

Having adopted the flat-laid leaf of the rear sight of the United States magazine rifle, the notch in the slide-cap being at 547 yards, as the probable position of the sight in battle, it was expected that effective marksmanship could be secured, so long as the range of the sight was understood. The ranges for effective fire were considered those between 600 yards and 1,200 yards; less than the lower distance was called "close range," and the Infantry Drill Regulations of 1911, paragraph 405, said: "In unexpected, close encounters a great advantage accrues to the side which first opens rapid and accurate fire with battle sight."

This is a wise declaration worthy of a joke-book, for "in unexpected, close encounters" the ability of a man to secure accurate fire and sustain it rapidly is so doubtful that the theory of the regulation is entirely disproved by the practice. To add to the practical impossibility of securing "rapid and accurate fire," the hypocrisy of the rifle comes forward, because the trajectory and the line of sight do not correspond sufficiently to insure accurate fire at the aim taken. No man would be expected at target practice to secure satisfactory results if, at the 200-yard firing point, he was setting his sight at 500 yards. It would be expected, without argument, that the bullets would fly high of the bull's-eye. In fact, with the rifle sighted at 500 yards, when the bullet has reached a point 200 yards from the muzzle, it is 1.87 feet above the line of sight. Or, assuming that the aim has centered the rifle on the bull's-eye at 200 yards, the bullet would strike the target 1.87 feet above the center, or about 21½ inches.

In order, then, to secure the delivery of the bullet in the center of the bull's-eye, it is necessary for the marksman, using battle sights at 200 yards' range, to aim 21½ inches *below* the center of the bull's-eye; or, in other words, he must aim elsewhere than he expects to hit, or aim at something he does not expect to hit, or he must not expect to hit what he aims at.

Under such circumstances the hypocrisy of the rifle is established at once. If the rifle, which is a beautiful piece of workmanship as ever was produced of the kind, is so planned as to be inaccurate where it is necessary for it to be most accurate, the charge that the rifle is imperfect can be sustained. The soldier "in unexpected, close encounters" must be accurate in his shooting, if ever. His life and the lives of others may depend more on his ability to shoot accurately at close quarters than at long distances. At long distances the element of chance may be as productive of satisfactory results as the effort to be accurate according to a predetermined formula. At a short distance the aim of natural direction should be accurate, but the rifle of highest class falls down most unhappily at the supreme test, as it is expected that the marksman will make use of "the rule of thumb" and supply the discrepancy by a carefully estimated offset.

What a commentary on mechanical accuracy?

If the calculations of the navigator, with his sextant, were to be conducted by the use of several fingers in increasing the section of the circumference of the circle used, where would he expect to make a land-fall?

The hypocrisy of the rifle has been thoroughly demonstrated by the troops stationed along the Rio Grande. The conditions under which much of the war in Europe is being fought is at equally close short ranges, and the probability of future wars being conducted at such ranges as to require accuracy of the rifle at the short as well as the long ranges seems to be beyond discussion. If the American soldiers who fell at Vera Cruz were alive to testify, they probably would tell how they had to undershoot in order to hit, and they were hit because they failed at the moment of "close encounter" to properly calculate the variation of the rifle, and the enemy got them first.

Tht theory of the past, that fighting would take place at effective ranges of 600 yards or more, has not been sustained by the skirmishing on the Mexican border. The soldier instinctively aims at the object he expects to hit. He has been taught that by his instructors, and if in the haste of fighting he forgets to calculate the variation and follows his instruction and misses the enemy, not only is the ammunition absolutely wasted, but the danger of being hit meanwhile is ever present, and the reputation of being an inferior marksman will be given him by his enemy. A kind and intelligent Government has placed in his hands a finely constructed rifle, which is incapable of protecting his life at the moment when his life is of inestimable value to his government. The situation is not only absurd, but it is disgraceful and dangerous.

It is very evident from these experiences, and every marksman who

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has tried to meet the United States Army requirements at rapid fire at 200 or 300 yards with the United States magazine rifle has had these experiences, that a different sight should be applied to the rifle if it is to be of effective service under all the peculiar and "unexpected, close encounters." The development and improvement is not a matter of experiment. Inventive genius has been applied to the situation, and it is believed that an objective sight has been secured that meets the requirements of the situation. If that is the case and such an ambitious sight can be obtained, it is criminal negligence to continue to produce or expect to produce standard military weapons which are imperfect according to the standards claimed by inventors. In this day the United States cannot afford to have a military weapon which has the slightest trace of weakness if it is possible to eliminate that weakness by taking advantage of the experiments and results of the experiments of the bright minds of the nation, even if accomplished under other than Government auspices. If an objective sight exists which can be easily and quickly adjusted to ranges less than the present "battle sight," it should be thoroughly investigated by the Ordnance Department, which should not rest in its investigations and experiments until a better sight than the one now in use is secured.

The United States magazine rifle is far too beautiful and accurate a weapon to be permitted to stand a discredited hypocrite because it claims to be accurate at the necessary ranges and fails dismally in sustaining the claim.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT

(Continued from Last Week.)

GUNS AND MORTARS.

Installed Armament: Reports from armament officers and from Coast Artillery sources indicate that the guns and mortars mounted in the seacoast fortifications have been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency during the year. No serious defects were developed during the extensive firings in connection with the annual target practice of the troops of the Regular Service and of the Organized Militia. Drill with the 12-inch mortars, model of 1912, mounted in the Canal Zone, revealed the necessity for modifying the breech mechanisms to secure greater loading clearance and to overcome the serious cutting or scoring of the breech recess due, principally, to the difficulty in that climate in keeping the sliding surfaces sufficiently lubricated. The principal sliding surfaces are being lined with bronze and additional means of lubrication are being provided.

Erosion: There have been no new developments in regard to erosion of seacoast cannon. The demand for greatly increased ranges in new types of cannon, without sacrificing armor penetration and flatness of trajectory, will result in greater erosion; but no way of avoiding this is known.

Gun Construction: The gun factory at the Watervliet Arsenal has been fully occupied during the past year, two and three shifts being employed on most of the work. The number of employes reached its maximum of 657 in February, and with this increased force the department was able to expedite the completion of not only cannon for the Army, but also the cannon under manufacture for the Navy. The current work is now being handled with a one-shift force of about 425 employes.

14-inch, 40-caliber, Guns: During the year five additional guns of this type have been completed. These guns were designed for 1,600-pound projectiles, with a muzzle velocity of 2,250 feet per second and a maximum range of 18,000 yards; but as the result of the demands for greater ranges, the powder chambers have been enlarged and the service muzzle velocity increased to 2,350 feet per second, with an increase in maximum range to 19,300 yards. For this increase in the capacity of the powder chamber provision was made in the original design of these guns, and therefore this increased power has been obtained without any loss of elastic strength of the guns. As a result of this increase in muzzle velocity the theoretical penetration, in best quality of armor, with normal impact, has been increased to 22.7 inches at 1,000 yards, and is 10 inches at extreme range. With a 1,200-pound projectile the muzzle velocity could be increased to 2,775 feet per second, with a further increase in extreme range to 21,400 yards.

3-inch, 15-pounder, guns, models of 1898 and 1902: The existing breech mechanisms of these guns are defective in that they are of the concentric breechblock type, with firing mechanisms of such character that the breakage of certain parts may render premature firing of the gun, before the breechblock is locked, possible. These guns are being provided with breech mechanisms of the eccentric breechblock type and with continuous-pull firing mechanism, similar to the mechanism of the 3-inch, 15-pounder, guns, model of 1903. The work of similarly modifying the breech mechanisms of the 4.72-inch and 6-inch Armstrong guns, which have the same defects, will be undertaken when the test of the pilot modified mechanism has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

SMOKELESS POWDER.

Flashless Powder: Experiments to develop a satisfactory flashless powder for the caliber .30 musket have thus far been unsuccessful, principally because the addition of the flashless compound reduces the energy of the powder, and because the size of the cartridge will not permit of the increase in weight of the propelling charge resulting from the use of a sufficient amount of the flashless compound. The development of a flashless powder for mobile artillery cannon has met with greater success, and ammunition for the 3-inch field gun and 6-inch howitzer, assembled with such a powder, is now under observation and test in the service.

AMMUNITION FOR CANNON.

Projectile Plant: In my recent annual reports I referred to the installation and operation of a plant at the Watertown Arsenal for the manufacture of armor-piercing projectiles for seacoast guns and mortars. The output of this plant of 12-inch deck-piercing projectiles has been very satisfactory, both as to quality and cost of manufacture. In addition to this class of projectiles, considerable work has been done in the manufacture of mobile artillery shell, shrapnel cases, shrapnel heads, and cast-iron 10-inch and 12-inch target-practice projectiles for seacoast cannon.

For the manufacture of the strongest armor-piercing projectiles increased forging facilities are required, and with the funds appropriated by the last Congress a projectile press building is about to be erected and provided with equipment for the manufacture of armor-piercing shot and shell up to 16 inches in caliber.

Night Tracers: For some years 10 per cent of all the shrapnel ammunition for 3-inch field guns have been provided with tracers, to assist in controlling the fire when firing at night. A satisfactory method of attaching this tracer to high-explosive shell ammunition, a difficult process, has resulted in providing 10 per cent of that ammunition also with this type of tracer.

AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUNS.

The board of officers referred to in my last report, under whose direction competitive tests of automatic machine guns were in progress at Texas City and Leon Springs, Tex., has recommended the adoption for the service of the Vickers light gun, with its tripod, and this recommendation has been approved. A supply will be procured as rapidly as available funds permit. It is anticipated that production will not be rapid, due to the conditions arising from the present European war.

PACK OUTFITS.

The pack outfit used in the French Army for mountain artillery having been reported as satisfactory, a sample was obtained and a limited number are being manufactured for service test.

FIELD ARTILLERY MATÉRIEL.

The new 3.8-inch howitzer and carriage with wide traverse and approximately 50 degrees elevation, referred to in my last annual report, are completed and have been partially tested. Test has been suspended for modifications with a view to increasing the range obtainable. Test of the 3-inch gun and carriage of the same general design as the 3.8-inch howitzer and carriage is in progress. These carriages have approximately 45 degrees traverse without moving the trail of the carriage, 50 degrees elevation, variable recoil, semi-automatic breech mechanism, and spades which are driven into the ground before the first shot, thus obviating the necessity for seating the spade in the soil by the first few shots fired.

A new 3-inch gun caisson and limber, with springs inserted between the chests and the axle of the caisson, and with automatic pole support on the limber, have been designed and given a road test of 1,500 miles, at speeds up to 12 miles per hour, over all kinds of roads; so far the test has been entirely satisfactory. It will be continued and increased in severity until some serious wear or breakage occurs.

The observation ladder for Field Artillery referred to in my last report has been completed and tested, and will be manufactured and issued to the service as rapidly as funds permit. It is to be attached to one of the caissons of the battery. On the suggestion of the Field Artillery Board studies are being made with a view to converting one of the caissons into a vehicle for the transportation of fire-control instruments and observation ladder.

Service tests of a self-contained horizontal base range finder have resulted in the determination of a proper type, and orders for manufacture in quantity have been placed. Orders have likewise been given for the fabrication of a battery commander's telescope of the scissors type, and for aiming circles. These articles, when procured, will complete the changes in the fire-control equipment contemplated at this time. *(To be continued.)*

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THE NEW NEWTON BOLT ACTION RIFLE.

THE basic principles of the new Newton rifle are those of the Mauser; it differs merely in the manner of application of those principles. It has the same rotary movement of the bolt, accompanied by the powerful camming action for the extraction of sticking shells, front locking lugs, safety lugs, etc., but the details of construction have been so varied that the only part of the original mechanism left unchanged is the mainspring. While the cuts show many of the changes, a few words of explanation may not be amiss.

The locking lugs are upon the interrupted screw principle, giving much greater strength than the solid lugs, and inasmuch as the bolt starts backward, due to the pitch of the screw, as soon as it begins to turn, it is freed from friction against the head of the shell at once, hence turns more easily than where the unlocking movement is strictly at right angles to the arm.

The bolt stop mechanism is placed below the bolt and immediately behind the magazine. The bolt stop is thrust upward by the rear spring, engaging a notch in the lower side of the bolt when the latter is withdrawn to the full stroke. To withdraw the bolt completely from the arm the trigger is pressed, depressing the rear end of the sear and at the same time raising the forward end. The notch in the forward end of the sear engages the flange on the lower side of the bolt stop and holds the stop from rising, thus permitting the withdrawal of the bolt.

The ejector is pivoted on the bolt stop pin and rises and falls with the stop, reaching forward through a groove in the receiver and in the front end of the bolt, past the bolt face, and ejects the empty shell to the right. The three fragmentary cuts of the boltstop show it when the bolt is forward, when the bolt is to the rear and stop is acting, and when the stop is held and bolt is being withdrawn. This construction does away with the unsightly projections necessitated by the bolt stops now in use and permits the trim "stream line" appearance of the action shown in the cut of top view of the rifle.

screw and turning it further into the receiver there is a gain of the difference between the pitches of the two threads, thus giving the finest of adjustments for taking up wear.

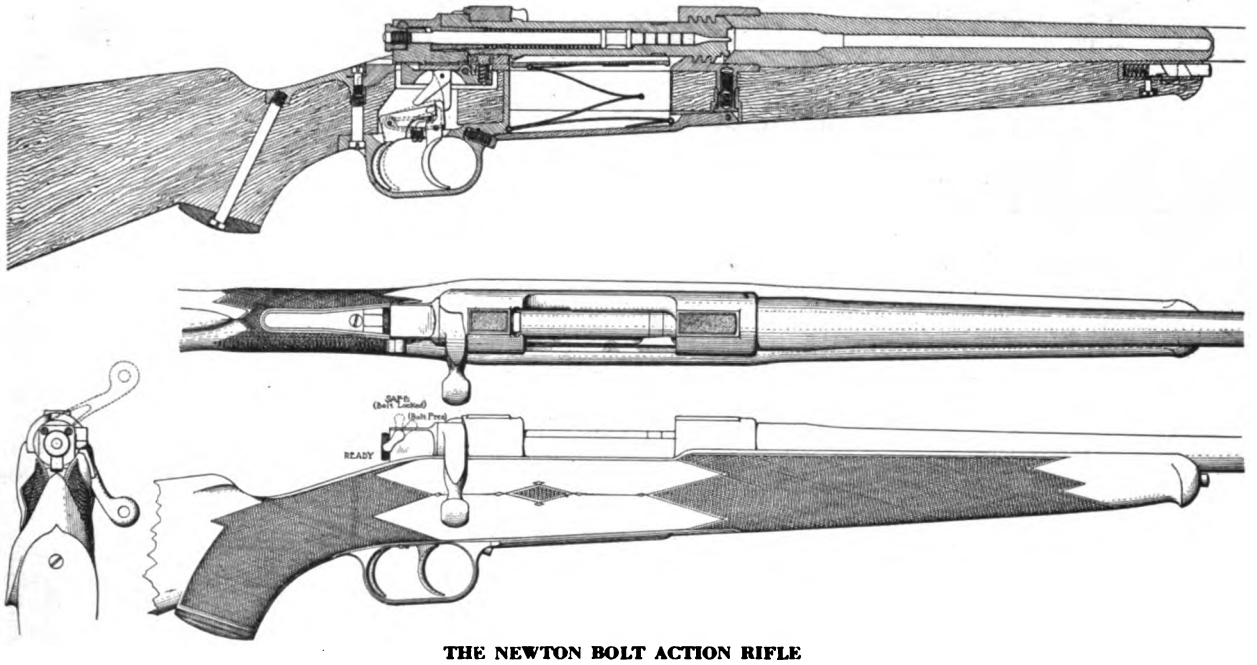
The magazine spring is hung in the magazine walls instead of upon the floor plate, thus is not in the way when taking down or assembling the arm. When it is desired to remove the magazine spring and follower an upward pressure under either end of this spring loosens it and it comes out at once.

The set triggers are of entirely new design. They are of a uniform thickness of one-eighth inch, except the finger pieces, whence are strong and durable. The trigger spring is a single piece of piano wire, passing under the front end of the rear trigger, bending back on each side and making a coil around the rear trigger pin, which is long enough to reach the outside of the coil and hold the spring in position, then beds on the lower tang on each side. The upward throw of this spring is limited by a hook formed on the lower tang above the front trigger pin, shown by dotted line in the cut.

The end of the spring is brought forward in front of the front trigger and serves as a front trigger spring. The front trigger has a separate knockoff and when it is desired to fire the arm without using the set trigger there is no lost motion of the front trigger, the pull of which may be made as clean and quick as that of any single trigger arm. Likewise, by changing the form of the upper end of this knockoff we may have a drag pull of any length desired.

The sleeve is of radically new design. The safety rotates from front to rear instead of to the side. When in firing position the thumb piece is to the rear and 45 degrees below the horizontal. Moved to a vertical position it locks the firing pin, and at the same time locks the bolt handle against rotation; this prevents misfires frequently experienced with the present type of safeties when carried vertically, due to the bolt handle becoming slightly raised in carrying the arm, without the knowledge of the shooter.

Move the thumb piece to a point 45 degrees in front of the vertical and the bolt handle may be rotated with the firing pin locked. Move



THE NEWTON BOLT ACTION RIFLE

The takedown device is unique in that it does not in any way impair the rigidity of the rifle. At its rear end the receiver hooks into the front end of the rear tang, which is extended to the rear to form a reinforcement for the grip, in a notch which is adjustable to take up wear. The front receiver screw has a nut instead of a head at its lower end, into which nut is pivoted the magazine floor plate. By pressing the magazine floor plate catch, the simplicity and convenience of which is seen at a glance, the floor plate is thrown down; then, using the floor plate as a lever, the nut is unscrewed and, by pressing the forearm snap, the barrel and receiver together are permitted to tip up and off the stock, leaving with the latter the magazine, guard and trigger mechanism. The two parts will then enter an ordinary takedown case for an automatic shotgun.

The barrel being at all times screwed firmly into the receiver, and supported by the forearm of the one-piece stock, all vibration is avoided at this point with its accompanying effect upon accuracy. The front receiver screw has a coarser thread where it enters the receiver than where it enters the nut, and by loosening the binding

the thumb piece to the forward position and it may be drawn out of the sleeve, which dismounts completely the entire sleeve mechanism. Did you ever dismount a Springfield sleeve?

The safety lugs are in front of the receiver, at the magazine throat and the rear bridge and in case of the locking lugs giving way support the bolt symmetrically against a rearward movement.

The change in the design of the cams which compress the mainspring when the bolt handle is raised is not shown in the cuts. In the Springfield this cam is in the body of the bolt where its outer side is above the top of the boltstop. Here it is placed where it comes exactly to the rear of the bolt stop pin, thus much farther from the axis of the bolt. This gives the cam a much easier pitch than either Springfield or Mauser, and the arm cocks with less than one-half the power required by either.

The firing pin is of different design, the assembling being done from the point and completed with a nut at the rear end. This nut is made to bear a base for a peep sight, if desired, and the change may be

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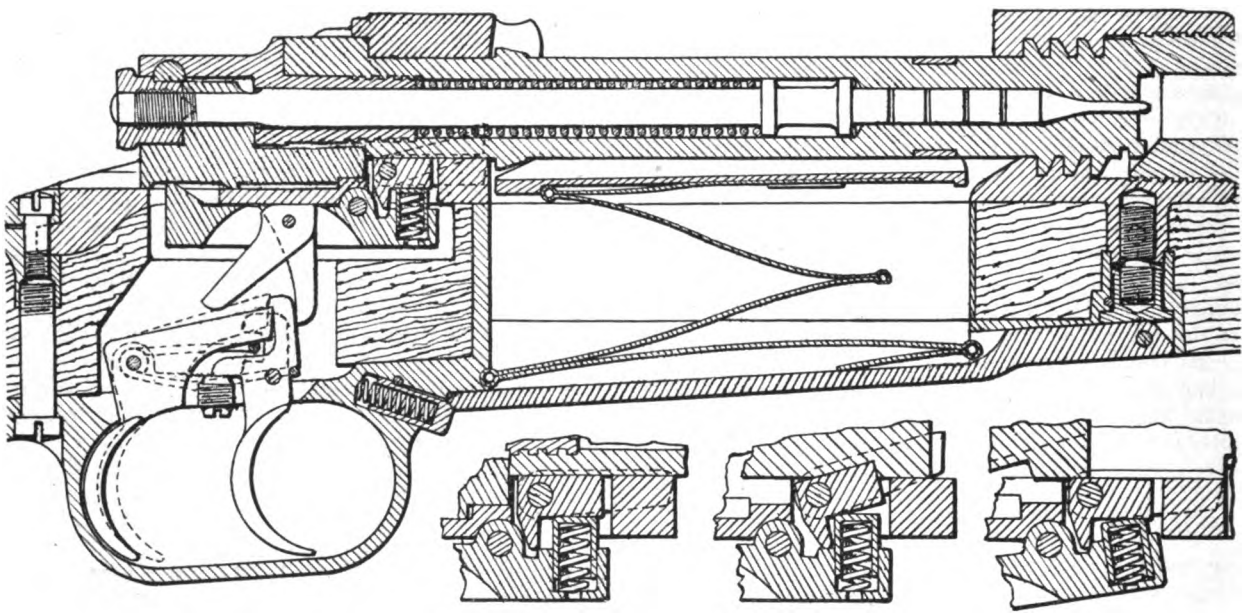
made almost instantly. The firing pin is in one piece, hence has no joint at which to break. The cocking head is brought back sufficiently far to cover the sear hole in the lower side of the receiver, excluding water, dirt, etc.

The entire rifle, as it now stands, is a Mauser with changes—you can safely call theim improvements. The makers have had the benefit of criticisms of the Mauser and Springfield rifles by many, and some of these criticisms have been responsible for some of the changes. The changes have all been designed by Mr. Charles Newton. Mr. Newton says of the new enterprise: "It is our aim to produce the best arm of the Mauser type which American skill and ingenuity can produce. We solicit the cooperation of the great body of American sportsmen in this work. This cooperation may come in the form of either criticism of our present designs, suggestions of methods by which these designs may be improved, or both. We most heartily welcome criticism alone, as well as suggestions, and the two together most of all.

Our changes have been made from time to time as the work progressed, and much of our development work has been done over many times. Our present bolt stop is the eighth which we have reduced to drawings, and the fifth which has been mounted in model rifles. Many other parts have been rebuilt in our models four and five times. Some of these changes required scrapping tools already made. This we have done without hesitation whenever we considered the change an improvement."

The rifles will not be ready for delivery until March and there is considerable time in which suggestions may be received and acted upon. Therefore if any reader of ARMS AND THE MAN is able to offer either criticism or suggestion for the further improvement of the designs, either through these columns or by mail direct to us at Buffalo, N. Y., it will be a favor not only to us, but to the mass of American sportsmen who may in the future purchase and use these rifles.

As to materials, we are now experimenting with a variety of steels for use in receiver and bolt. We want the best. Present indications are that this will be vanadium steel of the type now used for automobile axles, steering knuckles, etc., where a flaw means death to one or many. This is expensive, but we believe in safety first. Not that our rifles have to withstand greater strains than others, as none of our cartridges give greater pressure than the Springfield target cartridges, but we have a weakness for the best.



Bolt—Forward Position | Bolt—Rear Position | Withdrawing Bolt

THE NEW NEWTON BOLT STOP MECHANISM.

These rifles are made for the Newton series of cartridges in calibers of .22, .256, .30, and 35; also for the .30 U. S. Springfield cartridge. We intended at first to make them for the .280 and .33 Newton cartridges as well, but the demand for those sizes was so small we felt that the inconvenience of a multiplicity of sizes outweighed the few instances in which a sportsman had his heart set on a certain bullet diameter. Our .256 was so nearly identical with the .280 in power, when using the 140-grain bullet, that any advance might well go to the .30 caliber; and anyone wishing anything more powerful than the .30 caliber would want the maximum of power, found in the .35.

The following table shows the ballistics of our cartridges and those of the most popular ones heretofore in use, for comparisons:

Range.	Bullet.	.22 Sav. H. P. 68 gr. C.-26	.22 Newton 90 gr. C.-464	.250 Savage 87 gr. C.-276	.256 Newton 123 gr. C.-464	.256 Newton 140 gr. C.-548	.280 Ross 145 gr. C.-457	.30 U. S. G. 150 gr. C.-389	.30 Newton 150 gr. C.-389	.30 Newton 172 gr. C.-491	.405-300 W. C. F. C.-258	.450 Cordite 480 gr. C.-384	.35 Newton 250 gr. C.-40
Muzzle	Velocity, ft. sec	2800	3103	3000	3103	3000	3050	2700	3208	3000	2204	2150	2975
	Energy, ft. lbs	1190	1921	1740	2632	2800	3002	2445	3445	3440	3236	4944	4925
100 Yds.	Velocity, ft. sec	2453	2891	2657	2891	2824	2937	2465	2950	2804	1897	1944	2737
	Energy, ft. lbs	911	1660	1375	2288	2492	2710	2034	2910	3010	2399	4032	4175
	Trajectory, ft	.052	.04	.045	.04	.042	.042	.055	.038	.043	.086	.086	.044
	Time Flt., sec	.114	.100	.106	.100	.103	.102	.116	.098	.104	.147	.147	.105
200 Yds.	Velocity, ft. sec	2131	2689	2340	2689	2655	2635	2244	2707	2618	1628	1752	2512
	Energy, ft. lbs	687	1445	1061	1980	2198	2247	1686	2445	2631	1740	3264	3500
	Trajectory, ft	.242	.173	.204	.173	.181	.180	.241	.166	.185	.404	.38	.192
	Time, Flt., sec	.246	.208	.226	.208	.213	.212	.243	.204	.215	.318	.31	.219
300 Yds.	Velocity, ft. sec	1833	2496	2042	2496	2492	2441	2039	2477	2439	1384	1576	2297
	Energy, ft. lbs	510	1247	783	1709	1932	1929	1392	2040	2287	1290	2640	2950
	Trajectory, ft	.666	.417	.530	.417	.435	.436	.596	.409	.44	1.07	.96	.473
	Time Flt., sec	.408	.323	.364	.323	.320	.330	.384	.320	.333	5.18	.49	.344
500 Yds.	Velocity, ft. sec	1341	2133	1526	2133	2183	2076	1668	2049	2100	1078	1280	1896
	Energy, ft. lbs	272	907	435	1242	1484	1392	932	1395	1685	780	1728	2000
	Trajectory, ft	.246	1.35	1.98	1.35	1.37	1.42	2.04	1.37	1.44	4.16	3.31	1.59
	Time Flt., sec	.784	.583	.704	.583	.586	.597	.709	.586	.598	1.02	.91	.632
1000 Yds.	Velocity, ft. sec	869	1383	920	1383	1518	1337	1068	1223	1395	779	942	1165
	Energy, ft. lbs	114	341	165	513	714	580	382	495	739	390	960	750
	Trajectory, ft	20.1	8.53	17.6	8.53	7.95	9.00	14.5	9.73	8.76	28.7	21.53	11.0
	Time Flt., sec	2.24	1.46	2.10	1.46	1.41	1.50	1.86	1.56	1.48	2.68	2.32	1.66
1500 Yds.	Velocity, ft. sec	641	1016	70	1016	1100	998	853	928	1032	565	768	910
	Energy, ft. lbs	62	207	95	283	378	319	244	285	408	210	624	450
	Trajectory, ft	71.8	30.5	60.8	30.47	26.8	32.0	52.8	35.6	30.5	97.6	66.58	38.9
	Time Flt., sec	4.26	2.76	3.90	2.76	2.59	2.83	3.45	2.98	2.76	4.94	4.08	3.12

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A VOICE FROM THE PAST.

By Al Blanco.

AS PREVIOUSLY reported in cable news, Lieut. H. Ommundsen, G.M., G.C., was killed in action "somewhere in France" on September 20, 1915. It was not a rifle bullet that killed Ommundsen; a shell bursting through a dugout was responsible for removing from earthly existence one of the foremost expert military rifle shots the world has ever known. Three brother officers of the Honourable Artillery Company met an untimely end from the same shell.

Ommundsen made his first appearance at Bisley in 1897 and each year thereafter until 1914 he was a familiar figure. His first big match was the St. George's Vase in 1901, which he won from a representative field. In 1901 he also took the King's Prize after a tie shoot. In the pinches he ranked second to none, and his confidence and ability to shoot fast were his most valuable assets.

In the King's Prize match he was a factor always to be reckoned with, and this is further evidenced by the fact that he enjoyed the unique distinction of having won all medals for the three stages of the "King's," the bronze for the first stage, the silver for the second stage, and the gold for the final stage and the match itself.

But it was not his ability alone as a shot which brought Ommundsen into such prominence, though that would have been more than sufficient. He possessed the happy faculty of being able to tell others how to shoot. As coach, instructor, writer and inventor, he was successful. He was associated in the invention of the negative angle sight with Mr. E. Newitt. His contribution to "Rifles and Ammunition," on the judging of wind, its effect on the bullet's flight, etc., is considered most complete.

True to his character, Ommundsen lost not a minute in placing his services at the call of his country. Letters to friends from time to time told of life in the trenches.

Somehow or other one of these came into my hands the other day, written a short time before the enemy's shell found him.

Surely there can be no harm in passing this along to his friends in this country. Here it is:

"My dear ——:

Many thanks indeed for your letter. If you only knew how much letters are appreciated and looked for you would understand the sincerity of my thanks for this one and I hope for others to follow. I shall look forward to your next you may be sure.

At the moment it is 3.30 a. m. and 'nothin' doin'!' Out here the men ordinarily sleep most of the day, barring a certain proportion on a kind of sentry duty, that is, they must be awake but needn't necessarily stand. The men awake are relieved periodically, say every hour, and can then sleep. At dusk things begin to look up and everyone is alert. The rifles begin to talk.

Firing continues all night intermittently, sometimes at a great rate if an attack is made or the men 'get the wind up,' a slang phrase for being panicky.

At dawn all firing ceases except for the occasional solitary crack of a sniper's rifle which frequently spells the doom of some poor devil who has either been careless or thought he was safely out of sight.

Then the men settle down to the weary day's routine which is frequently broken by the artillery. Day time is the artillery's chance. You may perhaps have composed yourself for a comfy sleep when the warning scream of the approaching shell will bring the fibers of your body into immediate tension, for you can gauge pretty well whether the shell is coming at you or is merely passing overhead or to the side. If a heavy crump lands within 20 yards of your dugout you get the impression that you are being booted into the air, the shock on the ground being so violent, and your interest in the next shell is considerable.

We frequently get chased out of our dugouts into the fire trench because the shell has a greater chance of landing in the comparatively large area of a dugout than in the narrow trench. A crump landing on the roof of a dugout means death to everybody inside, whereas if the shell lands on the parapet behind which you are sheltering you may get off with temporary burial. Oh, it's a pleasing prospect, is war!

I think I told you we were in support trenches. That doesn't imply that we are in a safe billet, because the support trenches frequently get more shelling than front line trenches, especially if these are within 50 or 60 yards of the enemy when they are too near for artillery to bombard without danger of landing a shell in their own trenches. So they turn their attention on the poor supports.

Yesterday I was in the captain's dugout having a chat after breakfast. With almost no warning a small crump lashed overhead and printed a 6-foot hole in the ground 5 yards from the doorway. Ten seconds later a second one landed a little to the left of the first and covered my captain and me with loose earth and small stones, without doing any damage. Said I, 'Muzzy, old man' (we call our captain 'Muzzy' for short), 'this place is getting too hot. I'm off to the fire trench.' And I got out, followed by the captain, and went over to the fire trench, which is only 5 yards or so away. The next shell glanced off the parapet and burst right over the head of one of the men on duty, killing him almost instantly. It was a most unlucky chance for if it had gone 1 foot higher or lower the man was safe. He was standing only a few feet from me when it happened, but I was on the other side of the sandbag traverse.

We get this shelling every day at some part of our line and don't think much about it, but it shows how near the ever present chance can lie.

By the way, if there are any points you would like to know about, such as domestic arrangements of the men, cooking, sleeping, anti-aircraft guns, poison gas, trench mortars, or other Hun Horrors I'll be very glad to give you any information I can. Of course tactics and kindred subjects are barred.

And now its 4:30 and daylight and so I'll have a look around and see if anybody has been laid out. (100 to 1 against.) Au revoir,

Yours very sincerely,

H. Ommundsen.

6.30 p. m., P. S.—I had to break off this morning and do my round. (Incidents nil.) It's awfully kind of you, old man, offering to send me out requirements, but really I haven't any. Sometimes we get little luxuries sent out such as tinned fruits, meats, coffee, etc. Outside the eating line parcels are not altogether welcome on account of the extra weight we have to carry when ounces are a consideration.

Thanks for your very kindly sentiments. I shall look forward to N. Y. (and Helnva!) I suppose N. Y. will stand it all right?

H. O."

And now as we turn another page, our eye picks up lines to "The Soldier," written by Rupert Brooke. What could be more fitting as an epitaph on a lasting monument to this sterling shot, soldier and gentleman always?

THE SOLDIER.

If I should die, think only this of me:
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is forever England. There shall be
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,
Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,
A body of England's breathing English air,
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home.

And think, this heart, all evil shed away,
A pulse in the eternal mind, no less
Gives somewhere back the thoughts by England given;
Her sights and sounds; dreams happy as her day;
And laughter, learnt of friends; and gentleness,
In hearts at peace, under an English heaven.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT OF N. R. A. OF AMERICA, 1915.

THE past year has been probably the most successful year the association has ever had.

The details of our activity will be shown in the report of the secretary and the concrete evidences of it will be found in the treasurer's report. Your Executive Committee has had nine meetings, and has thus kept in close contact with the work of the association During the matches at Jacksonville, a daily session of the committee was held at headquarters. As a result of these meetings the business of the association was kept well in hand and an interesting and harmonious session was held. One of the chief results of this meeting was the appointment of a representative committee, which carefully discussed the rules of the match and recommended certain changes in the rules which will be presented to the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. Some of these suggestions have already been adopted by the Committee on Rules, the result of which will doubtless help the cause of rifle practice very materially.

It might be added that all of these suggestions were adopted unanimously by a meeting of representatives of nearly every State on the grounds and therefore also represent a concensus of opinion which

(*Continued on Page* 310.)

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OHIO TROOPS CALLED OUT.

THE mobilization of three regiments of infantry, O. N. G., a battalion of engineers and the necessary medical detail was accomplished by the adjutant general's department in record time Friday night. Foreign strikers at the big Youngstown tube and steel mills ran amuck destroying property valued at over a million dollars, and blowing up buildings with dynamite. The 5th, 8th and 4th Infantry, under Brigadier General Speaks, was mobolized and on the scene in time to command the situation before the trouble had spread to other plants in adjacent cities. When darkness fell Friday night, there seemed to be no call for the interference of the troops. Then h——l broke loose, and the colonels, getting their orders at 11 p. m. quickly had their companies ready for the special trains.

Ohio will no longer send one or two companies to a riot scene. Enough troops will be sent at all times to command the situation, no matter how grave it may be.

It is highly probable that the next legislature will be called upon to pass a State constabulary bill providing for companies of mounted State police at Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo and Cincinnati. This would ease the semi-political situation in regard to militia, and make recruiting easier for the National Guard.

THE GREEK NAVY.

THE Greek Navy is one of the very few which before the present struggle had had experience of a modern war. In the conflict with Turkey in 1912-13 it showed its efficiency by the alacrity with which it seized the initiative when it was necessary to prevent the enemy from bringing reinforcements into Macedonia from Asia Minor across the Ægean. The conditions gave no opportunity for brilliant victories, but the fleet played its part effectively and well.

During the past four and one-half years the Greek Navy has had the advantage of British training and instruction by staffs of officers under Rear Admirals L. G. Tufnell and Mark Kerr. The former served at Athens from May, 1911, to May, 1913, and the appreciation felt for the work accomplished under his direction was indicated by the decoration conferred upon him by the King of the Hellenes and by the fact that the contract with the British Government was renewed on better terms. Since the conclusion of the war with Turkey the fleet has been improved by the purchase in July, 1914, of two fairly good ironclads from the United States Navy, the *Mississippi* and *Idaho*, which were renamed *Kilkis* and *Lemnos*, respectively, and by the addition of new torpedo craft. The light cruiser *Helli*, formerly the Chinese *Fei-Hung*, was also purchased from the New York Shipbuilding Company on completion in the summer of 1914, and is now serving with the sea-going fleet. At the outbreak of the European war Greece had several ships and vessels under construction in British, German, French, and other yards, but how many of them have been taken over by the respective governments is uncertain. At least the battle cruiser *Salamis*, building at the Vulcan yard, Stettin, has been seized by the Germans. An Athens telegram published in the Times on March 31 last stated that of the ships building in England the new light cruiser *Paul Coundouriotis* would be ready in June; that the destroyer *Lesbos* was launched on March 27, and that the destroyers *Crete* and *Chio* would be delivered on May 26. Nothing further has been revealed in this respect. The nominal list of the Greek fleet is as follows:

Name.	*Class.*	*Diceplacement.*	*Date of launch.*	*Armament.*
Kilkis	Battleship.	13,000	1905	Four 12-in., eight
Lemnos	"	13,000	1905	8-in., eight 7-in.
Hydra	"	4,808	1889	Three 10.6-in., five
Psara	"	4,808	1890	5.9-in.
Spestal	"	4,808	1889	Four 9.2 in., eight
Averoff .....Armd. cruiser.		9,956	1910	7.5-in.
Helli	Light cruiser.	2,600	1912	Two 6-in., 4 4-in.
14 vessels....	T. B. D.	350-980	1906-12	Various.
5 vessels....	T. B.	85	1885	Two 14-in. t. tubes.
2 vessels....	Submarine.	300-460	1911-12	Five 18-in. t. tubes.

—London *Times*.

NEW ORGANIZATION FOR NEW YORK.

UPON the recommendation of the Commanding General, Division, and in order that the efficiency of the State forces may be thereby increased, there has been created, as a separate unit of the National Guard, a new organization to be known and designated First Armored Motor Battery, N. G., N. Y., and to be composed as follows:

1 Captain.
2 First Lieutenants.
3 Second Lieutenants.
20 Sergeants.
36 Corporals.
100 Privates.

No expense to the State will be incurred in connection with the organization authorized until such time as the legislature shall provide by appropriation therefor, except that clothing and equipment may be drawn for the enlisted personnel as provided for existing arms of the service.

The Commanding General of the Division, will assign temporary quarters for this organization in one of the armories in the Borough of Manhattan.

—Technical World.

HOW MAN OPENS THE SEASON ON HIMSELF.

A hunter popped a partridge on a hill,
It made a great to-do and then was still;
It seems (when later on his bag he spied)
It was—the guide.

One shot a squirrel in a nearby wood—
A pretty shot; off-hand, from where he stood;
It wore, they said, a shooting hat of brown,
And lived in town.

And one dispatched a rabbit for his haul
That later proved to measure 6 feet tall,
And lest you think I'm handing you a myth,
Its name was Smith.

Another nimrod slew the champion fox;
He glimpsed him lurking in among the rocks;
Ane rapid shot! It never spoke or moved—
The inquest proved.

A "cautious" man espied a gleam of brown;
Was it a deer—or Jones (a friend from town)?
But while he pondered by the river's rim,
Jones potted him.

They Work Sometimes.

He.—I don't take any stock in these faith curse brought about by the laying on of hands.

She.—Well, I do. I cured my little boy of playing with his father's guns that way.—Exchange.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.
EVERY THURSDAY

Editor
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Associate Editor
ASHMUN BROWN

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That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

CONDITION OF MILITARY LEGISLATION.

Vigorous and effective though the opposition may be to the enactment of a preparedness program at this session of Congress, certain facts, cheering to know, are now apparent. Chief of these is that there is a substantial majority of members of Senate and House who believe that preparedness, at least to the extent of the administration proposals, is vitally necessary; in fact, it is altogether probable that a majority believe in even a greater degree. From authoritative sources it is learned that Representatives Tavenner and Buchanan have rounded up only 70 votes out of 435 in the House to stand with them in their endeavors to hold up preparedness.

But—and it is a big but—not every Senator and Representative, convinced though he may be of the worthiness and need of the proposed legislation, can be relied upon to vote exactly as he thinks. There is no cohesion among the friends of preparedness.

A survey of Congress shows clearly that the question of preparedness is not a party matter. But politics has obtruded itself into the discussion, which was inevitable. Though the line of cleavage on this subject runs at right angles to the party line of cleavage in Congress, both party politics and individual politics are much in evidence.

The approaching national campaign is tempting certain Republicans who heretofore have stood for preparedness into what may be regarded as a temporary attitude of befogging the issue, with the sole purpose of "putting the President in a hole." On the Democratic side a considerable number of intelligent members who fully appreciate the national need are side-stepping because, as one of them has expressed it in private conversation, "we are skeered of our districts"—the scare proceeding from the thought that preparedness means increasing the sources of revenue, and that such increase spells personal unpopularity at home.

"My people," as one distinguished member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs puts it in private conversation, "for the first time in my long service in the House, are expressing themselves in favor of preparedness, but the tone of their letters I am receiving indicates very clearly that they are for preparedness only provided it costs them nothing."

A consideration inimical to the military program is the indiscreet utterances of some of its friends. Thus, Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, who, as much as any one man is responsible for the awakening of the country, and who has done splendid service in the cause, let his enthusiasm run away with him the other day in the House, and was drawn into an apology for British aggression on American sea-borne commerce. It was something entirely foreign to the issue, it stirred up racial animosities, and it did more harm than good. No pro-Ally and no pro-German tendencies have the slightest bearing on this purely national issue. Moreover, a defense of British treatment of American commerce on the high seas has no place in the halls of Congress, no more than a defense of the *Lusitania* massacre has.

Despite all these considerations, however, it is perfectly practicable to bring together the friends of preparedness in both parties in a coalition on the military and naval program. Sane, calm, sensible leadership alone is necessary. Indications are now that such a coalition may be made in the course of a few weeks; for, after all, men in Congress or out, when a note of true patriotism is sounded, are prone to respond, even to the disadvantage of their own personal interests.

WHEN NATIONS MAKE WAR.

No one can accuse Hon. John Sharp Williams, Senator from Mississippi, of being a militarist. In times past he has opposed large extensions of the military and naval forces. He it was who, by ironically proposing to build one huge dreadnaught and name her "Skeered-o-nothin'" ridiculed a very recent naval building program.

But Senator Williams happens to be one of the best read men in the Senate. He knows history, and he knows how to apply the lessons of history. So applying them, he has become one of the advocates of preparedness, for he appreciates the danger that lurks in the times.

Reciting the fact in a speech the other day that "you frequently hear men say that 'all Europe will be exhausted at the end of the war,' and that 'no country will be aggressive and none seeking trouble,'" Senator Williams went on:

"Do not talk about nations being 'exhausted.' Here are the little impecunious Balkan states; Bulgaria is one of them. It went into two wars which tested every fiber of its people's courage, and which tested every financial resource of which they were capable. It went through the first war and was bankrupted substantially. It went through the second war, and they were a little more bankrupted, if anything. Now they are joining in the third war with 500,000 well-equipped men in the field.

"What you have got to dread aggression from is a victorious country already in position, equipped, mounted, ready, with millions of men and already successful."

THE BIG ESSENTIAL OF PREPAREDNESS.

Representative Rainey, of Illinois, in a notable speech in the House last Saturday, uttered a phrase of peculiar significance. His speech had to do with the return by Illinois to Louisiana of the historic Louisiana "Pelican Flag," captured by an Illinois regiment from a Louisiana regiment during the Civil War. The flag originally was made by the ladies of New Orleans for use by Jackson's troops at the battle of New Orleans. Hence it was that Mr. Rainey's speech was made up chiefly of a description of that battle, the story of which has furnished so much argument to opponents of military training as indicating that raw American volunteers, untrained, are more than a match for European regulars.

These troops of Jackson, Mr. Rainey pointed out, while not fully drilled, "were prepared—prepared as soldiers ought to be prepared then, prepared as soldiers ought to be prepared now. They knew how to shoot, every one of them."

And that is something the average American citizen of military age today does not know how to do—a fact which must not be lost sight of by those who are striving to have our resources of men prepared for whatever national emergency may arise.

In line with this are some observations in the current Infantry Journal on the lessons of the European war, under the title, "Infantry," by George T. Frye, the military editor of the New York Times. Colonel Frye points out the cause of some popular misunderstandings of those lessons, attributing it to the fact that the newspapers, in their presentation of war news, seek the novel and the sensational rather

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than the information of real military value. "It naturally follows," he goes on, "that the big things are hidden, while those of foamy character find the front page."

Then, as a military student, as one who has read and digested all available war news from the beginning of the war, he offers his conclusions as follows:

"With all of the fiction cut away from the European war, the big fact remains that the chief material asset is the man with the rifle, aided by the machine gun, and that it is fire, fire, fire that holds the most important, if the least advertised, place. The percentage of wounds shows that rifle and machine-gun fire have claimed the bulk of the toll. Consequently, they have done the major portion of the work."

"The big need of the moment," he asserts in his final paragraph, "is simple ideas for training infantry and perfect methods of controlling fire."

REPORT OF PRESIDENT OF N. R. A.

(*Continued from Page* 307.)

should have much weight, and which will free the matches from some restrictions which have become unnecessary as the result of experience, and are the evidence of a desire to place the matchs upon a high plane of usefulness instead of merely affording an opportunity for some of our gifted legal minds to quibble about technicalities.

Our recommendation made at the meeting has not as yet been acted upon, and should be urged with all the emphasis we can bring to bear upon the higher powers—viz: that the matches should be held annually.

Tht divisional matches, which were undoubtedly a good plan, did not work out satisfactorily, because of a lack of enthusiasm in certain quarters, with the result that the very necessary and laborious work of promotion was neglected and many of the proposed matches had to be abandoned after a few well-meaning but futile efforts had been made to carry out the idea.

At any rate, the spirit of one of our great national meets was missing, the inspiration of the crowd coming from nearly every State in the Union, and the thrill of good fellowship always present on such occasions, which could not be experienced except in a very limited way, where only a few teams get together in a rather perfunctory manner and had a shoot, which, after all, only proved that one State could beat another, all of which probably could have been forecast without a match.

To one who watched the final stages of the great match at Jacksonville, and could feel the suppressed emotion which was pent up in that great crowd before the score board, even if it was only a crowd of cranks instead of the general public, there could be nothing more evident than that this was the real thing; that here were several hundred men who had worked hard with this final Olympic struggle of the gods of the rifle range always in view and who were intensely in earnest in this great sport. Some had fallen by the wayside, but even the Class C men were there, just as full of enthusiasm as they watched the point by point struggle for the top place. They felt they had a share in the glory of the day even if they had not been among the leaders, and they went home with the consciousness of having played a part in a great game, with a grim determination to show some of those fellows something next time.

It is well worth all the efforts it cost and its effect is bound to tell eventually upon our people, although the public has not as yet caught its charm, probably because it is not as spectacular as some of our other national sports.

This suggests the thought that we perhaps have been to blame in holding these matches in rather inaccessible places where the public cannot reach them, and consequently the newspapers do not pay them any attention. I believe that the simple addition of six more targets at Sea Girt, which could be very easily done, or the construction of a large national range near Washington, our Capital city, would help along tremendously in this respect.

The committee have seriously tried to take advantage of the present public feeling upon the subject of preparedness to organize rifle clubs where this seemed possible, and we have been reasonably successful, but much remains to be done before we can even compare with little Switzerland with its hundreds of ranges and its thousands of rifle clubs, and its hundreds of thousands of active members.

An important question is suggested by the increase of these clubs for our consideration as an association. They are not organized except as local clubs. There should be some organic relation established between them and the State Rifle Associations. They should be not only allowed, but encouraged to use the State ranges where they exist, and ranges should be built for them wherever possible. This matter has been taken up already with the Secretary of War, and the whole subject of the possible planning for ranges will be investigated, and where ranges now exist an effort is to be made by the payment of range expenses, on the part of the National Board, to provide for outdoor shooting on the part of civilian clubs.

This leaves, however, the subject of the affiliation of these clubs with State organizations as a work to be done by our association. It is a large work and needs more money than we have ever had to do it. We have been held down by office expenses and our wings clipped by the apathy of the general public on the subject.

Your committee has asked Congress for a national charter, and a proper appropriation to carry on this work. This has been done for the Red Cross work, and there is no good reason why we should not receive the same aid. Here again we are promised the cooperation of the Secretary of War, a bill has been introduced and we are hopeful of good rsults.

One of the important steps of the year has been the establishment of the monthly journal, *Shooting News*. The National Board approved the plan of this publication in the place of the annual report. This has had many advantages, which have been evident to all of you and it has been approved by universal opinion, as shown by the hundreds of letters received from all over the United States. We could use many copies of this journal in good missionary work for the cause, but the edition has been practically limited to the cost of the annual report, and we are thus robbed of this opportunity. The increase in the

WILLIAM LIBBEY,
President National Rifle Association.

number of rifle clubs formed has for the first time in our history enabled us to meet our ordinary running expenses, without using all our receipts, and the committee have thought it wise to lay aside for future investment the maney received for life memberships. Heretofore this money has been needed to pay bills. This year it has been placed in a savings bank, with the idea of forming a permanent fund, the interest of which could be used, and eventually a very satisfactory endowment provided for the association.

The committee have also, through the cooperation of the Secretary of the Treasury, secured the use of a basement in a building owned by the Government in a central location on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street. Here we have fitted up what should be a model indoor rifle range, which will be used free of charge by all the clubs of Washington. It has been placed under the supervision of one of the most capable coaches of the Marine Corps and should be very helpful in developing a great deal of the local talent in the governmental departments, all of which are forming clubs. This range should be a good object lesson upon the subject of what can be done in most municipalities at comparatively slight expense, and serve a very good purpose.

With what has been done and what remains to be done along the lines of work opened up, or suggested by this year's experience, I leave the subject in your hands, with the hope that, backed by the earnest help and team work of every one of us, the future may be bright with the accomplishment of our wishes, and they surely are for the continued usefulness and success of our association.

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MR. CRABB'S QUESTION ANSWERED.

By E. Newitt.

IN a recent issue of ARMS AND THE MAN appeared the following query:

What is the total range of the 45-70 Springfield rifle, when fired at an elevation of 45° with either the 405 or 500 grain bullet? I claim that it has an absolute range of over two miles. Am I right or not?

Edward L. Crabb,
Secretary Shoshoni Rifle Club.

If Mr. Crabb had not qualified his contention by stating that the entrance range of the 45-70 Springfield was over two miles *when fired at an elevation of* 45°, he would have been nearly right, for the entrance range of this rifle was approximately two miles. But for the reason that with all projectiles, owing to the progressive loss of velocity, due to air resistance, equal spaces are not covered on equal time, the angle of descent becomes greater than the angle of projection, from which it follows that with an angle of about 300, the bullet will attain the greatest horizontal distance from the muzzle. If higher elevation is given the bullet rises higher, but drops shorter.

It is quite clear that if a rifle is fired perpendicularly the bullet makes its longest possible journey, inasmuch as when it comes to a stop by the exhaustion of its propulsive energy, gravity, which hitherto has done its best to retard it, now pulls it back to earth, hence it makes the return journey.

The aeroplane, in introducing aerial targets, is also introducing some pretty problems in high angle fire, some of which may form subjects for the contemplation of my rifle club friends. For example, if a 150-grain, .3 caliber bullet, with an initial velocity of 2,700 f.s., is fired directly upwards, how high does it go, and with what velocity would it strike an object it fell on?

What angle of elevation would be necessary to hit an aeroplane 1,000 yards away and 1,000 feet high, etc.?

IMPORTANCE OF MUSKETRY TRAINING.

(Continued from last week.)

FIRE POSITION.

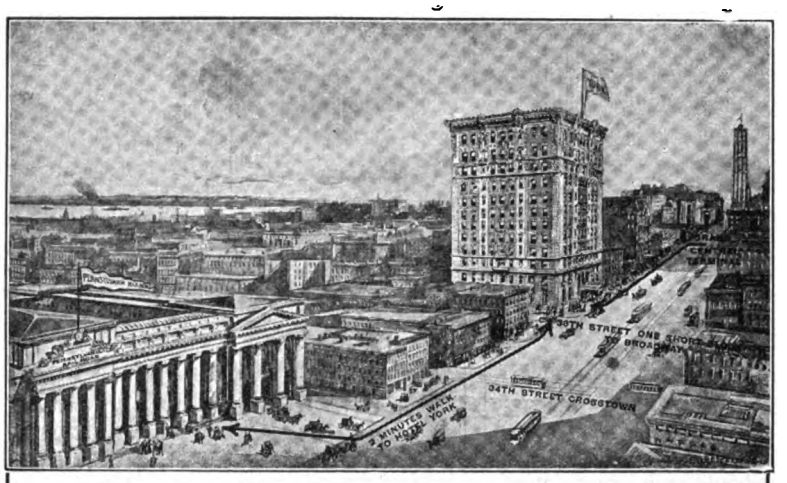
WHEN it becomes necessary to open fire against the enemy, we halt on a suitable firing position. This position should enable us to see the enemy, should be such that we can conveniently fire from it, and if possible, should be concealed from the view and covered from the fire of the enemy. But a position enabling us to see the target readily exposes us also to the enemy's fire. The selection of a suitable firing position which satisfies the actual needs of the moment requires great experience.

Artillery fire has a demoralizing effect, especially that of shrapnel and time-fused shell. Although the latter is less destructive, it sometimes quickly forces men to abandon their positions. Shrapnel fire is more efficacious, but exerts less moral influence. In general, artillery fire will not demoralize well-disciplined infantry.

The appearance of cavalry has a bad influence on the infantry. In the presence of cavalry, the men must first be calmed, and fire discipline strictly maintained. Several rounds of well-aimed fire are sufficient to disorganize any cavalry. Infantry should be taught that one cartridge in each rifle makes it invulnerable to cavalry attack. If the cavalry charges, five or six bombs thrown at the feet of the horses will disorganize it. Transport guards should be armed with about ten bombs for fighting against cavalry. An undue and exaggerated notion of the power of the cavalry is dangerous. The operations of cavalry against well-trained infantry are risky, and the infantry should be taught to face it calmly with fire, with full confidence of success. During the first days of the war, a panic broke out in the rear of the army and even among some of the troops, from fear of an imaginary cavalry. This was due to the exaggerated idea of the power and numbers of the Turkish cavalry which our men had received in time of peace.

AMMUNITION SUPPLY.

The ammunition carried by each man, including that carried in the regimental train, amounts to 250 rounds. In the most stubborn battle, if the fire is properly conducted, 200 rounds per man are more than sufficient for one day. If the fire is accurate, one or two hits should be made with every 1,000 cartridges. Therefore, if each man fires an average of 150 rounds, the battalion will fire 150,000 rounds and make 300 hits, and the regiment will make 1,200 hits. This is equivalent to inflicting a 33 1/3 per cent loss on an attacking enemy and will inevitably make him halt his advance and prepare to renew the fight on the following day. We will have left at least forty or fifty rounds per man.



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The ammunition will be renewed from the company pack horses and the regimental train—this will be the first care of every commanding officer during the night.

Each man carries 150 rounds on his person. Before entering the fight, fifty rounds more should be given him, and the company's pack horses should be sent to replenish from the trains.

In battle, it is usual for the firing line to expend its ammunition quickly. The best means of replenishing it is by the support. Two men are sent from the support to each group on the firing line. These men, besides their own 200 rounds, carry 600 rounds each in bandoliers. They lie down behind the group and throw the clips to the men. When their 600 rounds are expended, they enter the line themselves.

The company's pack horses should remain near the battalion supports. The battalion commander should take the utmost care to forward ammunition to the firing line in time and to replenish the supply on the pack horses. He will often have occasion to send the horses right up to the firing line to supply ammunition.

If the companies of the battalion are scattered, the horses of each company, under the command of the company quartermaster sergeant, should remain under cover, close to the company supports. The company quartermaster sergeant should keep himself constantly informed as to the location of the pack horses and the trains, for it often happens that the pack horses were lost during an entire day.

Extra clips should be carried in the pockets of the men during the advance and deposited in the trenches when on the defensive.

Strict measures should be taken to prevent the men throwing away their ammunition during long marches. It is well to make frequent checks to see that the men have their required amount of ammunition.

THE CONDUCT OF FIRE.

In the attack, fire should be opened by order of the company commanders; on the defensive, by order of the zone commander. Premature opening of the fire betrays our disposition while the enemy is still a long way off and before he has deployed. If the opening of fire is delayed, the enemy is forced to reconnoiter for a longer time, and he

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may possibly fall into a false direction of advance. Fire is opened early in an engagement only when we wish to make a demonstration to draw the enemy in a false direction, and, in the case of advance guards and reconnaissance detachments, when we wish to force the enemy to deploy and show his intentions.

The Greek infantry, in advancing, frequently employed a long, thin skirmish line, behind which stronger groups marched. The latter fell on our flanks as soon as they could locate them. It is therefore best to employ as few men as possible in the firing line at first, keeping the rest in rear as supports and reserves until it becomes necessary to send them forward to gain the fire superiority. But at the decisive moment every man should be employed in the fire combat. During the advance, the supports should be fed into the firing line as we move forward, and the closer we approach to the enemy, the stronger should our fire become. But if our supports sustain as heavy losses as the firing line, they must be sent forward to the latter.

If the troops fall under a flanking fire, the company commander should endeavor to quiet the men of the advanced groups. He should send a part of his supports forward to look out for the flanking fire. The danger from flanking fire is never so great as to compel us to retire. For every such case there is a remedy, if the commander is sufficiently experienced and cool-headed. In any case, when under flanking fire, we lose more in retiring than in remaining in our positions.

The moment of charging from the last firing position is the most critical period of the engagement. To retire from this position means sure defeat; to advance, although it entails losses, means success. Here perseverance is most needed.

On November 7, 1912, the 4th Infantry, advancing in the direction of Redoubt No. 10 at Chataldja, got within 200 or 300 paces of the enemy. The Turks began to leave their positions. But the 4th Infantry, instead of putting forth its final efforts, felt its great losses and commenced to retire. The enemy returned, and his fire inflicted on the 4th Infantry losses twice as great as would have been sustained had the regiment advanced. A little more courage and stubbornness, and victory would have been assured.

Counter attacks should be attempted only after the enemy has been much weakened by our fire.

The pursuit of a retiring enemy should be conducted by long-range fire. Machine-gun fire is particularly effective in this case.

The direction of the fire by an officer is a difficult operation and almost impossible at medium and short ranges. The officer can only interrupt the fire from time to time and give certain instructions and advice to the men. The bugle should be used as a signal only to cease fire. On hearing it, the men should discontinue their fire and rise a little from their places in order to hear what is said.

Every battalion commander should enter into communication with the commander of the nearest artillery group, because the combined fire of the artillery and infantry is the best guarantee of a successful advance. In the battle at Haidushka Mahla on July 30, 1913, the 2d Battalion attacked the village twice without success. At 3.00 p. m. our artillery was informed of this failure on the part of the battalion and opened fire on the village. Aided by this fire, a third attack was undertaken, and the village was captured with small losses.

Only systematic peace instruction can give us well-trained troops of high morale, suitable to modern warfare.

MORE ABOUT KRAG AMMUNITION.

By F. S. Batchelder, President Houghton Rifle Club.

In re Krag accuracy, I wish to submit the following:

Name.	300 *S.F.*	500 *S.F.*	600 *S.F.*	*Arm.*
Nancarrow	43	46	42	1896 rifle, 2d hand
Petersen	37	45	41	1898, Star gauged
Brunner	42	35	..	1898, Star gauged
Clark	34	38	..	1898, Star gauged
Thathen	40	30	21	1899 carb., 2d-hand sling
Batchelder	42	40	37	1896 carb., 2d-hand sling

All arms fitted with 1901 sights. Ammunition, Frankford Arsenal of various dates.

In regard to these scores I wish to say that Clark and Brunner may have made better scores, but I have not the complete record of their work at present. In justice to Trathen it should be said that at the time his scores were shot his entire target shooting experience consisted of ten shots offhand at 200 yards nine months before and once through the qualification course, alone at the firing point, three weeks before. Three weeks later, shooting a Springfield in the Members' Medal Match, he stood fifth, with a score of 125, and made 203 for qualification. It may also be of interest that Nancarrow, Petersen, Trathen and myself shot Mobilubricant. Most of the above scores were shot with a 12 to 2 o'clock light, the target in the shade, and Hobson's choice between wind 10 miles up and heavy mirage. Let me suggest that working down the wood a little under the muzzle band of the rifle will make its shooting more uniform, also that the 1898 rifle for our conditions requires from 375 to 425 yards' elevation at 500 yards, and generally zero about ½ point left.

HOUGHTON (MICH.) RIFLE CLUB.

QUALIFYING SCORES, 1915.

Name.	300 *S.F.*	500 *S.F.*	600 *S.F.*	200 *R.F.*	300 *R.F.*	*Total.*	*Rifle Model.*
F. L. Batchelder	42	46	47	46	48	229	1903
E. E. Bard	45	44	45	47	40	221	1903
A. S. Worthing	42	44	37	41	48	212	1903
Dr. I. Stern	41	41	42	41	45	210	1903
H. P. Trathen	45	38	36	42	42	203	1903
A. J. Nancarrow	43	40	42	34	36	195	1896
P. H. Petersen	37	41	41	35	37	191	1898

MEMBERS MEDAL MATCH—(SCORES ABOVE 100.)

	300 *S.F.*	500 *S.F.*	200 *R.F.*	*Total*	*Rifle Model.*
Batchelder	47	48	49	144	1903
Bard	45	47	40	132	1903
Nancarrow	38	46	46	130	1896
H. L. Swift	42	41	46	129	1903
Trathen	42	45	38	125	1903
Smith	36	43	46	125	1903
Stern	41	41	41	123	1903
Petersen	37	36	38	111	1898
Brunner	42	35	31	108	1898

SCORES OF THIRD MATCH, INTERCLUB GALLERY COMPETITION.

The National Rifle Association announces that at the close of the third match of the series of eleven to be shot in the Interclub Gallery competition between seventy-two rifle clubs, the Park Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., is leading with an aggregate score of 2,967, followed by the Peters Club, of Kings Mills, Ohio, with 2,960, and the Bucyrus, Ohio, Rifle Association, with 2,952.

The twelve highest scores in the third match ending January 8 were:

Bucyrus, Ohio, Class A, 991; Bridgeport, Conn., Class A, 990; Watertown, S. D., Class B, 988; Kings Mills, Ohio, Class A, 987; Warren, Pa., Class A, 984; St. Paul, Minn., Class C, 982; Ogden, Utah, Class B, 981; Quinnipiac, of New Haven, Conn., Class D, 980; Buffalo, N. Y., Class A, 978; Kane, Pa., Class B, 978; Salt Lake, Utah, Class B, 977; Marion, Ohio, Class A, 976.

The highest scores by classes were: Class A, Bucyrus, Ohio, 991; Class B, Watertown, S. D., 988; Class C, St. Paul, Minn., 982: Class D, Quinnipiac, of New Haven, Conn., 980; Class E, Pierre, S. D., 964; and Class F, Taunton, Mass., 968.

The following shows the clubs winning their match against a competing club during the third week's shooting:

Bucyrus, Ohio, 991, to Bridgeport, Conn., 990.
Manchester, N. H., 974, vs. Birmingham, defaulted.
Erie, Pa., 836, vs. Albany, N. Y., defaulted.
Tulsa, Okla., 733, vs. Meeker, Col., defaulted.
Lynn, Mass., 964, vs. McKeesport, Pa., 960.
Pierre, S. D., 964, vs. Lima, Ohio, 937.
Guthrie Center, Iowa, 856, vs. Manhattan, Kan., 693.
Rochester, N. Y., 884, vs. Lestershire, N. Y., 696.
Youngstown, Ohio, 888, vs. Madison, Wis., defaulted.
Cleveland, Ohio, 944, vs. Detroit Y. M. C. A., 935.
Topeka, Kan., 898, vs. Chicago, Ill., 892.
Bedford, Ohio, 946, vs. Terre Haute, Ind., 922.
Swiss of Louisville, 929, vs. Tucson, Ariz., defaulted.
Tacoma, Wash., 964, vs. Detroit, 958.
Des Moines, Iowa, 929, vs. Portland, Ore., 923.
Bangor, Me., 972, vs. New Haven, Conn., Grays, 929.
San Francisco, 973, vs. Brooklyn, 950.
Marion, Ohio, 976, vs. St. Louis, withdrawn from matches.
Watertown, S. D., 988, vs. Ogden, Utah, 981.
Port Clinton, Ohio, 783, vs. Covington, Ky., defaulted.
St. Augustine, Fla., 929, vs. Quincy, Ill., 891.
Stanton, Nebr., 953, vs. Corinna, Me., 953.
Quinnipiac, of New Haven, Conn., 980, vs. Ashburnham, Mass., 924.
Middletown, N. Y., 820, vs. Ithaca, N. Y., 776.
Indianapolis, Ind., 969, vs. Albion, Ind., 942.
Auburn, N. Y., 974, vs. New York City, 925.
St. Paul, Minn., 982, vs. Citizens of Rochester, N. Y., 897.
Kings Mills, Ohio, 978, vs. Warren, Pa., 984.
Boston, Mass., 947, vs. Hopkins, Minn., defaulted.
Adrian, Mich., 961, vs. Milwaukee, Wis., 947.
Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va., 924, vs. Baltimore, 883.
Toledo, Ohio, 934, vs. Helena, Mont., 880.
Ashland, Ohio, 942, vs. Louisville, Ky., defaulted.
Kane, Pa., 978, vs. Salt Lake, Utah, 977.
Taunton, Mass., 968, vs. Washington, D. C., Rifle Club, 956.
Buffalo, N. Y., 978, vs. D. C. Rifle Association, 976.

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Official Bulletin No. 1

National Inter-club Gallery Competition

MATCH NO. 1, WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 25, 1915.

Kings Mills, Ohio.		*Bridgeport, Conn.*
Forest McClung..200	vs.	A. L. Birks.....200
A. D. Rothrock...199		A. B. Gully.....198
R. P. Grandin.....198		M. Lyons.....197
James Crawford..196		J. W. Hessian....196
Lewis Burns.....195		C. B. Naramore..195
Total.....988		Total.....986

Warren, Pa.		*Buffalo, N. Y.*
J. A. Clark.....199	vs.	E. L. Smth.....195
E. W. Sweeting...198		A. C. Trautman..195
H. O. Wheelock..196		C. M. Bickers....193
F. S. Munson.....195		D R. King.....193
Freeman Peterson.194		C. W. Peterson..193
Total.....982		Total.....986

Marion, Ohio.		*Binghamton, N. Y.*
A. R. Sammons...199	vs.	
Thos. McMurray..198		Defaulted.
M. E. Carroll.....195		
Roy Williams.....193		
L. D. Brady.....190		
Total.....975		

Bucyrus, Ohio.		*New Haven, Conn.*
A. C. Philpot.....197	vs.	C. W. Harrison...194
Wm. Kranich.....195		H. A. Warner....192
B. F. Spicer.....194		W. D. Ronaldson.188
F. W. Croneis....194		W. B. Curtiss....186
J. W. Carmean...194		E. B. Baker, Jr...185
Total.....974		Total.....945

Bangor, Me.		*Manchester, N. H.*
L. S. Chilcott.....197	vs.	E. A. Hayes.....195
E. M. Sylvester...195		Dr. G. C. Wilkins.194
W. E. McDonald..194		Rev. G. B. Thomas.194
Geo. T. Bowden...191		R. P. Farmer.....192
L. W. Somers.....191		W. F. Twaddle...190
Total.....968		Total.....965

District of Columbia.		*St. Louis, Mo.*
O. Schriver.....199	vs.	
C. E. Murphy.....195		
Earnshaw 191		Defaulted.
R. Alderman.....190		
R. H. McGarity...190		
Total.....965		

CLASS B.

Watertown, S. D.		*Madison, Wis.*
E. W. Harper....198	vs.	H. B. L. Gorman.193
I. E. Rowe.....198		J. P. Verner.....192
H. C. Parsons.....198		R. C. Brayton....190
E. D. Lacy.....196		George Potter....190
F. L. Bramble.....194		Frank Fettgloff...190
Total.....984		Total.....955

Ogden, Utah.		*Adrian, Mich.*
C. Gruman.....197	vs.	W. H. Matterson.191
A. H. Young.....194		Glenn Drake.....191
N. D. McMillan...194		H. D. Meyer.....185
O. P. Hurst.....194		Dr. A. B. Hewes..182
Wm. Parnell 191		E. J. Kortie.....179
Total.....970		Total.....928

Salt Lake, Utah.		*Tacoma, Wash.*
Wm. Stokes.....198	vs.	
F. L. Klein.....198		
F. T. Letchfield...192		Unofficial.
Ora Lee.....191		Targets or mail
C. T. Letchfield...189		report not in.
Total.....968		Total.....964

Hopkins, Minn.		*Kane, Pa.*
C. C. Snavely.....196	vs.	A. G. Johnson....193
J. B. Shirley.....194		R. L. Williams....193
A. G. Hamilton...192		Frank Bender....191
R. B. Hixson.....190		D. M. Alexander.191
A. L. Hamilton...194		W. D. Wise.....188
Total.....966		Total.....956

Milwaukee, Wis.		*Detroit, Mich.*
A. Shiells.....194	vs.	
A. E. Gaartz.....191		
Emil Teich.....191		Defaulted.
I. L. Kauck.....190		
Fred C. Best.....190		
Total.....956		

Youngstown, O.		*Boston, Mass.*
T. H. Clarke.....194	vs.	Chas. Center.....193
M. F. Kane.....190		K. A. Burnham...191
Lee Hartzell.....185		W. H. Weinz.....186
John Lumpp.....180		F. H. Souther....176
Jos. Seaborn.....180		W. S. Gibbon....173
Total.....929		Total.....919

CLASS C.

St. Paul, Minn.		*Olympic, San Francisco, Cal.*
G. W. Keys.....197	vs.	
D. P. Blankenbiller.196		Unofficial.
E. J. Narum.....195		Target or mail
O. J. Mooney.....194		report not in.
S. O. Arnold.....193		
Total.....975		Total.....972

Ashland, Ohio.		*Indianapolis, Ind.*
Chas. Ridlen.....196	vs.	Walter Good.....194
H. H. Jones.....195		G. W. Buchter....192
R. F. Haddath....194		F. R. Beer.....191
H. Wheatley.....194		H. E. Le Fevre...189
H. Evans.....193		J. B. Blue.....187
Total.....972		Total.....953

Stanton, Nebr.		*Louisville, Ky. (Swiss).*
M. Teidtke.....196	vs.	Emil Ochsner.....188
R. H. Morse.....195		B. Ochsner.....181
C. S. Deily.....194		M. Kaelin.....180
B. W. Salsbury...194		M. Herman.....178
S. K. Galbraith....192		Ed. Locier.....173
Total.....971		Total.....900

Cypress Hills, N. Y.		*Corinna, Me.*
P. Lahm.....196	vs.	W. E. Ireland....193
H. Ottz.....191		W. H. Mower.....185
F. E. Prescott....189		L. D. Ireland.....184
H. Burn.....188		E. F. Mower.....182
D. H. Franke.....187		E. B. Holt.....180
Total.....951		Total.....924

Tucson, Ariz.		*Albion, Ind.*
Unofficial.	vs.	A. Black 192
Targets or mail re-		M. D. Snyder.....190
ports not in.		G. A. Leatherman.183
		J. C. Lee.....183
		R. F. Mayfield....181
Total.....933		Total.....929

Citizens, Rochester, N. Y.		*Louisville, Ky.*
F. C. Sherman....191	vs.	
A. G. Johnson.....184		
G. S. Searle.....182		Defaulted.
E. S. Mix.....175		
L. D. Slade.....174		
Total.....906		

CLASS D.

Quinnipiac, New Haven, Conn.		*McKeesport, Pa.*
Wm. Breuler.....197	vs.	W. Montgomery..194
G. W. Chesley....197		J. Kerr.....192
F. G. Stimson.....197		Chas. Barger.....189
P. E. Littlehale...195		J. Zinn.....188
W. H. Richards..195		T. Chester.....186
Total.....981		Total.....949

Auburn, N. Y.		*Ithaca, N. Y.*
J. W. Stebbins....198	vs.	Geo. Genung 81
J. H. Cole.....197		W. B. Allen..... 73
C. E. Shapley.....195		Caster 64
F. B. Annin.....194		R. Sherwood..... 24
I. E. Ward.....194		N. Terwilliger.... 12
Total.....978		Total.....254

R. and R. Club, New York City.		*Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va.*
F. J. Kahrs.....195	vs.	H. D. Lay.....189
T. W. Hughes....194		Dr. Jos. Grice.....189
A. P. Lane.....192		A. L. Clifton.....187
J. A. Baker.....187		R. A. Fairless.....183
A. Pfretzschner...183		S. Scott 180
Total.....951		Total.....928

Lynn, Mass.		*Rochester, N. Y.*
W. T. Abbott.....194	vs.	C. B. Spraker.....179
J. F. Vella.....192		F. E. Adsit.....176
C. C. Richardson..190		John Berg 176
C. O. Morse.....190		M. C. Bradbury...172
C. J. Fisk.....189		Chas. Warder.....163
Total.....955		Total.....866

Ashburnham, Mass.		*Fifth Maryland Club.*
J. R. Briggs.....193	vs.	H. F. Robb.....186
H. L. Hubbell.....187		F. A. Miller.....180
M. S. Whitten....183		R. L. Fearn.....177
G. E. Willard.....181		D. W. Jenkins....174
K. Albridge.....175		W. Bowie, Jr.....173
Total.....919		Total.....890

Middletown, N. Y.		*Lestershire, N. Y.*
Jos. Schram.....171	vs.	
E. H. Rose.....156		
A. W. Corwin....155		Defaulted.
R. W. Canfield...153		
F. K. Gaffney.....149		
Total.....784		

CLASS E.

Glendale, Bedford, Ohio.		*Shawnee, Lima, Ohio.*
G. G. Black.....197	vs.	John Vogelgesang.195
B. T. Wright.....193		Guy Sproul.....187
H. A. Moore.....191		G. B. Myers.....187
J. B. Johnson.....185		Chas. Hoser.....185
S. L. Watterson..185		J. J. Anderson.....174
Total.....951		Total.....928

Meeker, Col.		*Toledo, Ohio.*
V. A. Simer.....193	vs.	H. G. Affleck.....188
W. S. Harmon....185		H. S. Crawford...185
C. C. Carlyle 184		Geo Snider 184
L. R. Tucker.....183		J. W. Taylor.....178
O. R. Miller.....176		S. L. McAfee.....176
Total.....921		Total.....911

Pierre, S. D.		*Tulsa, Okla.*
Wm. J. Harris....191	vs.	T. E. Saxon.....143
H. M. Derr.....191		O. J. Rogers.....141
W. D. Johnston...179		J. D. Freeman....137
H. M. Reed.....175		R. E. Alexander..123
P. J. Murphy.....169		T. F. Meagher, Jr.111
Total.....905		Total.....655

Topeka, Kan.		*Guthrie Center, Iowa.*
Wm. Pettit.....187	vs.	C. C. Kennedy....192
O. S. True.....183		H. W. Riddle.....167
F. Cox.....178		D. E. Boots.....167
J M. Bicknell....176		E. H. Ford.....161
O. A. Kearns.....172		M. S. Tower.....159
Total.....896		Total.....846

Fort Harrison, Terre Haute, Ind.		*Manhattan, Kans.*
W. E. Connor....183	vs.	J. C. Wilhoit.....130
H. J. Mueller.....183		R. A. Huse.....126
H. A. Elton.....182		C. B. Knox.....119
C. A. Burrows....179		Francis Ryan.....110
J. C. Anderson....168		Frank Aiman.....104
Total.....895		Total.....589

Helena, Mont.		*Chicago, Ill.*
H. Courad.....189	vs.	D. E. Moore.....183
Wm. Strong.....185		A. D. McLain, Jr.168
J. J. McGuinness..168		T. F. Zinke.....166
Chas. Bowers.....166		C. G. Schneider...165
Thos. Hoopes.....163		C G. Schray.....160
Total.....871		Total.....842

CLASS F.

Taunton, Mass.		*Rensselaerwyck, Albany, N. Y.*
K. Crowell.....194	vs.	
J. F. Barden.....192		
James Broadhurst.188		Defaulted.
A. T. Story.....188		
H. A. Woodward.188		
Total.....950		

(*Continued on Page* 315.)

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Schedule U. S. R. A. League, 1915-16.

Match 1—Dec. 12–18.

Baltimore	Portland
Belleville	Pittsburgh
Boston	Olympic
Chicago	Manito
Cincinnati	Manhattan
Citizens	Havana
Dallas	Youngstown
Providence	Springfield
R. & R. N. Y.	Spokane
St. Louis	Seattle

Match 2—Dec. 12–18.

Baltimore	Providence
Belleville	Portland
Boston	Pittsburgh
Chicago	Olympic
Cincinnati	Manito
Citizens	Manhattan
Dallas	Havana
R. & R. N. Y.	Springfield
St. Louis	Spokane
Seattle	Youngstown

Match 3—Dec. 26–Jan. 1.

Baltimore	Citizens
Belleville	Cincinnati
Boston	Chicago
Dallas	Springfield
Havana	Spokane
Manhattan	Seattle
Manito	St. Louis
Olympic	R. & R. N. Y.
Pittsburgh	Providence
Portland	Youngstown

Match 4—Dec. 26–Jan. 1.

Baltimore	Dallas
Belleville	Citizens
Boston	Cincinnati
Chicago	Youngstown
Havana	Springfield
Manhattan	Spokane
Manito	Seattle
Olympic	St. Louis
Pittsburgh	R. & R. N. Y.
Portland	Providence

Match 5—Jan. 2–8.

Baltimore	R. & R. N. Y.
Belleville	Providence
Boston	Portland
Chicago	Pittsburgh
Cincinnati	Olympic
Citizens	Manito
Dallas	Manhattan
Havana	Youngstown
St. Louis	Springfield
Seattle	Spokane

Match 6—Jan. 2–8.

Baltimore	Havana
Manhattan	Springfield
Belleville	Dallas
Boston	Citizens
Chicago	Cincinnati
Manito	Spokane
Olympic	Seattle
Pittsburgh	St. Louis
Portland	R. & R. N. Y.
Providence	Youngstown

Match 7—Jan. 9–15.

Baltimore	Spokane
Belleville	Seattle
Boston	St. Louis
Chicago	R. & R. N. Y.
Cincinnati	Providence
Citizens	Portland
Dallas	Pittsburgh
Havana	Olympic
Manhattan	Manito
Springfield	Youngstown

Match 8—Jan. 9–15.

Baltimore	Seattle
Belleville	St. Louis
Boston	R. & R. N. Y.
Chicago	Providence
Cincinnati	Portland
Citizens	Pittsburgh
Dallas	Olympic
Havana	Manito
Spokane	Springfield
Manhattan	Youngstown

Match 9—Jan. 16–22.

Baltimore	Youngstown
Belleville	Springfield
Boston	Spokane
Chicago	Seattle
Cincinnati	St. Louis
Citizens	R. & R. N. Y.
Dallas	Providence
Havana	Portland
Manhattan	Pittsburgh
Manito	Olympic

Match 10—Jan. 16–22.

Baltimore	St. Louis
Belleville	R. & R. N. Y.
Boston	Providence
Chicago	Portland
Cincinnati	Pittsburgh
Citizens	Olympic
Dallas	Manito
Havana	Manhattan
Seattle	Springfield
Spokane	Youngstown

Match 11—Jan. 23–29.

Baltimore	Springfield
Belleville	Spokane
Boston	Seattle
Chicago	St. Louis
Cincinnati	R. & R. N. Y.
Citizens	Providence
Dallas	Portland
Havana	Pittsburgh
Manhattan	Olympic
Manito	Youngstown

Match 12—Jan. 23–29.

Baltimore	Manhattan
Belleville	Havana
Boston	Dallas
Chicago	Citizens
Cincinnati	Youngstown
Manito	Springfield
Olympic	Spokane
Pittsburgh	Seattle
Portland	St. Louis
Providence	R. & R. N. Y.

Match 13—Jan. 30–Feb. 5.

Baltimore	Chicago
Belleville	Boston
Cincinnati	Springfield
Citizens	Spokane
Dallas	Seattle
Havana	St. Louis
Manhattan	R. & R. N. Y.
Manito	Providence
Olympic	Portland
Pittsburgh	Youngstown

Match 14—Jan. 30–Feb. 5.

Baltimore	Belleville
Boston	Springfield
Chicago	Spokane
Cincinnati	Seattle
Citizens	St. Louis
Dallas	R. & R. N. Y.
Havana	Providence
Manhattan	Portland
Manito	Pittsburgh
Olympic	Youngstown

Match 15—Feb. 6–12.

Baltimore	Manito
Belleville	Manhattan
Boston	Havana
Chicago	Dallas
Cincinnati	Citizens
Olympic	Springfield
Pittsburgh	Spokane
Portland	Seattle
Providence	St. Louis
R. & R. N. Y.	Youngstown

Match 16—Feb. 6–12.

Baltimore	Cincinnati
Belleville	Chicago
Boston	Youngstown
Citizens	Springfield
Dallas	Spokane
Havana	Seattle
Manhattan	St. Louis
Manito	R. & R. N. Y.
Olympic	Providence
Pittsburgh	Portland

Match 17—Feb. 13–19.

Baltimore	Pittsburgh
Belleville	Olympic
Boston	Manito
Chicago	Manhattan
Cincinnati	Havana
Citizens	Dallas
Portland	Springfield
Providence	Spokane
R. & R. N. Y.	Seattle
St. Louis	Youngstown

Match 18—Feb. 13–19.

Baltimore	Olympic
Belleville	Manito
Boston	Manhattan
Chicago	Havana
Cincinnati	Dallas
Citizens	Youngstown
Pittsburgh	Springfield
Portland	Spokane
Providence	Seattle
R. & R. N. Y.	St. Louis

Match 19—Feb. 20-26.

Baltimore	Boston
Belleville	Youngstown
Chicago	Springfield
Cincinnati	Spokane
Citizens	Seattle
Dallas	St. Louis
Havana	R. & R. N. Y.
Manhattan	Providence
Manito	Portland
Olympic	Pittsburgh

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U. S. R. A. 1915 OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Again won with

Peters AMMUNITION

Match A—Revolver Championship . . . . . won by Hans Roedder—score 460
Match C—Military Revolver Championship . . won by Dr. J. H. Snook—score 623
Match B—Pistol Championship . . . . . 2nd—Dr. J. H. Snook—score 464
Match F—Pocket Revolver Championship . . 2nd—Dr. J. H. Snook—score 208
GRAND AGGREGATE—won by Dr. Snook—total points, 1254.

1915 OFFICIAL HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE

The Endurance Test and the most significant of all Trap-Shooting Honors was won by Mr. Woolfolk Henderson, using exclusively

Peters "steel where steel belongs" Factory Loaded Shells

He shot at 2800 Registered Targets, broke 2731—average .9753, the highest yearly amateur average on record.

The High Amateur Average has been won with **Peters** Shells FIVE out of the last SIX YEARS

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio

NEW YORK: 60-62 Warren Street SAN FRANCISCO: 583-585 Howard Street NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine Street

Kiowa, Des Moines, Iowa.		*Quincy, Ill.*
L. W. Scott.....193	vs.	W. O. Cook.....178
W. E. Kessler.....190		A. Gertenbach.....175
Lewis Wharff.....185		J. B. Carroll.....172
T. H. Winfrey....184		W A. Simmonds..171
Paul Winfrey.....181		J. W. White.....164
Total.....933		Total.....860

St. Augustine, Fla.		*Washington, D. C.*
H. M. Snow.....190	vs.	J. B. Bayne.....179
R. P. Davis.....187		L. R. Mason.....174
L. Canova.....183		R. Stead, Jr.....152
A. H. Perkins.....182		W. B. Howe.....150
B. M. Hall.....181		S. D. Breckinridge.141
Total.....923		Total.....796

Hydraulic, Cleveland, Ohio.		*Erie, Pa.*
	vs.	
J. Patterson.....195	vs.	Bacon 178
G. Patterson.....194		Nicholson 177
E. Foster.....189		Robie 165
Ed Hayes.....178		Stanger 156
F. Monkasky.....165		Sturdevant 147
Total.....921		Total.....823

Portland, Ore.		*Covington, Ky.*
J. S. Hyatt.....195	vs.	E. E. Renner.....155
C. A. Meyer.....182		W. W. Britt.....155
C. H. Willison....179		R. L. Trimble.....148
N. Schmitt.....173		A. B. Daily.....108
A. Wambold.....171		C. A. Schroetter..101
Total.....900		Total.....667

Port Clinton, Ohio.		*Detroit (Mich.), Y. M. C. A.*
Wm. Felder.....167	vs.	
Geo. Becker.....160		A. J. Walrath.....194
J. R. Emery.....158		F. O. Taylor.....190

Another Tack-Hole Target.

Ten shot target by Mr. T. K. Lee, at 50 yards, using a Stevens 22, telescope, Peters long rifle cartridges, prone position, sand bag rest.

This is one of several scores shot in testing some ammunition and for the purpose of comparing "dope" with Mr. Landis, that splendid Pennsylvania rifleman. Just thought this might prove of interest, in view of the fact that it is a very remarkable group for that distance with the 22, and also that it is so fairly centered.

A. A. Hopfinger	156	A. Coon	187
Harry Kerr	152	H. L. D. Smith	187
		O. D. Albertson	187
Total	793	Total	945

The U. S. R. A. League Score Sheet.

Official scores:

MATCH 1.

1915.		1916.
620	Baltimore vs. Portland	680
585	Belleville vs. Pittsburgh	645
668	Boston vs. Olympic	686
641	Chicago vs. Manito	638
647	Cincinnati vs. Manhattan	646
596	Citizens vs. Havana	...
604	Dallas vs. Youngstown	637
642	Providence vs. Springfield	690
611	R. R. & N. Y. vs. Spokane	664
664	St. Louis vs. Seattle	652

MATCH 2.

638	Baltimore vs. Providence	660
593	Belleville vs. Portland	662
676	Boston vs. Pittsburgh	672
622	Chicago vs. Olympic	698
647	Cincinnati vs. Manito	627
588	Citizens vs. Manhattan	667
610	Dallas vs. Havana	...
606	R. R. & N. Y. vs. Springfield	689
656	St. Louis vs. Spokane	672
675	Seattle vs. Youngstown	662

Unofficial scores:

MATCH 3.

Citizens, 601; Olympic, 690; Springfield. 685; St. Louis, 660; R. R. & N. Y., 648; Providence, 638; Youngstown, 610.

MATCH 4.

Citizens, 579; Olympic, 676; Youngstown, 619; Springfield, 673; St. Louis, 648; R. R. & N. Y., 644; Providence, 645.

Reports for the other clubs in matches three and four are not received.

Reports are supposed to be in the secretary's hands by Tuesday noon following the week in which they are shot.

J. B. CRABTREE,
Sec'y-Treas. U. S. R. A.
January 5, 1916.

Springfield Revolver Club.

Last week we sent our detail scores along with a note stating that "Pete" Dolfen had broken Mr. George Armstrong's 20-shot record, but after taking the matter up with Mr. Crabtree we found that an error had been made. which we regret. Of course, you would say that anyone who had read the U. S.

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R. A. rules would know that such scores could not be selected to make a record. Well, we were excited at the time, and did not think of rereading the rules. Nevertheless, "Pete" don't seem to let a little thing like that worry him, because he's going to try hard and make another.

The strong start that we made in the first two matches did not seem to keep up in matches Nos. 3 and 4, but the best in anything has got to have its bad days; so here's wishing for the best for a much better showing next week. We wish to congratulate the Olympic boys on their good work in their first two matches. Glad they were not handing us the beautiful score.

Inclosed please find sketch—all rights reserved.

E. M. SHIRLEY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Newport Rifle Club.

The following members made their indoor qualification under the rules of the N. R. A. for the bars and fobs of the association for 1915: F. B. Spooner, sharpshooter and marksman bars; P. E. Brooks, sharpshooter and marksman bars; H. P. Fletcher, sharpshooter fob and marksman bar; Jethro J. Peckham, marksman bar; A. A. Albro, sharpshooter and marksman bars. S me of the members that have qualified in past years did not make a try for it in 1915. There are also several shooters that could easily qualify if they would go to it.

The following practice scores, made this week, 25 yards, offhand, iron sights, German ring and N. R. A. targets, 1½-inch block, were made under very trying conditions on a semi-outdoor range, with the thermometer just above the zero mark and very peculiar light conditions. Spooner started in to break his one hundred consecutive shot record, 25 yards offhand, German ring target, and was doing fine till in comes our official, Jeweller. Spooner says things, Jeweller says things, and when the smoke of saying things faded away Spooner's last two scores mysteriously disappeared with it.

But never mind, as Jeweller deported with a face wreathed in smiles as forty-two good plunks went with him for club and Thanks giving Day medals. Many thanks to him for prompt delivery.

F. B. Spooner—

	241	245	242	243	242—1213
	242	240	244	239	236—1201
					2414
H P. Fletcher	240	246	240	240	240—1206
A. A. Albro ..	94	89	86	89	96— 454

STEEL SOLED SHOES.

Zettler Rifle Club.

Scores of December 28:

A. Bergerow	226	228	220	220	232—1126
L. C. Buss	248	245	246	249	244—1232
F. Hecking	228	228	242	227	230—1155
J. Kaufmann	245	246	240	245	244—1220
G. Schlicht	240	236	240	237	237—1190
W. A. Tewes	246	248	248	247	247—1236
J. E. Ward	238	229	232	239	236—1174
B. Zettler	230	227	242	228	228—1155
C. Zettler	248	245	238	245	248—1224
C. Mager	236	239	232	229	238—1174
C. A. Schrag	235	238	232	230	239—1174

Scores of January 4:

A. Bergerow	230	223	234	230	239—1156
L. C. Buss	248	244	248	248	246—1234
J. Kaufmann	240	242	248	244	248—1222
F. Hecking	226	231	235	234	236—1162
A .B. Leavitt	243	244	242	246	242—1217
T. H. Keller	233	239	235	235	231—1173
C. A. Schrag	236	234	235	231	226—1162
W. A. Tewes	244	248	246	247	249—1234
B. Zettler	228	234	234	238	233—1167
C. Zettler	245	246	247	245	244—1227
J. E. Ward	233	238	234	234	238—1177

D. C. R. A. Notes.

Another strenuous week has passed, and we find match No. 3 shot—lost by two points and filed away on the shelf, to become a mere matter of record. The little word, "Lost" does not sound good to us, but, being well-bred, we were taught to take the bitter with the sweet as it came and be game about it, so we have become used to hearing it occasionally, but whenever we do we know that the other fellows did the better work and deserved to win, and give them credit.

Things looked bright for us until misfortune met our old standby, Ollie Schriver, in the midst of his score, and then, bang! our hopes for a nice 987 team score were shattered like a blue rock overtaken by a full charge of chilled 7½'s head-on. It happened like this: We were just eleven points down for the four high men, with Ollie at the bat and going to it in his tack-hole style when some novice chanced to pick up his card and proceeded to punch it full of 5's and 6's, so that it looked more like a sieve than a record-breaking target when he had finished with it. Such are the results of being compelled to shoot in a gallery with a number of other clubs, and especially so when some of the members have not progressed far enough in the game to know an official target, all stamped and numbered, from a complimentary practice target. You fellow-shooters who have the exclusive use of a range equipped to your own fancies and taste, we envy you. From now on we will shoot on Saturday evenings only, and hope to avoid a repetition of last week's event. From out of the wreck we scraped together a total of 976, which is not so awfully bad, but not in the least satisfying.

The following results were turned in for match No. 3:

C. E. Murphy	199
R. H. McGarity	198
R. Alderman	197
L. L. Johnston	195
F. H. Holt	187
C. Grooner	185
Total	976

MAC.

I AM AFAID MR DOLFEN THAT THE TWENTY SHOT SCORE WHICH YOUTP CLUB SEC'Y SENT IN FOR A TECORD WON'T GO -
I SHOULD LET THAT WORRY ME, I'LL MAKE ANOTHETP
U.S.R.A. RULES
P.J.DOLFEN.
J.B.CRABTREE.
Shirley 1916

The Rifle and Revolver Club of New York, Inc.

The regular weekly shoot of the club was held at its own range, 104 E. 126th Street, New York City, on Thursday, January 6.

Sufficient time since the holidays had elapsed to enable the members to regain their mental and physical poise, but the final results of the evening's shooting seems to indicate a negative result. This was particularly true of the rifle team. Think of it, brother shooters, a total of 925 for five husky full-grown, meat fed, near-athletes, practically the same five that composed our outdoor small-bore team last summer. We got fourth place then.

This "come back" stunt is one of the unexplained mysteries of our club. Only one reasonable explanation seems to be available. Here it is. We accept no responsibility in the matter. Your own conclusions will or will not justify its advancement.

We have noticed that most of our off shots are on the 9 o'clock side of the bull. Cannot seem to pull them in either. Well, about 3 feet to the rear and left of the targets an electric blower fan has been installed by our blasé and highly concentrated secretary, the Mysterious Masked Marvel Marksman. His identity is known only to a chosen few of us, but his pistol scores will be found at the top of our pistol team each week. We do not intend to divulge his name. That's our "awful secret."

But the fan? Oh, yes! the fan. Developing as it does sixteen million revolutions per kilowatt hour, its mission in life is to create a draft, not only on our monthly bank account to pay the electric light company's bill, but also in connection with removing the gases and smoke which persist in hanging around. Our secret theory is this: that the "fierce" disturbance to the atmosphere created by the aforesaid fan, causes a strong current of air toward the outlet. The bullets are attracted to this current much the same as driftwood in a stream is swirled toward the eddies. We expect that our executive officer, Mr. B. H. Nye, will soon work out a table of wind resistance for indoor rifle shooting where the blower fan is used.

Our range is a busy place these days and great interest is manifested. H. S. Hubbell, one of our new members, is coming along fine. Third and second places on the pistol team are good enough for a start. His work is consistent. Moeller, shooting the .22 automatic pistol, is coming along nicely and as soon as Hughes shoots Kahrs off the team a few times our totals will improve.

Mr. James A. Baker, Jr., of New York City, and sometimes Connecticut, our dignified, but effervescent president, experienced a slight jolt when he found the right kind of group in the wrong place on his last official match target. It spoiled our otherwise good total score. Same thing happened to Kahrs.

Dr. A. B. Leavitt was a welcome visitor. He was of material assistance too, spotted shots, coached and all that sort of thing. Come again, sir.

Here's what Leigh Birch, the N. R. A. official eye-witness, thought of our targets:

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EAST ALTON ILLINOIS

Look for the Western TRADE MARK Red Diamond

NEW YORK VS. AUBURN, N. Y., N. R. A. MATCH

A. P. Lane	190
Frank J. Kahrs	189
T. W. Hughes	185
J. A. L. Moeller	182
James A. Baker, Jr	179
Total	925

Match No. 5.

A. P. Lane	48	44	47	139
J. A. Baker, Jr	48	41	42	131
H. S. Hubbell	45	39	44	128
J. A. L. Moeller	43	40	39	122
F. J. Kahrs	40	48	34	122
Total				642

Also Ran.

U. Thomas	32	35	37	104
A. Pfretzschner	31	38	32	104
G. W. Hughes	28	36	35	99

Match No. 6.

A. P. Lane	46	46	47	139
H. S. Hubbell	43	47	38	128
F. J. Kahrs	45	40	42	127
J. A. Baker, Jr	48	43	35	126
J. A. L. Moeller	40	44	39	123
Total				643

Also Ran.

G. W. Hughes	37	38	30	105
A. Pfretzschner	30	26	29	85

Rifle.

Dr. A. B. Leavitt (a visitor)	94
Leigh Birch, N. R. A. Judge	92–97

AL. BLANCO.

St. Louis Colonials' Scores.

The St. Louis Colonial Revolver Club reports the following scores made in matches 5 and 6 of the U. S. Revolver Association Indoor League:

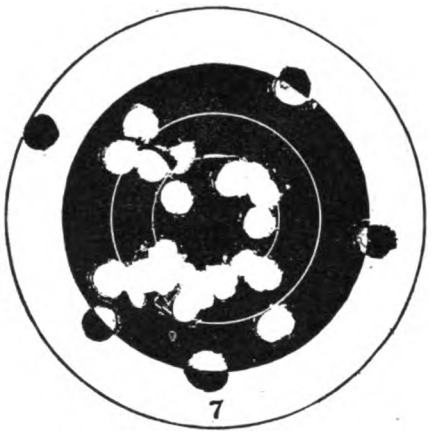
MATCH NO. 5 VS. SPRINGFIELD.

Orr	135	Crossman	128
Ayer	131	Peterson	123
Neidner	130		
Total			647

MATCH NO. 6 VS. PITTSBURGH.

Orr	144	Ayer	127
Peterson	132	Neidner	124
Crossman	129		
Total			656

E., Sec.



Composite target of 25 shots, by Mr. A. E. Robinson, at 20 yards indoors, Colt's Officer's model revolver and S. & W. Special cartridges, maximum load.

Citizens' Rifle Club Wants Federal Range.

Means of obtaining a Federal rifle range were discussed recently at the annual meeting of the Citizens' Rifle and Revolver Club in the Rochester (N. Y.) State Armory. The meeting was the eighth annual session of the organization.

A special committee, appointed at the last meeting, gave a report of the work accomplished toward getting a Federal range for Rochester and Monroe County. It was explained that, with the National Guard, Naval Militia, Cavalry and several civilian organizations, such a range should be provided. Hope that the Federal Government would provide such was not very encouraging to the members, judging from the correspondence which the club had received from Washington. The only way such a range could be built for this district would be through a request coming from the Rochester military authorities to the Adjutant General of New York State, who would have to report favorably to Washington.

The officers elected were: Leon Slade, president; Harry E. Miller, vice-president; Frank C. Sherman, secretary; Chester D. U. Hobbie, treasurer; Alva D. Johnson, executive officer; Chester D. U. Hobbie, George S. Searle, and George J. Connell, range committee. Reports of the officers showed that the club had a good year. Seventeen new members joined the club last year. It now has a membership of 779. The club also owns twenty-four Springfield and sixteen Krag-Jorgenson rifles.

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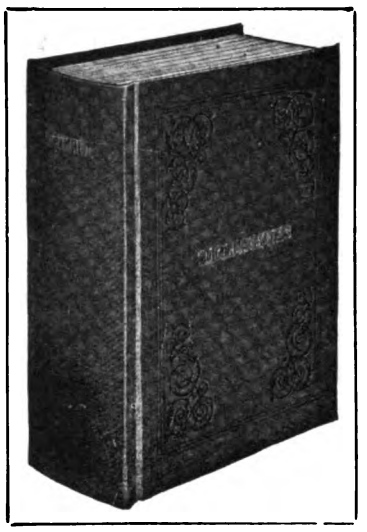

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N. R. A. INTER CLUB, RIFLE MATCH NO. 5 VS. SAN FRANCISCO.

Geo. S. Searle	188
W. W. Lewis	184
A. G. Johnson	182
A. P. Slade	177
F. C. Sherman	177
Total	908

U. S. R. A. REVOLVER MATCH NO. 5 VS. MANITO.

G. S. Searle	125
L. D. Slade	123
C. D. W. Hobbie	121
G. J. Connell	121
A. G. Johnson	120
Total	610

MATCH NO. 6 VS. BOSTON.

A. P. Slade	129
F. C. Sherman	123
L. D. Slade	122
A. G. Johnson	120
G. S. Searle	120
Total	614

Unofficial.

C. D. W. HOBBIE.

Providence Revolver Club.

Scores made December 14 and 18, 1915, at twenty yards:

MATCH NO. 1 VS. SPRINGFIELD.

H. M. Manchester	42	47	48—137	22 S. & W.
S. B. Hibbard	42	43	40—125	22 S. & W.
F. P. Day	37	39	49—125	22 S. & W.
A. B. Colwell	43	44	37—124	22 S. & W.
H. C. Miller	44	41	38—123	22 S. & W.
Total				634

MATCH NO. 2 VS. BALTIMORE.

S. B. Hibbard	44	47	45—136	22 S. & W.
H. M. Manchester	45	44	46—135	22 S. & W.
F. P. Day	45	45	43—133	22 S. & W.
W. G. Mason	43	42	47—132	22 S. & W.
H. C. Miller	47	44	41—132	22 S. & W.
Total				668

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Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN is entitled, when his subscription is paid up for one year, to one free insertion of a half-inch want ad in this column.

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Beacon Chambers, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Telescopes and rest, shooting bags, micrometers, sight protectors, front and rear; gun covers, elbow pads, Hoppe No. 9. Cleaning rods and brushes; Rifleman's Favorite Sight Black Rifle rest; U. S. Marine Score Books; Elliott Ear Protector, Motty rifle paste will never nickel the Spitzer lubricating.

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Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Conditions, United States Revolver Association, Indoor Revolver League.

Scores made January 1, 1916, at 20 yards:

MATCH NO. 3 VS. PITTSBURGH.

H. M. Manchester	46	43	46—135	22 S. & W.
H. C. Miller	41	43	45—129	22 S. & W.
E. C. Parkhurst..	39	44	43—126	38 Colt
S. B. Hibbard ...	44	39	42—125	22 S. & W.
A. B. Colwell	40	42	41—123	22 S. & W.
Totals			638	

MATCH NO. 4 VS. PORTLAND, ORE.

H. C. Miller	46	46	44—136	22 S. & W.
S. B. Hibbard ...	43	44	44—131	22 S. & W.
A. B. Colwell	42	47	42—131	22 S. & W.
W. H. Brow	43	36	40—129	38 S. & W.
H. M. Manchester	37	42	39—118	22 S. & W.
Totals			645	

Conditions, United States Revolver Association, Indoor Revolver League.

Scores made January 8, 1915, at 20 yards

MATCH NO. 5 VS. BELLEVILLE.

H. C. Miller.....	43	46	47	136	22 S. & W.
G. R. Brown....	42	49	40	131	22 S. & W.
H. M. Manchester	42	41	43	126	22 S. & W.
W. H. Brow.....	43	40	40	123	38 S. & W.
E. C. Parkhurst..	40	43	40	123	38 Colt
				639	

MATCH NO. 6 VS. YOUNGSTOWN.

H. C. Miller.....	42	44	45	131	22 S. & W.
H. M. Manchester	47	39	42	128	22 S. & W.
A. B. Colwell....	43	42	42	127	22 S. & W.
W. G. Mason....	42	44	41	127	22 S. & W.
S. B. Hibbard...	44	39	42	125	22 S. & W.
				638	

Conditions: United States Revolver Association Indoor Revolver League.

EDWARD C. PARKHURST,
Secretary.

Olympic Pistol and Rifle Team.

EDITOR ARMS AND THE MAN,

Bingo Biffs Department:

The exposition having closed, Thanksgiving turkey forgotten, and Xmas candy all gone, the Olympic Club expected to have a team in the first division of at least one section of the shooting game. I was looking over the order list for the coming season and find ten complete sets of running suits. It looks as if the gang expect to take up some game in which they can get a run for their money. Will it not be fun to see George Armstrong doing the Marobone. Gorman was heard to remark when looking over the scores, "How the mighty have fallen." I do not know who he was thinking about. A large percentage of our club qualified for "marksman" this fall and naturally are all stuck up about it. One guy by the name of Cousins hit the "sharpshooter" mark and expects all the rest of us low downs to black his boots. We have had to do it. George Armstrong is batting .415 as usual. Kimball is beginning to get his eye. Blasse and Millikin are beginning to mark close after their shooting name. Linder is only a marksman with the pistol, but he has been working nights developing the rifle. He thinks he will slip one over on the gang. (Poor fellow.) Mills is shooting an old pistol with the barrel bent. He must be Irish, because he thinks he can shoot around a corner. Prich, Randall and Rodgers should never have left the farm. Reed seems to have a few marks of a rifle shooter, but trying to shoot a crutch and adjusting a pair of bum windows, he is still shooting as a marksman. Happy New Year's to all our old rivals; we will cross bats with you soon. Don't slip on the ice, because we wish to be defeated by a team of well men. Yours truly, "GLOOMY."

Rifle score week ending January 1, 1916:

MATCH NO. 2.

Geo. Armstrong..	187	R. Mills	...
C. F. Armstrong.	...	W. C. Prichard..	193
W. F. Blasse	191	C. W. Randall....	190
V. D. Cousins....	189	A. J. Reed.....	193
B. P. Lapachet...	179	S. T. Rodgers....	194
C. W. Linder.....	198	G. L. Scoville....	193
J. D. Millikin ...	...	B. H. Worthen...	...

MATCH NO. 3.

Geo. Armstrong..	142	*M. P. McVey...	126
C. F. Armstrong.	129	J. D. Millikin....	135
*A. J. Baker.....	...	R. Mills	133
W. F. Blasse	141	W. C Prichard...	125
J. E. Gorman....	135	W. C. Prichard..	125
G. E. Kimball....	125	C. W. Randall...	136
C. W. Linder....	136	S. T. Rodgers...	135

MATCH NO. 4.

Geo. Armstrong..	139	*M. D. McVey...	134
C. F. Armstrong.	125	J. D. Millikin....	134
*A. J. Baker.....	...	R. Mills	128
W. F. Blasse ...	132	W. C. Prichard..	128
J. E. Gorman....	136	C. W. Randall....	126
G. E. Kimball....	128	*S. T. Rodgers..	126
C. W. Linder....	135		

*Substitute.

V. D. COUSINS,
Secretary.

Wharton Wins New Year's Day Shoot.

Shooting the black shells, Mr. George Wharton carried off the honors at the Millrose Athletic Association shoot, which was held on New Year's Day. Under very hard conditions he scored 45 out of 50, winning the sterling silver cup, which has been presented by the president of the club.

The Millrose shoot was a handicap event, in which four men tied on the first 25, Mr. Wharton breaking 22 out of the 25 without a handicap. The shoot-off was from scratch, Mr. Wharton breaking 23 out of the 25 in this string.

Considering the fact that Mr. Wharton is an amateur and a comparative novice at trapshooting, his excellent work at the Millrose shoot is well worthy of mention.

Peters Paragraphs.

High general average at Toledo, Ohio, January 1, was won by Mr. W. R. Chamberlain, 95 out of 100, with Peters shells.

At the Liberty Gun Club, Dayton, Ohio, December 29, Mr. J. D. Platt, of Dayton, won high amateur and high general average, 94 out of 100, and Mr. R. O. Heikes, high professional average, 92. Again on January 1, at the N. C. R. Gun Club, Dayton, Ohio, Mr. Heikes was high over all, 95 out of 100, both gentlemen shooting Peters shells.

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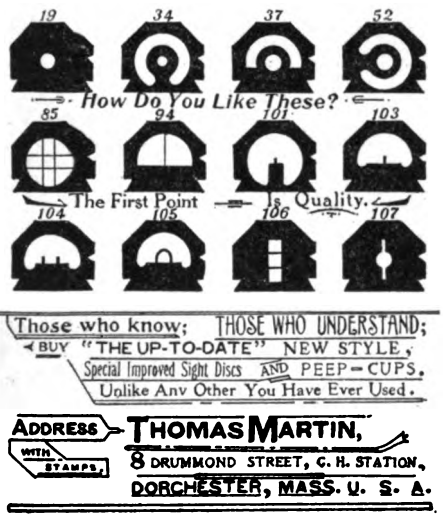
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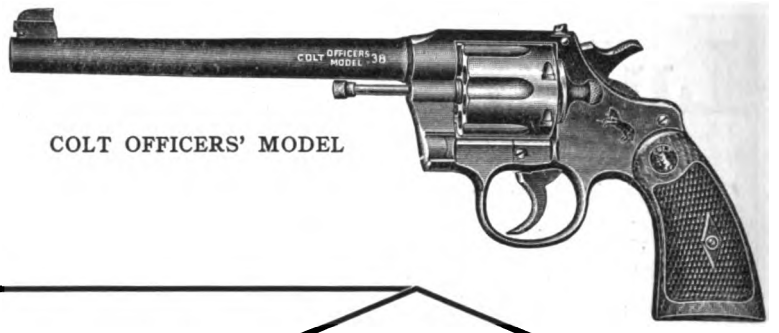

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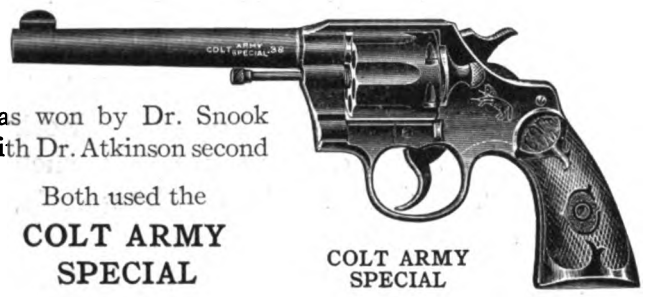
The Military Revolver Match



was won by Dr. Snook with Dr. Atkinson second

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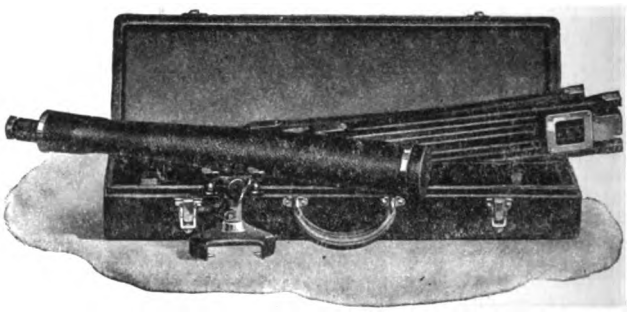

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ARMS AND THE MAN WASHINGTON, D. C.

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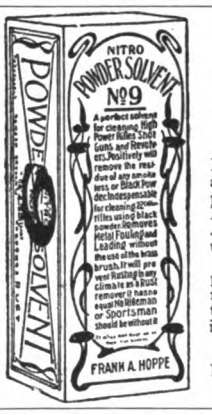

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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LIX. No. 17. WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 20, 1916. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

National Rifle Association Meeting.

THE meeting of the N. R. A. board of directors was held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, on the evening of January 12.

An innovation was the transaction of all the business of the evening in connection with a fine dinner served at one long table. In this way an admirable combination of business and pleasure was effected. During the latter part of the dinner pictures were thrown upon a screen at the rear of the room illustrative of the activities of the Association.

Col. William Libbey, president, who presided over the meeting, was seated at one end of the long table with Gen. Bird W. Spencer, senior past president of the association, upon his right, Gen. Barnett, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, at his left. At the foot of the table Secretary Jones was seated. Midway on each side, at points of strategic importance, Colonel Thurston, of New York, and Colonel Dooley, of Maine, faced each other across the festive board.

Upon the wall hung the crossed national colors and the flag of the association. When all the members were seated they were brought to their feet and remained standing while President Libbey offered the following pledge to the flag:

"Our country's flag!
To thee are pledged,
Our lives, our honor, all!
Our faith, our hopes,
Shall ne'er deny
The magic of thy call.

Our father's God, to Thee we turn,
While we their pledge renew;
Grant us stout hearts
In perils small or great,
That, following them
Through trial, pain or death,
We ever place our trust in Thee
To guard our country's fate."

A call of the roll by Secretary Jones showed the following members of the board to be present:

Gen. John C. Bond, Adjutant General of West Virginia; Lieut. E. Yarde Breeze, New Jersey; Col. S. W. Brookhart, Iowa; Lieut. Col. E. B. Bruch, New York; Capt. K. A. Burnham, Massachusetts; Capt. K. K. V. Casey, Delaware; Col. Wm. T. Chantland, Iowa; Maj. John H. Charnock, West Virginia; Maj. Earl D. Church, Connecticut; Col. John J. Dooley, Maine; Gen. James A. Drain, Washington; Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, Florida; Gen. Chas P. Lovell, Florida; Capt. Wm. C. Harllee, U. S. Marine Corps; R. C. Giles, Tennessee; Col. Robert S. Henry, Tennessee; Capt. T. H. Holcombe, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Albert S. Jones, District of Columbia; Lt. Col. Wm. Libbey, New Jersey; Gen. Charles B. Rogan, Tennessee; Lt. Col. Wm. B. Martin, New Jersey; Capt. Wm. T. Merry, U. S. A.; Col. G. W. McIver, U. S. A.; Gen. W. W. Moore, South Carolina; Maj. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Tennessee; Gen. Geo. McL. Presson, Maine; Col. Ira L. Reeves, Vermont; Gen. B. W. Spencer, New Jersey; Gen. Lee S. Tillotson, Vermont; Capt. H. F. Wirgman, U. S. M. C.; Lt. Col. G. B. Young, District of Columbia; Gen. Fred B. Wood, Minnesota; Maj. John Doyle Carmody, Minnesota; Col. A. B. Critchfield, Ohio; Gen. Charles F. Macklin, Maryland; Maj. John DeP. Douw, Maryland; Col. Walter Rogers, Michigan.

The minutes of the last annual meeting, as they were contained in a printed report, did not require reading. The report of President Libbey was published in full in ARMS AND THE MAN of last week. The report of Secretary Jones is found elsewhere in this paper.

Col. Glendie B. Young, treasurer of the association, offered a report which, in first-class style, presented the satisfactory financial transactions of the association during the past year.

During the annual election, Gen. Bird W. Spencer presided. The following officers were elected: President, Lt. Col. William Libbey, Princeton, N. J.; first vice-president, Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood, St. Paul, Minn.; second vice-president, Gen. Charles F. Macklin, Annapolis, Md.; third vice-president, Capt. William C. Harllee, U. S. M. C.; treasurer, Capt. K. K. V. Casey, Wilmington, Del.; secretary, Maj. Fred H. Phillips, Jr.; Tennessee. Additional members of the executive committee from the country-at-large: Col. S. W. Brookhart, Iowa; Lieut. Col. E. B. Bruch, New York; Capt. T. H. Holcomb, U. S. M. C.

Upon the motion of Gen. Fred B. Young, Minnesota, which was numerously seconded and unanimously carried, Col. R. M. Blatchford, United States Infantry, was elected an honorary director of the association for life.

After disposing of the formal business of the meeting, President Libbey called upon General Spencer as the oldest, in point of service, member of the association present. The general reviewed in brief but telling terms the work of the association since its organization and his first connection with it as a charter member in 1871.

General Barnett then responded to an invitation and made a practical talk in which the importance of rifle practice as a means of national defense was graphically set forth. Colonel Thurston, when invited by the president, offered a characteristic and clever, as well as humorous view of military preparation which included some distinctive comment upon the Continental Army.

President Libbey addressed the meeting briefly in the following terms:

"We are living in stirring times. Nearly everybody is talking preparedness, particularly here in Washington.

I wish I could say everybody—but in some quarters I am afraid that our blood has grown thin and pale. In other directions I am afraid that we have fifty-six too many kinds of citizens, and some of them have a poor idea of our institutions.

Many of us believe that it is not only the right, but the duty of everybody to be ready to defend his country, and we realize that this cannot be done today unless we are suitably trained.

There are some who even think that we would have difficulty in hiring enough men to do our fighting for us if we wanted to, judging from the enlistment experience in our Army.

Many of us who have worked hard over the National Guard believe that it is worth saving, because as it has kept alive the spirit of patriotism more largely than any other agency, that perhaps it might be enlarged and improved, but I feel also that they would agree that if it stands in the way of the proper preparation of our country, that it should be done away with.

Many plans have been suggested, and some are even crooning with Danny Deever,

'All our troubles will be over,
When we have that brand new army in the marnin'.'

Others have advocated a compulsory system, and some say that it will come to this if the voluntary plans fail.

To my mind it is a simple question. A great deal of the present discussion we hear leads to nowhere, and simply postpones the consideration of the main question before us.

The trouble is, there are too many plans before Congress.

Why not face the question honestly, and decide, first, whether our country and its institutions are worth defending, and then, why we should call on the patriotic to defend the unpatriotic.

Why trifle with the subject? The honor of our country means, or should mean, much to all of us, and if that does not mean universal, national service, I do not know what words mean.

I do not like the word compulsory any more than some other people do, but imagine that is because we forget that there are compelling forces for good, as well as restraining forces for evil.

Our country would really be in a very bad way if we had to be driven to her defense.

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The fetish of militarism has been held up as a terror to us all, and it is not a lovely sight.

But who suggests that such is the condition of things in Switzerland. Is it not true that we do not find that preparation has run mad anywhere except in Prussia?

From his earliest youth the Swiss boy believes in his country, and before he gets out of school, has had all of his rudimentary training and is a good shot. Nobody calls him a militarist.

Suppose that we were to copy their system, what would it do for us? We should simply be a lot of well prepared citizens, who like the Swiss, were not interfered with by the Emperor William, that is all.

We should have at all times a Federal Army of men between 19 and 23 years of age of 2,500,000, and a reserve of 8,000,000 men between the ages of 24 and 48. A very respectable buzz-saw, and one which would be respected.

I believe this to be a practical method, but am willing to submit my judgment temporarily. I may be mistaken, but I am confirmed in my opinion by an eminent authority on Constitutional law, that Congress has the power to institute such a system without referring it to the States for ratification under the eighth section of the first article of our constitution.

Let me read parts of it to you.

Congress has power:

To raise and support armies.

To provide and maintain a navy.

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

To provide for the calling forth of the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

But gentlemen, we may differ widely as to our ideas as to the proper method, but we must be a unit upon the subject of duty.

I have been very much struck with an appeal recently put forward by Mr. Garrison for cooperation on this subject. Who can tell whether a plan will be successful until it is tried?

We must not forget that while in a multitude of councilors there is wisdom, there comes a time when personal preferences should be subordinated to the plan and will of a chosen leader, and the individual lost sight of in the determined and united effort for a common purpose.

Great Britain and curselves have been strong advocates of the voluntary system, and I believe we should take a very pointed lesson from England at the present time.

Never did any government possess such great means of action. Never was public support more complete, but never were greater mistakes made in the organization and conduct of the war.

Does not all this sound familiar?

Have we not been in the same position when trouble has come to us?

The trouble with us is that we are top-heavy with organization, and an organization without cooperation in action is a very useless affair.

We, as Americans, delight in organizations, but we have not as yet learned the real and valuable object of an organization, and that is that it should be an inspiration to cooperation.

We should aim to be judged by what we do rather than by what we merely think, because some thinking results in a badly refined product.

Both are important, but I find that the man who acts rightly has generally thought out his plan correctly.

At any rate, do not let us be as quarrelsome as the pacifists.

We are not saints by any means as yet, and the three principal aspirants for the saintly office just at present before the public, mainly through their own personal efforts, and largely in their own behalf—many of us think would form very poor substitutes for Washington and Lincoln. For Washington and Lincoln were strong and very courageous men, who were not afraid to lay their course, or to pledge their lives, fortunes or honor, to the fulfillment of their plan.

They weighed the consequences of war, and were willing to suffer them, not for the sake of war, let it be noted, but because they felt that some things were worse than war.

Our judges do not execute the law. They simply interpret it and decide what is to be done. The culprit at the bar knows perfectly well that there is a competent police force back of the judge, even if the latter seems only to be a puny specimen of humanity with a sound head on his shoulders.

Our ancestors knew what duty meant, and were not content to stand idly by and call for peace.

Can we never realize that such a call will never be respected unless made by a patriot? Let us not forget that we belong to those of whom Emerson wrote:

'So near is grandeur to our dust,
So close is God to man;
When duty whispers low, "Thou must,"
The youth replies, "I can".'"

After an announcement by the president of the meeting of the new executive committee for 9 o'clock the next morning, the meeting adjourned.

At that meeting Capt. K. K. V. Casey, who had been elected treasurer, presented a request to the committee that he be permitted to decline the office. Captain Casey's reasons for desiring not to serve do him much credit. He would be a valuable, indeed an almost invaluable member of the executive committee of the association, and it goes without saying that as treasurer of the association or in any other responsible position he would be successful. At the time this article is written no successor has been selected by the executive committee.

The association is in every way healthy financially and otherwise at this time. Its affairs are being directed by able and energetic officers and additional great progress should be made in 1916.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA COVERING THE YEAR 1915.

By Lieut. Albert S. Jones.

FIFTEEN years ago tonight I submitted to the Board of Directors of this Association my first report as secretary. It was at the close of the first year of the reorganized association. My report tonight showed that we had ten rifle clubs affiliated with us and about sixty life members carried over from the old organization. It also showed that our request to the War Department to be allowed to purchase army rifles for use of the U. S. rifle team competing in the Palma Match that year at Sea Girt, was refused. I mention these facts of bygone days to more fully demonstrate the progress we have made in the last decade and a half, and it is with considerable satisfaction that I can make a report to the board tonight showing such great strides and expansion of our activities.

At the close of the year we had on our books the following organizations:

23 State rifle associations.
63 Regiments.
47 Separate military organizations.
639 Civilian rifle clubs with a membership of 26,212.
64 College and university rifle clubs with a membership of 3,353.
87 High school rifle clubs with a membership of 2,788.
10 Private preparatory school rifle clubs with a membership of 667.
32 Military school rifle clubs with a membership of 2,106.
9 Boys' clubs, including Boy Scout and community clubs with a membership of 139.
549 Life members.
943 Annual members.

Of the above organizations there have been gained as new clubs during the past year:

398 Civilian rifle clubs.
17 College and university clubs.
47 School clubs.
8 Boys clubs.
1 State association.
3 Militia companies.
86 Life members.
653 Annual members.

The volume of our business has more than doubled within the past year. A little over a year ago we moved into larger and more commodious quarters, which consisted of three rooms on the top floor of the Woodward building. These quarters have already grown inadequate for our needs and additional space will shortly have to be acquired. We also increased our clerical force during the year by one additional stenographer, but the abnormal increase of business will shortly make it necessary to secure permanently the services of another clerk.

We have given the monthly magazine proposition a year's trial and the verdict is a success from every standpoint. We started out the first of the year with a 2,000 monthly edition of a 16-page book. We discovered that the space was too limited in which to publish all the details which should absolutely be handled in the publication, and in the following month the size of the book was increased to twenty-four pages. We then discovered that our mailing list, which was pruned down to the lowest estimate, was larger than the issue and the number of monthly copies was increased to 3,000. This only enables us to send one copy of the book to each rifle club, which has caused

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more or less dissatisfaction among the clubs, as each of the five officers of the clubs feel that they should receive a copy. Later in the year we again increased the size of the book to thirty-two pages, and one issue to forty-two pages. I would recommend that the monthly issue of Shooting News be increased to 5,000 copies of thirty-two pages. We can then issue two copies to each affiliated club and three copies to each affiliated regiment, and supply the demands which are coming in from public libraries to be placed on the mailing list.

RIFLE CLUBS.

There is no abatement in the movement which started early in the year for the organization of rifle clubs by civilians throughout the country. During the year 1915 we completed the organization and affiliation of 393 civilian clubs. This represents only a very small percentage of the inquiries received and I have no doubt that twice as many clubs could have been organized if there had been any way in which we could have secured proper range facilities for the proposed clubs. Not all of these clubs took advantage of the law authorizing the free issue of arms and ammunition. A great many of them, rather than go to the expense and trouble of giving a bond for the free issue, purchased their own rifles. One club in the District of Columbia, with sixty-five members, acquired about fifty new Springfield rifles by purchase of its members and many other clubs have done the same, wishing to own rifles rather than to take advantage of the free issue. Two hundred and seventy-five of these clubs took advantage of the free issue and were issued 2,038 rifles during the year. There has been issued to clubs by the Ordnance Department 1,000,635 cartridges. To thirty school clubs there have been issued 1,455 rifles, 1,233 carbines and 198,360 cartridges.

The question arises, "What means will be undertaken to see that the clubs make the proper use of these ordnance supplies issued to them. Up to the present time there has been made no provision for the supervision or inspection of these clubs and their arms. This is a matter for serious consideration. Funds should be provided to cover the cost of per diem pay and transportation for inspections by Army and National Guard officers under the supervision of the Adjutants General of the States. These inspections could be made by the National Rifle Association secretary in each State if the association had funds available to pay the expenses of these secretaries. These secretaries could also be very useful in organizing new clubs and investigating the standing of all the new clubs organized and assisting them in their organization.

There is no doubt but that there are some clubs not making proper use of this issue and in some cases the clubs have the best intentions possible, but are lacking in knowledge and experience as to how their rifle work should be carried on. Competent instructors could accomplish much in starting them along proper lines. We have other clubs that are doing splendid work. The largest club in point of membership is one at St. Albans, Vt., which has a membership of 297, and has organized within the club a uniformed and equipped military organization which compares favorably with any National Guard organization.

I have prepared and show here tonight for your information a map of the United States showing the location of all of our rifle clubs, civilian, college and school. In preparing this map it was necessary to look up the location of every club, and in doing this I stumbled across a fact which has considerable bearing upon the value of civilian training as a means of national defense. That is, the great proportion of clubs that are located in small towns and villages where there are no militia organizations. These rifle clubs practically provide the only pastime for the young men of these isolated localities and are building up a large class of efficient riflemen in our rural districts. The promotion of these clubs cannot in any way conflict or interfere with the Organized Militia and is training a very valuable class of our rural population in military rifle shooting. It will also be noted that there have been organized a large number of clubs on the Mexican border. In Arizona alone there are eleven clubs in small towns along the border, the total membership of which would constitute a battalion of sharpshooters. If we eliminated entirely our activities in large cities throughout the country we would still have a field to work on which would keep us busy for a great many years to come.

The course of rifle firing as laid down by the War Department is followed as far as practicable, but a great many clubs are unable to get the longer ranges. Reports received up to the present time show that during the year the clubs qualified under the Militia Course, 817 experts, 606 sharpshooters and 702 marksmen. The best report was turned in by the Fort Pitt Rifle Club of Pittsburgh, which qualified 22 experts and 1 sharpshooter. The Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club qualified the second largest number, 20 experts and 1 sharpshooter, and the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club of Butte, Mont., was third with 20 experts.

The rapidly increasing number of rifle clubs in many of the States has brought up the possibility as well as the advisability of State organizations of such clubs. Such organizations have already been perfected in two States. The same results might, however, be accomplished by State rifle associations throwing open their membership to civilian clubs and inviting them to participate in their annual matches, providing prizes for them. If a State rifle association already established does not wish to do this, it would be better for the clubs to organize themselves into a State federation for mutual advantage and holding of annual competitions.

It is not altogether to the first issue of rifles and ammunition that we owe the rapid growth of new rifle clubs throughout the country. The annual indoor and outdoor interclub competitions which the National Rifle Association is now carrying on have also been in a measure responsible for this growth. We are now carrying on a competition for the national gallery championship among clubs in which seventy-two clubs throughout the United States are competing for honors. These clubs are divided into six classes of twelve clubs each and report the results of their weekly matches by telegraph and mail to headquarters. The entries this year are double those of last year. When the outdoor shooting opens in the spring we will have an interclub competition, outdoors, with .22-caliber rifles, at 50 and 100 yards slow and rapid fire. This was a new competition inaugurated last year and is very popular, but no competition which we have instituted has created more favorable comment and endorsement than the national match for civilians which we conducted for the National Board for the first time last year. Each club enters a team of ten members, who shoot the Militia course under the supervision of officers appointed by the National Rifle Association. The trophy and medals for this match are given by the War Department and in the point of number of teams entered each year, will shortly outdo the National Matches for the military services. This year, in the initial event, we had twenty-five clubs competing and the match was won by the Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club. I would not be surprised to see twice as many clubs enter the competition the coming summer. In addition to this team competition, we have also in our list of annual events, an individual competition for the U. S. gallery championship. In the 1915 competition we had sixty-nine competitors and the match was won by A. D. Rothrock, of Ohio.

COLLEGE CLUBS.

The percentage of university and college clubs organized during the year was very large, there being seventeen such clubs organized. These clubs vary greatly in membership and the amount of work done, ranging all the way from the University of California which has 147 members, to the Yale University Club, which has only ten. Very few of these institutions are carrying on rifle shooting on outdoor ranges, often due to the fact that there are no ranges available so that the percentage of student members qualifying is very small. The records for the year show that 50 qualified as expert, 59 as sharpshooter and 87 as marksmen. In addition to this might be added the number of students qualifying in the camps of instruction which were as follows: 657 marksmen, 308 sharpshooters, and 135 experts.

LEGISLATION.

Our association has made several recommendations to the War Department with a view of getting the War Department either to initiate such legislation or back up any bill which our association might propose. The most important of these matters was the request for authority, and an appropriation, to construct rifle ranges in different parts of the country. Another was a more liberal appropriation for the use of the National Board. Another was providing an appropriation which would be available for the pay of markers on State ranges in the operation of targets for members of rifle clubs. Another was a free issue of target supplies to clubs and an appropriation which would allow of the purchase or manufacture of Krag ammunition for issue to clubs. When the estimates for the Army were submitted to Congress we congratulated ourselves that our recommendation that a free issue of target supplies be made to rifle clubs had been acted upon favorably, as the estimates contained a provision "that the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue, without expense to the United States, for use in target practice, targets, target material and other necessary accessories, to rifle clubs organized under the rules of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice and to schools having a uniformed corps of cadets and carrying on military training in sufficient number for the proper conduct of target practice."

The Chief of Ordnance has notified us, however, that this paragraph was submitted through misunderstanding and that the Department will submit at a hearing before the Military Committee, the following substitute for the above paragraph:

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"Provided, That the Secretary of War is authorized to sell, for use in target practice, of targets and target material and other necessary accessories therefor, to schools to which arms have been issued under the act of April 27."

This cut out entirely the rifle clubs and authorizes the sale only of such materials to schools, so that after all, we are to get no help from the Department along these lines. I would suggest that this association make every legitimate effort to have the Military Committee retain the original provision in the Army estimates and that we pass a resolution tonight endorsing and approving the original provision.

The executive committee, at a recent meeting, decided to ask Congress for a national charter and an annual appropriation of $25,000, and the matter was taken up with the Secretary of War to see if he would approve such a bill. This approval has been given and I have the draft of the proposed bill to submit to you for your approval tonight. I cannot see any real benefits that might accrue to the association from a national incorporation, but the request for such an incorporation might be used as the means of securing an annual appropriation from Congress to carry on the work of training civilians in military shooting.

The Assistant Secretary of War has authorized me to state that he will present to the Military Committee a supplemental estimate for an appropriation of $100,000 to be expended under the supervision of the National Board for the general promotion of rifle training. The conditions under which the money is to be expended are to be made so general that it can be used for anything from the pay of markers to the purchase of ammunition and the construction of ranges. When this additional estimate is submitted to the Military Committee I think it would be the best policy for this association to concentrate its efforts upon cooperating and assisting the Department in getting favorable action upon it.

ANNUAL MATCHES.

Entries in our annual matches averaged very little under those of 1913, but on account of the heavier expense in connection with headquarters and other matters, financially they were not a success as far as our association is concerned. We received in entrance fees, $7,136. We paid out in cash prizes $5,259.51, and for medals $719.84. We paid the State of Florida as her share of the net profits $578.32. The net profit on the matches was only $215.03.

INDOOR RANGE FOR WASHINGTON.

A new departure in the association's activities during the year was the opening of a shooting academy by the association in Washington. Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury, the basement of the Oxford Hotel, a building owned by the Government, at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street, was placed at the disposal of the National Rifle Association without charge, and the association at an expense of about $700, constructed a modern gallery range, thoroughly up-to-date, with ten targets and placed the same at the disposal of the rifle clubs in the District. One night a week is assigned to each club and in the afternoons the range is open for the free use of any one who wishes to practice. We are indebted to the Marine Corps for the loan of a noncommissioned officer to act as instructor and armorer at the range, and this sergeant will be constantly on duty afternoons and evenings and will look after and instruct the Boy Scouts of the District as they report there, as well as the high school cadets or any one else who wishes to be taught the fundamentals of rifle shooting. This has proved to be a very popular move on the part of the association and will result eventually in every department of the Government in Washington having rifle clubs which will carry on their indoor work during the winter on this range and their outdoor work during the summer on the ranges of the National Guard, the Marine Corps and the Army located near Washington. The range will be made self-supporting, the running expenses to be divided pro rata among the clubs using the same. It would be a magnificent class of promotion work if we could have similar academies in all the large cities. In this connection I would state that efforts have been made in a great many cities throughout the country to get permission to use space in Government buildings for rifle ranges, but in every case but the present one the request has been refused. If there is any law which prevents the Government from granting these requests, it should be looked into and some effort made to have it amended. A great deal of good can be accomplished by encouraging the organization and practice of clubs on indoor ranges, as has been demonstrated by the reports from England on the help received from their small-bore clubs when the war broke out.

FINANCES.

Our finances at the end of the year have never before been in such splendid shape. We close the year with a balance on hard of $4,425.66, of which $2,347.42 is a balance on hand in our saving account. A new policy of depositing all receipts from life memberships in our savings account for the purpose of making a trust fund, was adopted this year and will be continued. We hope eventually that this fund will reach such proportions that the income from the same will carry the current yearly expenses. We increased this fund this year considerably by circularizing for new life members and gained in this manner about eight-six new members, among whom may be mentioned Thomas A. Edison, Senator Wadsworth, of New York, Representative Ward, of New York, former Congressman Adams, of Chicago, Col. Robert M. Thompson, Robert Low Bacon, son of the former Ambassador and Secretary of State; Judge Burke, of Seattle, Judge Fort of New York, Judge Pitney, of New Jersey, Edwin Gould and Henry B. Joy, of Detroit.

We have received during the year financial assistance from the National Board by the furnishing to us by the Board of stationery and other printed matter, as well as decorations for issue to rifle clubs and associations.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

There has been more or less wrangling every year over the collection of back dues of annual members, who are State team members, and I submit to you tonight an amendment to our by-laws which will provide for the lapsing of all annual memberships with the calendar year and giving such members thirty days' grace in which to renew their membership for the new year. This will simplify our accounts in the office and furnish us with a means of knowing exactly what our mailing list will be for the monthly bulletin.

I would also recommend the serious consideration of this Board to a reorganization which would make the work of the Association administrative only, by turning over to State organizations the work in connection with looking after the rifle clubs. To accomplish this would require the working out of considerable details, but if it can be accomplished it will result in strengthening and making important the State association in each State. If we can get an appropriation from Congress to carry on our work it would not be necessary to depend upon the receipts from dues to take care of our current expenses, and these dues could be paid to the State association, thus giving them an income to work with, and with which to pay the salaries of the secretary, who might also be the N. R. A. State secretary. Such organizations would then be in a position to run off State matches each year and hang up prizes for the civilian shooters. I suggest that this matter be referred to our executive committee with power to act.

LAST PAPERS.

By C. L. Gilman.

THIS excellent story appeared in Adventure for February, just out. The editor of Adventure says of it: "At last the little Finn was an American citizen. You will feel a tug at your heart-strings when you learn the way he proved it."

For ourselves we say that the story is a good one.

"I am now American citizen, now."

The wind which blew the snow along the frozen contortions of the Moose Ear River had come straight from Hudson's Bay; the tamaracks were crackling with frost; the pipe he held in his teeth was frozen past drawing, but "Hip-Shot Tommy" Smith unmittened before extending his hand.

"Congratulations, Mr. Honkala," he said.

Then, smiling down from his lank height upon the stocky, hard-knit Finlander who faced him, he asked—

"How does it feel, Arvit, to carry all the rights, privileges and responsibilities of a voter in this free and glorious country?"

The Finn's face darkened to the half-sad, half-sullen mask of his race.

"It is hard business to be citizen," he answered. "I do not very well understand all things. But this country does not seem to be so free. You, who should be one of the people, are servant to rich men to keep poor men from shooting meat when they need it——"

"Enforcing the laws of our country, Arvit, which we might have made if we'd 'tended to our business and which we may unmake if we want to—and can."

"Am I free citizen, when you are gamewarden to put me in jail when I kill a moose? But now I am citizen I can better help make this, our country, free by the social revolution. And 'glorious country'—say, why is 'In God We Trust' on dollar? Is it that the dollar is the American god?"

Many men might have laughed at this, but not Hip-Shot. He took other men seriously and—particularly after they had seen him shoot—

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other men did the same by him. The little Finn—he could have broken Smith with his bare hands for all the warden's size—was somewhat of his making. With cautious deference he had helped expand the young homesteader's night-school English. He even had carefully concealed designs for making him more of an American than could any mere court of naturalization. So he answered carefully:

"No, it is not that we make the dollar our god. Before there was any United States, when the people first tried to be free, a lot of poor farmers—sort of homesteaders—down in Massachusetts had to fight trained soldiers for their freedom. They figured that they didn't stand any more show than a lot of rabbits, unless God thought they ought to be free and was on their side. They believed He was. So they put 'In God We Trust' on their battle-flag and went to it. They won. So we keep 'In God We Trust' on our dollar, where we all hope to see it often ,to remind us that what we have now cost us more than money."

Relief lightened Honkala's face. The gibe, he had read it in The Finnish Socialist, had hurt his pride as a citizen.

"I thank you," he said, "only, war is wrong. When the social revolution has come there will be no more war; poor men will not kill other poor men so that rich men may be richer—like in Europen now. I am American citizen, now, and must do like the President tells me. I am glad that he has told me not to meddle in the fighting in Europen, and I shall not meddle."

Tommy Smith was dressed for travel. Which means he had on his summer clothes, was packing his mackinaw, and depended on moving fast to keep warm. Also he rather looked to find a letter waiting for him, out at the rail—a girl's letter.

"Fine," he said.

"And," continued the Finn, keen for his fill of talk before settling down to the long solitude of his lonely clearing, "so long as we do not meddle with them, they cannot make war with us. Is it not so?"

"Let's hope so, anyhow."

"No, I shall not meddle. See, I am keeping laws already, now I am citizen. I am shooting only partridge; I have only my .22 rifle. That is keeping laws?"

"Sure and ——" as he swung his rifle across his arm for the start—"so-long."

"So-long," responded the Finn, and hoisted his pack-sack with its lumpy cargo of groceries to his shoulders.

As he trudged along up the river the little homesteader's mind was busy with many things, as he was a serious and studious man who read work on Socialism to fortify his principles and such light literature as "The Origin of the Species" to perfect his English, during the long northwoods evenings.

No Anglo-Saxon can more than guess what goes on in the Finnish mind, that brooding, sensitive mind with its artist strain of idealism and its queer, Oriental twist. But any backwoods mossback will tell that Finns do think, that it's a habit with all of them, and a vice which sets some so crazy that they break loose with a knife toward the end of the heavy snows.

When Honkala had walked down river, two days before, to take train, he had been an alien with only first papers. Now, after the brusque ceremony in the court-room at Duluth, he was a citizen. All this country, so bleak, so sadly beautiful, so like his homeland, was his. The papers tucked into his inside pocket proved it. He was a citizen and a man, by token of the rifle trailing at his side, the rifle which he might never have carried in Finland save as the conscript of an alien despotism.

He was going to be a good citizen; he was resolved on that. He had come to take toll of this strange, foreign country. First as a toiler in the iron mines, then as a swamper in a logging camp, he had taken toll. Then, when he learned that by becoming a citizen he could exact 160 acres of land for his own, citizenship—and its profits—had become his goal. Now he was a citizen. Already he had entered upon his homestead. He had a long cabin built, three acres hewn out of the forest, a crop of potatoes grown between the rocks. In time, now he was a citizen, all this would be his beyond question.

Then, maybe, Hilma—she who washed dishes in a restaurant in Virginia and spoke English as slangily as an American born—might consent to share it with him. But that must wait until he had money. His last dollar he had broken to pay for his ticket home. A dollar with "In God We Trust" stamped on it.

He was glad he knew now what that motto meant. It stood for fighting. Fighting was bad—that is, unless some one interfered between a man and his girl. Then—his eyes glinted and a fresh scar on his cheek glowed—then a man took his knife and cut until the other man could no longer stand and slash back.

But fighting, even for a country, was better than making a god of money.

Woods-walking is the most mechanical thing in the world. Honkala swung along on the ice, cut across the bends, noted mechanically where three deer had crossed the river with five wolves in close pursuit—one of the deer had slipped on the glare ice under the snow and fallen. And he thought on without interruption.

Those men, long ago, in a State—Smith had explained to him what a State was—whose name he was afraid to try to pronounce, and whose location was doubtful, had fought to get this country. It was wrong, of course, for them to fight, but he could not exactly see how they could have gotten the country away from those other men without fighting. It would be some fighter who'd get that quarter-section away from him, Arvit Honkala. So they had fought for the country. Well, he would do better than that, he would give it the social revolution. He was a citizen now, had been for a whole day, and could work for it better.

And Smith was a citizen, too, but he had no "papers." When he first broached the subject of "second papers" to Smith he had been shocked to learn that that good-natured despot had none.
despot had none.

"Your father, then?" he had said. "You were born in this country?"

And there had been a touch of superiority in Smith's answer which rankled yet as he replied:

"No, not my father nor my father's father, or any of our folks. There's not a set of 'papers' in my whole family tree. We were here before the United States, came over in 1647 and helped make 'em. We used guns and axes and plows and politics. We fought the Indians and the French, and the English, and the weather, and the wilderness, and each other to make this a nice, safe place for you fellows to come to."

"Always fighting and killing, and proud of it," thought Honkala. "We new Americans, we will not fight; we will change things to socialism. If we have to, we will kill off these folks who don't want it, but we will have the social revolution, and no rich men and no game laws and no war."

Above all, no war, resolved Honkala. And he so thought of war as he walked and of how men were battling in Europe; of dead men and sacked cities and blood. And his lips curled away from his teeth as he thought, for he was of a breed as bloodthirsty as it is sentimental. He had almost killed his man—knife to knife. He would have killed him if the police, uniformed agents of tyranny, had not interfered. Always men in uniform holding down and oppressing men out of it—game-wardens, policemen and soldiers.

Honkala's back stiffened. He half raised his little rifle. There were soldiers now, a file of them, advancing across the muskeg.

Then he laughed at himself. They were not soldiers, but rich men, sports from the city, come to kill the deer and moose which ought to belong to the poor settler. The soldier suggestion had been startling, at first. They were all five dressed alike, in the red mackinaw coats and caps which modern deer-slayers must needs wear to protect themselves from each other. Each was bent under the pack-sack, that universal luggage-carrier of the North. By chance all had their rifles at the shoulder and were picking their way in single file.

"Hullo, there, sport," hailed the file-leader. "Say, are we in Canada yet, or is this still U. S. A.?"

"This is Minnesota," answered Honkala. "This is the Moose Ear River."

"Pay up that five, Hank," roared the file-closer, a slim man with a thick voice. "You and your map, and your dinky compass making out we were headed west for Genozhe Creek!"

From this, and from other remarks spoken half to and half at him, Honkala gathered that these five men had missed connections with their guide and were attempting to find their way across country to a hunting camp at the head of Buckahtay Lake. They got out their map, consulted their compasses and wrangled, with occasional appeals to him, regarding their present whereabouts and their future course.

They were boisterous, with the heavy boyishness of middle age let loose for a frolic in the woods. For capitalists, and such he judged them to be from the fineness of their outfit and the splendor of their new rifles, he found them surprisingly human.

Perhaps he could show them the way.

Well, his way lay with theirs as far as a Moose Ear Lake portage. There they must cross the outlet and take to the south shore, while his course turned to the southeast. They'd see when they got there if they could make on without him.

As city men will, they asked questions, and, as backwoodsmen the world over, once the ice is broken, Honkala answered them, glad to break the long silence of the woods-dweller on any terms.

He told them his name and his business. He told them of his plans, his homestead and his new citizenship. Then he remembered that it is the humble part to always answer and never ask.

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"And who are you?" Then, by way of a jest of his own, "At first I think you are soldiers, you are so dressed alike."

Dr. Archibald Morton is a famous surgeon. He was, until that day, equally famous as a kidder. His wit was in demand whenever and wherever speeches are made. Its punch lay in his quickness to catch a cue. He caught this.

"You," he said with a solemnity which prepared his companions for the laugh to come, "are a Finlander, are you not?"

"I was."

"The freedom of Finland, as you doubtless know, depends upon a German victory in the war now in progress in Europe. True, the Czar has promised this also, but the Czar has promised before. Has he kept his promises? He has not. Neither will be keep his promise. But the Kaiser will keep his. Listen. Tell no one. We are soldiers. Soldiers of the Fatherland, fighting for the Kaiser, for the Kaiser, whose victory means the liberty of Finland.

No, we are not at war with the United States. The day for that will come—after Germany has conquered its European enemies and swept England from the seas. Listen well. You are about to be trusted with a great secret: The deer-hunting season opens tomorrow. Thousands of armed men are flocking into the woods. They look like hunters; no one is surprised because they are gathering here, so close to the Canadian border.

"North of us, only 45 miles, runs a railroad over which England is sending thousands of savage East Indian warriors to fight against the Fatherland. Are we German-Americans—there are thousands of us in Minnesota and Wisconsin—to sit idly by while these barbarians are sent against our country? No. We are gathering here at the border. Is it to hunt the deer?

"No—it is to strike a blow for Germany. We shall break that railroad. Who knows, maybe we shall strike deeper—at Winnipeg, where millions of bushels of wheat are gathered to feed the English, whom may Gott punish. You, a Finlander, can help Germany free Finland by guiding us to the camp where we are to take command of all those gathered for this great purpose."

(*Continued on page* 330.)

RETIRING SECRETARY OF THE N. R. A.

LIEUT. ALBERT S. JONES, of New Jersey, has been for fifteen years the secretary of the National Rifle Association of America. During that time the association has grown from a very weak organization with a handful of members, a greater part of whom were from New York, New Jersey and adjacent States, to an institution of national scope and importance, as the official reports of the president and secretary published in ARMS AND THE MAN of last week and this week disclose. The association now embraces hundreds of clubs and thousands of members and reaches to the uttermost limits of the country.

LIEUT. ALBERT S. JONES

Lieutenant Jones has always shown tireless industry and ability and his devotion to the interests of the National Rifle Association has been great. Whatever may be his new field of activity, he carries with him into it the good wishes of a great many appreciative well-wishers who hope for him an abundance of success.

THE DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

MAJ. CHAS. BOWMAN EWING, Inspector General's Department and U. S. Disbursing Officer for the State of Tennessee, died at his home in Nashville, January 8, 1916.

Major Ewing was well beloved and greatly respected by officers of the National Guard of Tennessee and others who knew him.

His service in the State force continued over a number of years and began with his entry into military life as a volunteer in 1898.

Capt. W. H. Hyde, 3d Infantry, N. G. S. T., has been detailed as acting assistant adjutant general, vice Maj. Ewing.

NO DISCARD OF COLT'S PISTOL CONSIDERED.

THERE have lately appeared, in several newspapers, stories with a Springfield, Mass., date line, to the effect that the United States Government is considering the abandonment of the Colt automatic .45 pistol as the hand arm of our military services.

It is hard to say where such a report should have originated unless through malicious intent to injure the Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Co., which makes a portion of the pistols our Government uses. Many of the pistols are made in United States arsenals.

Inquiry just made by ARMS AND THE MAN at the Ordnance Department of the Army here in Washington develops an exactly opposite state of affairs to that stated in the articles referred to.

When the Colt automatic .45 was first adopted, many officers, especially cavalrymen, were doubtful of its superiority over the Colt's .45 revolver. It is true the pistol had shown wonderful endurance, safety and accuracy in trials which had proven to be superior to any similar arm ever encountered.

Yet, as had been said, a great many officers were doubtful as to its superiority over the old familiar and well-tried revolver. Reports received at the Ordnance Department during the last year, furnished by officers in the field using the Colt .45 automatic, are practically unanimous in praising it. Some of these reports are from officers who frankly say that they were doubtful of the wisdom of change from the revolver to pistol, but they are now convinced the pistol is superior.

The story that the Government is considering the abandonment of the Colt automatic .45 pistol may be dismissed as untrue and without foundation.

INCOMING SECRETARY OF THE N. R. A.

MAJ. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., who was elected secretary of the National Rifle Association last week, is a native of Chattanooga, Tenn.

He was educated in the public schools of Chattanooga and in the University of Tennessee, where he attained the rank of cadet captain, and later for a number of years he was vice-principal Chattanooga High School, principal Second District School, Chattanooga and principal Rome County (Tenn.) High School.

He became an officer in the National Guard, State of Tennessee, in 1893, and served in the grades of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain of infantry company. He was captain Co. H, 3d Tennessee Volunteers, Spanish-American War, and served nine months.

After muster out of volunteers he served as regimental quartermaster, regimental adjutant, and for six years commanded battalion of infantry at Chattanooga; served as chief quartermaster, Tennessee National Guard, three years; United States disbursing officer, Tennessee, 1904-1905; attended Garrison School, Fort Oglethorpe, 1909-1911.

January, 1911, he was appoined colonel, Adjutant General's Department, and assigned to duty as assistant to the Adjutant General of Tennessee. On being relieved after four years' service he was reappointed major quartermaster corps and assigned as chief quartermaster corps, Tennessee National Guard.

He was in command of battalion of infantry on duty at Tracer City, Tenn., for two months in 1905 during coal mining trouble, and also on duty near Union City, Tenn., for seven months as quartermaster during the night rider troubles in the neighborhood of Reelfoot Lake in Obion and Lake Counties. His standing among military men is very high.

Major Phillips brings to this important office an expert knowledge of rifle practice, an unusually strong interest in all that relates to national defense, and a personality which should make him highly useful.

The association has grown to such size that the principal working officer of it, the secretary, has a great deal to do. Major Phillips should be, and we expect him to be, a successful secretary of the association.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.
EVERY THURSDAY

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ASHMUN BROWN

Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

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That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

When one of the leading Democrats in the United States Senate, Hon. George Chamberlain, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, in a public speech in New York City, expresses a feeling of shame in contemplating the foreign policy of this administration; when that gentle soul, Rev. H. N. Couden, the famous "blind chaplain" of the House of Representatives, tells another large gathering that "I am a little bit ashamed of the country today," it may be assumed that all criticism of the conduct of our foreign relations is not, as some would have it, founded in partisan politics.

For this reason ARMS AND THE MAN, which is without partisan bias and knows no politics save Americanism, feels at liberty to comment on the subject, believing that its comment will not be misunderstood.

The recent bloody massacre of eighteen Americans in Northern Mexico, within the area presumed to be dominated by the factional leader who has been recognized by the President of the United States as the *de facto* government, has brought sharply into public view this whole subject of foreign policy.

Not many months ago such a crime would have set this country ablaze with indignation. There is indignation today, but it is sporadic. The country as a whole has become more or less inured to outrages on its citizens. Its finer feelings have become blunted. Wholesale murder of our people, men, women and even infants, has become common. And those peoples of the world who are in arms, realize this fact perhaps better than we do.

"When our forefathers founded this government," says Dr. Couden, "they founded it for the people. But what are we doing today? Men taken from a train and murdered! Men, women and children floating on the high seas, murdered! Where are our hundred million American citizens? Are we going to stand for that?"

But we do seem to be standing for it.

And so long as we do stand for it, these outrages will continue. We have won certain paper victories in diplomacy, but somehow our citizens continue to be murdered, and somehow our rights on the high seas and abroad continue to be taken from us. The time may not be very far distant when outraged Americanism will rise in its wrath at the continuation of this condition. Which means war.

When nations accept outrage supinely, they invite other outrages. So it has been with the United States during the past three years. Beginning with a series of hideous mistakes in Mexico, by our attitude we served notice on the world that we would stand for anything. The European belligerents accepted the notice and acted accordingly. And now the point of attack has been shifted temporarily back to this continent.

Had this nation, at the beginning, exercised the same firmness, taken the same high and aggressive attitude that it has taken with little Haiti and tiny Nicaragua, is it not fair to assume that the custom of murdering Americans and invading American rights never would have grown to its present menacing proportions?

It is with sincere sorrow that ARMS AND THE MAN expresses its belief that all of the ghastly list of murders and outrages perpetrated upon us by Mexicans and Europeans is traceable to that early-expressed policy of feeble pacifism, a policy which inevitably leads in the direction of war, not away from war. Twenty years hence, when the history of these times is written, and the chapter covering the past twenty months assumes its proper proportion, Americans will read it with shame and regret.

NATIONAL SECURITY CONGRESS.

It is to be hoped that the National Security Congress, which is to convene today in Washington, under the auspices of the National Security League, will be of help in crystallizing the ideas of the national legislators and moving forward the cause of preparedness. That cause, so far as the Congress of the United States is concerned, is resting.

The administration has pronounced for a scheme of preparedness on sea and on land. But the administration has not put behind this scheme the same force that it put behind other administration measures in previous sessions. It is not to be blamed for this. Existing conditions alone are to blame. These comprise considerations of individual members of Congress getting re-elected next fall, of the strenuous opposition being put forward by Mr. Bryan to all preparedness, of a divergence of ideas among those who are for preparedness as to what that means, of ways and means, and of a consequent lack of adequate leadership in the two houses on the subject.

Announcement has been made that the President is soon to deliver a series of speeches throughout the country on the subject which are expected to be productive of forming public sentiment. In the meantime a gathering of representative citizens, such as that making up the American Security Congress, will serve as a popular expression. The great States and cities of the country have taken adequate steps to be represented in the congress. The list of speakers selected is a notable one.

The fact that such men as Senator Lodge, Senator Chamberlain, former Secretaries Stimson, Meyer and Wright, former Attorney General Wickersham, Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Secretary Robert Bacon, and Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, are among those who are to talk, gives indication that a truly patriotic outpouring may be expected. There are brains enough and patriotism enough in that assemblage to insure an expression that Congress may well find it wise to heed.

PACIFISTS AND POLTROONS.

With his characteristic ability to find fitting language to apply to a deplorable condition, Colonel Roosevelt, in a recent utterance denunciatory of the Anti-Enlistment League, of Brooklyn, has grouped together pacifists and poltroons. In this particular instance it is an apt and a truthful grouping. It is conceivable that men may deceive even themselves into thinking they are doing a worthy act when they sign an anti-enlistment pledge, but thorough self-analysis would develop that cowardice nevertheless is the ruling motive. It may be that every pacifist is not a poltroon, but it is a very evident truth that every poltroon is a pacifist.

A singularly unfortunate and inaptly used phrase, "too proud to fight," which has become a by-word the world over, has been seized upon by the ignoble, the degenerate and the mollycoddle to furnish an excuse for such treasonable propaganda as that now being carried on by the anti-enlistment league.

He who scourged the money-changers from the temple was not too proud to fight. Through all the ages the men who have been too proud to fight against oppression, against evil, against the bullies and

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brigands—whether individuals or nations—are not the men who have contributed to the advancement of civilization and Christianity.

Fortunate indeed is it for this nation that the men who breathed life into this American republic were not too proud to fight. Pacifists and poltroons were not many in this land when republican institutions were established on a basis that secured equality of opportunity for all and made this nation the refuge for the oppressed and the downtrodden of the older countries. This wonderful "experiment of democracy" has proven a success because, in the past, its sovereignty, which is the sum of its citizenship, has not been too proud to fight and has been willing to assume the full responsibilities of sovereignty.

If this "experiment in democracy" is to survive it must be because the manhood of the country is willing to fight, if need be, for its maintenance. When that manhood determines that the country is not worth fighting for, then begins the disintegration of the republic, for democratic governments are not automatic in their perpetuation. And its disintegration spells the end of human liberty. The man who signs an anti-enlistment pledge is simply testifying his disbelief in the value of American citizenship and announcing his willingness to become a serf. Citizenship in his case has been misapplied.

LAST PAPERS.

By C. L. Gilman.

(*Continued from page* 328.)

Dr. Morton turned, with upraised hand, just in time to check the laughter of his friends at this gorgeous jest.

"Is this not so, my comrades?" he abjured them.

"But—but," faltered Honkala, "Mr. Wilson, our President, has made a law that no American citizen shall meddle in this war—and I am now American citizen."

"So are we all American citizens." Four of them were also Sons of the Revolution. The doctor was an unreconstructed Confederate as well. "Citizens, by a scrap of paper. But we are Germans—and you a Finn. We owe our duty first to our own countries. We must think and act first for them."

"But this would make the United States into the war, and many men will get killed," objected Honkala.

"You have a deep mind, a sagacious mind, my friend," responded the doctor. "You have hit upon our real purpose. This will throw the United States into the war, on the side of Germany—and Finland. Think some more. It will bring sixteen million fighting men to our side. Canada will never wait for explanations. Canadian troops will be burning and killing on this side of the border five hours after we have struck our first blow. The United States, cowardly as it is, will have no chance but to fight—and on our side."

They had reached the outlet of Moose Ear Lake, half a mile of surging rapids, which never freeze over and which can be crossed only at one point, by a single footlot. Honkala advanced his last argument.

"But there are many in our country who are not Finlanders or Germans; they would have to fight, too, and their women and the little children would feel bad."

"Yah, those blamed Yankees, what do we care about them so long as they can be made to fight for us?"

"One of them is my good friend."

It was Smith of whom the little Finlander though. Smith, who was armed with a real rifle, who always knew what to do and how to do it; Smith who wore the nickeled badge of authority, who had the power of the law back of him. If Smith were here, he would make these men stop before they tricked his country into the war.

What could he, Honkala, a citizen of yesterday, do? He had argued as best he could; there was no bright shield of authority pinned to his faded mackinaw. He was one man, with a boy's gun, against five men armed with high-power rifles. He would go no farther with them. As soon as they were gone he would run and tell Smith. There might yet be time.

He voiced only his refusal to go farther. He took the dollar tendered for his guidance thus far, for he was a poor man and the silver disk felt good in his palm. He glanced dully at it. The motto between the wings of the eagle stared at him:

"In God We Trust."

These older Americans, Smith's fathers, had been outnumbered and ill-armed, but they had put their trust in God—and fought.

A sudden twisting of his shoulders shed Honkala's pack-sack. A sudden jump set him at the father end of the foot-log. He wheeled and menaced them with his little rifle.

"Get back! The President—you shall not make my country in this war—I am American citizen. Get out!"

A boy's rifle. Back of it a first-class fighting man with a red knife-scar blazing on his cheek snarling defiance in an unfamiliar tongue. Jest turned earnest.

Savagery is less than skin deep when strange men face each other across the abyss of race with arms in their hands.

It was a minister of the gospel who whipped his rifle to his shoulder and sent a 9-mm. bullet whistling past Honkala's head.

It was a professor of chemistry who fell, stunned by the impact of a .22-short between his eyes.

A corporation attorney sat down to nurse a punctured leg.

A wholesale druggist blew Honkala's hip to bits with a bullet which would never pass muster under the Geneva convention.

One to four stood the odds. One was in mistaken but deadly earnest; four had seen, they thought, their dead. As a winged partridge burrows into the fallen leaves, so Honkala lurched behind the upturned roots of the foot-log.

Already he had taken enough to kill a man, but—ask any northwoodsman—a Finn when fighting combines the vitality of a porcupine with the ferocity of a rabid wolf.

Honkala was down, but his rifle was up. Sixteen shots remained to him, sixteen puny pellets, scarcely to be trusted to kill a swamp rabbit. Through the roots above him crashed bullets designed for killing moose.

His was the short end of the fight. But a moment remained before the wound in his hip would finish him.

Shrieking inarticulate defiance, he seized his breastwork with his left hand and drew himself upright.

"In God We Trust!" he yelled—and emptied his magazine.

The two last bullets found him standing.

His clouding eyes saw the backs of his enemies, those two of them who still could run.

Bit by bit Tommy Smith pieced out the story from the hysterical fugitives who met him coming up the river and led him back to the outlet with its wounded—and its dead.

Arvit Honkala was dead beyond a doubt. His body, what the umbrella-point spitzers had left of it, still blocked the foot-log he had fought to keep. As a brave man's should, it had fallen forward as the life went out.

Tommy Smith gathered up some torn and bloody papers which had spilled from the dead man's mackinaw—the papers which declared Arvit Honkala an American citizen.

Tommy Smith sobbed out oath after oath; his voice shook with rage and sorrow. But the rifle leveled from his hip was steady.

"You damned comedians are under arrest," he said.

"But we, but I," protested the doctor, "was just stringing, just kidding, that crazy foreigner, and he ——"

"Died for his country," said Smith.

NATIONAL BOARD MEETING.

THE National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice met in Washington, January 13. Those present were: Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Gen. James A. Drain, Maj. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. William Libbey, Lieut. Col. S. W. Brookhart, Capt. William C. Harllee, U. S. M. C., Capt. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U. S. M. C. The Hon. Henry Breckinridge, president of the board, was unavoidably absent, as he had to appear before the House Committee on Military Affairs that day.

The board approved the form of a measure that had been drafted by a sub-committee calling for the appropriation of $100,000 by Congress to further the establishment of rifle ranges throughout the country. The War Department will present this to Congress and urge its passage. The board was unanimously of the opinion that the preparation of a broad and comprehensive plan for the development of ranges throughout the United States is of the utmost importance.

The board went on record as in favor of national matches this year and every year. Other general recommendations adopted by resolutions were as follows:

"Being advised that the War Department has under way experiments to determine what is the best form of an improved sight for the service rifle, the board recommends to the Ordnance Department the adoption of an aperture sight over the receiver; and, if such a sight makes it necessary to reconstruct the rifle, the board believes the increase in efficiency will be great enough to warrant such reconstruction."

"That there be included in the estimates for 'Encampments and Maneuvers, Organized Militia' for the fiscal year 1917, an item of

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$60,000 for payment of transportation of teams of the Organized Militia authorized by the Secretary of War to participate in the National matches."

"That if the foregoing appropriation for transportation is made by Congress, such appropriation be allotted among the States and Territories entitled to participate in the matches; and, if any States do not avail themselves of their allotments and send no teams to the matches, that the allotments not used be re-allotted to cover any deficiencies that may exist among the States actually participating in such matches."

A number of important changes in the rules to govern the 1916 National Matches were adopted. The most important of these follows: It will be understood that the proceedings of the board constitute a recommendation to the Secretary of War, and while all recommendations of the board have generally been approved in the past, its actions do not become final until sanctioned by the Secretary of War.

Jacksonville was decided upon as the place, and Friday, October 20, as the day for the beginning of the National Matches. These will proceed in the following order:

1. Two days' preliminary team practice.
2. National Individual Match.
3. National pistol match.
4. National team match.

A team from the coast artillery was added to the service teams eligible to compete.

The rifle firing will all be at 200, 600, and 1,000 yards, rapid for the shorter distance, two strings of ten shots each, or twenty shots total, and slow at mid and long range, twenty shots each with no sighters or sandbag rest. Targets A, B, and C will be used.

The section relating to arms is practically as before, excepting that the provision as to trigger pull is eliminated. The amount of ammunition for preliminary is increased to 18,000 rounds. The order of firing will be: 200 rapid, followed by 600 and 1,000 slow.

The provision with relation to qualification of teams is new and is therefore repeated in its entirety:

After the National Team Match, the first fifteen teams of the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, together with such other teams as have equivalent or higher scores, shall be classified as Class A teams and a distinctive medal will be awarded to each member of these teams. The second fifteen teams from the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, together with such other teams as have equivalent or higher scores, shall be classified as Class B teams and a distinctive medal shall be awarded to each member of these teams. The remainder of the teams shall be classified as Class C teams and a distinctive medal shall be awarded to each member of these teams.

For the awarding of the medals referred to above, the team captain, coach, spotter, principal and alternates shall be considered as members of the team.

One trophy shall be awarded to the highest team representing the United States Services, exclusive of the U. S. Military Academy and the U. S. Naval Academy. One trophy shall be awarded to the highest team from the several States and Territories, including the District of Columbia. One trophy shall be awarded to the highest team from a university, college, or military school and college, including the U. S. Military Academy and the U. S. Naval Academy. Among the above stated trophy-winning teams, the National Trophy shall be awarded to the highest team; the Hilton Trophy to the second highest team; and the Bronze Soldier of Marathon to the third highest team.

The number of alternates is increased to four, making a team consist of nineteen instead of eighteen members. The kinds of fire distance, number of shots, positions, targets and rules are the same in the National Individual as for the National Team Match.

It will be noted that there are no money prizes in the team match; on the other hand the number and size of money prizes in the Individual Match are greatly increased.

The National Pistol Match will consist of two scores of seven shots each, slow fire; two scores of seven shots each, thirty seconds, rapid; two scores of seven shots each, fifteen seconds, rapid. All at 25 yards.

All targets will be operated as single targets and if the same kind of target is used on the rear carrier as a counter balance it will be faced to the rear.

The board recommends that the National Match order contain nothing but the rules for the National Matches. There are a number of changes in the direction of simplification and brevity. The new rule for the determination of ties will be greatly appreciated. It was put forward by Captain Harllee and it appears to meet the requirements much better than the old rule.

It will be noted that Capt. Wm. C. Harllee, U. S. M. C., has been named as recorder of the board. The assistant recorder, by appointment of the Secretary of War, is Maj. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., the new secretary of the National Rifle Association.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT.

(Continued from last week.)

SUPPLY OF MOBILE ARTILLERY.

THE appropriation for the past year for this class of matériel was approximately the same as for the preceding year, and substantial progress on the approved project will result.

FIELD ARTILLERY AND MACHINE GUNS IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Official information in detail concerning the events of the conflict now in progress in Europe is not yet available. Certain general conclusions are, however, fairly well established. It appears that although field artillery has played an important rôle in all modern wars, its use has now been extended to the point where it becomes a question as to whether it does not actually make the main attack, which is rendered permanently effective by the infantry advance, instead of, as formerly considered, being used to prepare the way for the main attack to be made by the infantry. In any case, the employment of field artillery has undoubtedly been greatly extended. The amount of ammunition used by it has been increased beyond anything previously estimated, and the heavier calibers have come into much greater prominence than formerly, due to their ability to destroy the very excellent trenches which it has been found possible to construct in a comparatively short time. It appeared in the beginning that the trench warfare being conducted in Flanders, with its consequent ease of supply, might have unduly thrown the balance in favor of power as against mobility. It later seemed, however, that the German and Austrian armies in their campaigns through Galicia in 1915 used heavy artillery very largely, were able to keep it up with the advancing troops, and were able to keep it supplied with ammunition; although we are not well informed as to whether this was done without retarding the rate of advance. It consequently appears fairly definite that an increase in the proportion of the heavier calibers over what was formerly considered necessary will be generally adopted.

The construction of mounts for guns, both seacoast and field, a few years ago involved no necessity for serious consideration of long ranges because of the inability to determine the striking point of the projectiles and consequent impracticability of correction of fire. The ranges gradually increased, however, with the introduction of powerful optical instruments, but at the beginning of the war it was generally held that the limit of effective fire was certainly not greater than the distance at which these instruments were useful, and that in general even at such ranges the probability of hitting, due to inaccuracy of observation, atmospheric changes, unavoidable variations in powder and material, etc., was so small as not to justify the expenditure of ammunition. The development of the aeroplane and its use in directing fire has further extended the limits at which observation may be had, so that the problem of effective firing at great distances is now reduced to a question as to whether the matériel will respond sufficiently to the corrections given by the observer, and whether the percentage of hits which may be expected under favorable conditions at the extreme ranges justifies the expenditure of ammunition. The evidence so far obtained indicates that both of these questions are believed by the powers at war to have been answered in the affirmative. It is known that the belligerents are firing at greater ranges than have heretofore been considered practicable, and that in some cases effective results have been obtained. As a result, older designs of matériel are being modified for increased range so far as practicable, and new designs are being laid down for both field and seacoast carriages, to give a greater range than considered necessary in the past, and also for larger calibers with heavier projectiles.

It has heretofore been generally considered that machine guns were mainly valuable on the defensive and that the number required was consequently not very great. At least one of the belligerents has used these guns on the offensive as flank supports for advancing troops, in addition to employing them extensively on the defensive, and has supplied them in quantities much greater than any heretofore held to be called for. This use has been so effective as to point strongly to the necessity for these guns in very much larger quantity than previously considered advisable, and to a revision of views as to the method in which they should be employed.

An absolute necessity is that they should be sufficiently light so that they can be carried considerable distances by hand, and this condition is being met in recent manufacture of all guns of this type, so far as known.

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COAST ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

Reports received during the year of Coast Artillery target practice indicate generally satisfactory behavior of the ordnance matériel used in this work.

In my last annual report I referred to three or four unexpectedly high pressures encountered in the firings. Several similarly high pressures have been obtained during the past year, but in no case was the pressure sufficiently high to seriously damage either gun or mount. These high pressures are being obtained with powder, which in its acceptance tests and in previous firings in target practice and current work of the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, had shown no indication of erratic or excessive pressures.

FIELD ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

Behavior of Matériel: Reports received indicate that the Field Artillery cannon, carriages, and ammunition are giving general satisfaction.

Allowance of Ammunition: The allowance of ammunition possible to provide with the appropriations made in the past years for Field Artillery target practice has been found to be far from adequate for the proper instruction of the personnel of the Field Artillery batteries and of the student officers at the School of Fire. A number of Field Artillery batteries are supplied with the heavy field matériel, and these batteries require a greatly increased allowance for the work of developing the best method of handling this matériel, as well as for the instruction of the personnel in accordance with such method. Special effort will be made to obtain the increased appropriation considered essential.

Maneuver Powder: The department has continued its efforts to develop a satisfactory powder for maneuver or saluting charges that would be smokeless and would simulate service ammunition in the intensity and character of the report, and has finally secured a powder which is considered satisfactory for the 3-inch field gun. Its suitability for other calibers is under test.

MATÉRIEL FOR MILITIA ARMORIES.

A number of dummy 12-inch mortar carriages and dummy 10 inch gun carriages have been completed and issued to the militia. The work is still in progress.

IMPROVEMENTS IN INSTALLED SEACOAST GUNS AND CARRIAGES.

Modification of seacoast matériel of the older types has proceeded as far as funds have permitted. The modernization of the 15-pounder balanced pillar carriages, model of 1898, is in progress, and sufficient funds have been provided for its completion. The application of more satisfactory sights and firing circuits to 12-inch barbette, and altered gun-lift carriages has been completed, and lighting circuits with storage batteries have been installed. The firing magnetos referred to in my last annual report have been issued to the batteries conducting target practice and have been found satisfactory. Procurement for all carriages of 6-inch caliber and over is in progress.

At the last session of Congress $200,000 were appropriated for the alteration of 12-inch disappearing carriages mounted in the United States to increase the maximum elevation obtainable; and $20,000 were appropriated for making similar alterations in carriages mounted in the insular possessions. The changes in design have been completed and tests are in progress.

NEW DESIGNS.

Recent changes in practical ranging, combined with other knowledge derived from the European war, render necessary many new designs of guns and carriages, also extensive changes in ammunition. The commissioned personnel of this department, which has for some time been insufficient for the work of the department, is entirely inadequate to meet this increased demand. While some designing work is done at the arsenals, the time of the officers stationed at these establishments is so fully taken up with other important duties that they are unable to give any considerable attention to this class of work; in addition there are many advantages in having the designing department under the immediate direction of the head of the corps and at the seat of Government.

Besides the limitation placed by the lack of commissioned personnel, a further handicap exists in the lack of room for the civilian drafting force connected with this office. Other divisions have been crowded to give more room for the drafting force. The drafting room has been cleared of files, etc., by the installation of overhead galleries, but the men are still crowded much too closely together for efficient work. Under these conditions it is not practicable to employ and utilize the number of draftsmen required for the very large output which should be had. The space should be doubled at least—preferably tripled—but action to that end is not now practicable, due to the fact that there is no available room in a Government building and, under the law, quarters outside may not be rented without a specific appropriation for the payment of the rent.

Official Bulletin No. 2

National Inter-club Gallery Competition

Match No. 2, Week Ending January 1, 1916

CLASS A.

Bridgeport, Conn.		*Warren, Pa.*
A. B. Gully	200 vs.	E. S. Munson 197
A. L. Birks	198	J. A. Clark 196
C. B. Naramore	198	E. W. Sweeting 196
R. D. August	198	Hugh Robertson 196
W. W. Naramore	198	H. O. Wheelock 195
Total	992	Total 980
Bucyrus, Ohio.		*Buffalo, N. Y.*
F. W. Corneis	198 vs.	A. D. Bissell 197
C. P. Mader	198	H. E. Beebe 197
B. F. Spicer	198	A. C. Trautman 197
J. S. Carmean	197	W. C. Newcomb 196
V. M. Virtue	196	D. R. King 195
Total	987	Total 982
Kings Mills, Ohio		*Birmingham, Ala.*
Forest McClung	199 vs.	
James Crawford	197	
R. P. Grandin	197	Defaulted.
A. D. Rothrock	196	
Wilfred Mounts	196	
Total	985	
District of Columbia		*New Haven, Conn.*
O. Schriver	198 vs.	W. B. Curtiss 190
R. H. McGarity	195	E. C. Simpson 188
J. D. Schriver	195	H. A. Warner 188
L. L. Johnston	195	C. W. Harrison 187
C. E. Murphy	194	E. B. Baker, Jr. 187
Total	977	Total 940
Bangor, Me.		*St. Louis, Mo.*
L. W. Somers	198 vs.	
E. M. Sylvester	196	
L. S. Chilcott	194	Withdrawn.
L. S. Chilcott, Jr.	194	
Geo. T. Bowden	190	
Total	972	
Marion, Ohio.		*Manchester, N. H.*
Thos. McMurray	199 vs.	R. P. Farmer 194
M. E. Carroll	196	E. A. Hayes 193
A. R. Sammons	193	J. H. Farrell 192
Ray Williams	191	Dr. G. C. Wilkins 191
L. D. Brady	191	A. E. Thomas 188
Total	970	Total 958

CLASS B.

Kane, Pa.		*Milwaukee, Wis.*
R. T. Beatty	199 vs.	John Kline 194
D. M. Alexander	196	H. W. Mansfield 193
Frank Bender	195	N. E. Dahm 192
O. G. Kelts	194	A. E. Gaartz 192
J. V. Longshore	193	Emil Teich 191
Total	977	Total 962
Ogden, Utah.		*Boston, Mass.*
Chas. Gruman	197 vs.	Charles H. Kelly 193
A. H. Young	196	W. S. Gibbons 192
G. F. Roach	195	von Henenberg 190
Wm. Parnell	192	Charles Center 188
N. D. McMillen	192	K. A. Burnham 186
Total	972	Total 949
Watertown, S. D.		*Youngstown, Ohio.*
H. C. Parsons	195 vs.	T. H. Clarke 198
E. W. Harper	195	Lee Hartzell 187
E. D. Lacy	195	W. O. Brown 186
L. E. Rowe	193	John Lumpp 179
J. C. Southwick	192	M. F. Kane 174
Total	970	Total 924
Madison, Wis.		*Tacoma, Wash.*
H. B. L. Gorman	199 vs.	
J. P. Verner	194	
R. C. Brayton	193	Defaulted.
H. Segebrecht	192	
Geo. Potter	190	
Total	968	
Salt Lake, Utah.		*Detroit, Mich.*
Wm. Stokes	197 vs.	Geo. Creasey 193
F. T. Letchfield	194	F. O. Taylor 192
J. W. Siefert	193	A. J. Walrath 192
C. T. Letchfield	191	H. L. D. Smith 192
F. L. Klein	190	Chas. Neigebaur 180
Total	965	Total 949
Adrian, Mich.		*Hopkins, Minn.*
Ray Audretsch	196 vs.	R. B. Hixson 196
Wallace Harvey	194	A. L. Hamilton 195
W. H. Matterson	190	A. G. Hamilton 194
L. D. Bollman	190	J. B. Shirley 186
Dr. A. W. Chase	189	J. J. Van Poll 186
Total	959	Total 957

CLASS C.

St. Paul, Minn.		*Cypress Hills, N. Y.*
D. P. Blankenville	200 vs.	F. E. Prescott 192
G. W. Keys	197	H. Otto 192
S. O. Arnold	195	C. Drechsel 191
O. J. Mooney	194	P. F. Lahm 191
E. J. Narum	193	H. Burn 187
Total	979	Total 953
Indianapolis, Ind.		*Tucson, Ariz.*
R. F. Haddath	197 vs.	A. G. Schnabel 193
H. H. Jones	197	F. G. Godfrey 192
C. Ridlen	196	Sam Cordes 189
H. Evans	193	M. S. Robertson 187
A. C. Bradley	190	G. B. Fairbanks 183
Total	973	Total 944
Stanton, Nebr.		*Louisville, Ky.*
Max Tredtke	197 vs.	M. Kaelin 187
C. S. Deily	196	F. I. Knighton 186
L. Riley	194	Chas. D. Wale 181
J. Frickel	193	H. J. Godecker 178
B. W. Solsburg	193	L. McGill 167
Total	973	Total 899
Albion, Ind.		*Olympic, San Francisco, Cal.*
L. N. Leatherman	197 vs.	S. T. Rodgers 194
A. Black	194	A. J. Reed 193
D. T. Leatherman	194	W. F. Blasse 191
V. L. Clear	193	G. T. Scoville 190
M. D. Snyder	185	C. A. Randall 190
Total	963	Total 958

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Ashland, Ohio.		*Louisville, Ky. (Swiss).*
Walter Good....194	vs.	Emil Ochsner....191
G. W. Butcher....190		M. Kaelin....191
J. B. Blue....190		B. Ochsner....188
H. E. Le Fevre...188		C. Wale....186
M. D. McCarty...186		Albert Lecwer....182
Total....948		Total....938

Corinna, Me.		*Citizens, Rochester, N.Y.*
E. F. Mower....193	vs.	F. C. Sherman....191
E. B. Holt....192		G. S. Searle....183
W. G. Berry....188		E. S. Mix....183
W. E. Ireland....186		L. D. Slade....179
G. E. Dunham....180		A. G. Johnson....168
Total....939		Total....904

CLASS D.

Quinnipiac, New Haven, Conn.		*Ithaca, N. Y.*
F. G. Stimson....197	vs.	R. Sherwood....165
H. J. Gussman....196		W. B. Allen....123
M. O. Buttsteadt..196		H. C. Thorne....113
G. W. Chesley....195		Wm. H. Taggart..93
W. H. Richards...195		Chas. Caster....91
Total....979		Total....585

Auburn, N. Y.		*Middletown, N. Y.*
C. E. Shapley....198	vs.	Joseph Schramm..187
J. W. Stebbins....195		R. W. Canfield....165
J. H. Cole....194		H. S. Blossom....164
F. B. Annin....194		F. K. Gaffney....162
J. E. Ward....189		E. H. Rose....158
Total....970		Total....836

R.and R.Club, N.Y.City.		*Lestershire, N. Y.*
T. W. Hughes....196	vs.	Geo. Slater....136
A. E. Duncan....194		R. T. Andrews....134
A. P. Lane....191		O. R. Johnson....134
J. A. Baker....191		Thos. Whatmough.131
A. Pfretzschner...180		H. Connell....131
Total....952		Total....666

Lynn, Mass.		*5th Maryland Club.*
F. H. Bowman....194	vs.	D. W. Jenkins....181
W. T. Abbott....193		W. W. Search, Jr..180
C. J. Fisk....189		F. A. Miller....178
C. C. Richardson..188		H. W. Hill....177
J. F. Vella....187		H. F. Robb....176
Total....951		Total....892

McKeesport, Pa.		*Ashburnham, Mass.*
John Kerr....197	vs.	J. R. Briggs....188
W. Montgomery..194		H. S. Hubbell....187
Chas. Barger....191		K. Albridge....180
M. B. Packard....182		M. S. Whitten....177
M. Ginn....181		Chas. Newell....176
Total....945		Total....908

Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va.		*Rochester, N. Y.*
R. A. Fairless....194	vs.	F. E. Adsit....187
J. H. Joy....186		M. C. Bradbury..181
J. E. Emmerson...184		Chas. Spraker....179
Herman D. Lay...181		John Berg....179
A. L. Clifton....181		J. N. Wernz....178
Total....926		Total....904

CLASS E.

Glendale, Bedford, Ohio.		*Meeker, Colo.*
B. T. Wright....200	vs.	W. S. Harmon....189
G. G. Black....197		V. Simer....185
E. S. Turner....188		J. E. Pattison....184
Wm. Lion....186		C. C. Carlyle....184
H. A. Moore....185		O. R. Miller....184
Total....956		Total....926

Pierre, S. D.		*Topeka, Kans.*
H. M. Derr....198	vs.	J. M. Bicknell....182
E. G. Smith....194		J. Springstead....180
F. A. Lucas....191		H. C. Ericsson....178
W. J. Harris....190		Wm. Pettit....177
W. D. Johnston...183		L. C. Bell....173
Total....956		Total....890

Shawnee, Lima, Ohio.		*Tulsa, Okla.*
Guy Sproul....198	vs.	R. E. Alexander...136
Chas. Hover....187		T. F. Meagher, Jr.128
G. B. Myers....185		John D. Freeman..107
John Vogelgesang.184		C. A. McDonald,Jr. 98
J. J. Anderson....184		C. E. Duffield.... 89
Total....938		Total....558

Toledo, Ohio.		*Fort Harrison, Terre Haute, Ind.*
Geo. Snider....185	vs.	W. E. Conner....185
H. S. Crawford...182		H. J. Mueller....181
H. G. Affleck....181		H. A. Elton....181
Guy Carpenter....181		R. F. Prox....158
S. L. McAfee....180		L. S. Reintjes....156
Total....909		Total....861

Chicago, Ill.		*Guthrie Center, Iowa.*
G. L. Nichols....188	vs.	C. C. Kennedy....187
P. F. Zinke....184		H. W. Riddle....177
D. E. Moore....183		Clint Porter....177
J. S. Grimes....176		H. Johnston....176
K. C. Robinson...176		E. H. Ford....170
Total....907		Total....887

Helena, Mont.		*Manhattan, Kans.*
H. Conrad....188	vs.	J. C. Wilhoit....157
W. R. Strong....188		B. Coffey....146
J. J. McGuinness..181		F. W. Langdon...141
Thos. Hoopes....172		Frank Aiman....140
Chas. Bower....163		C. B. Knox....134
Total....892		Total....718

CLASS F.

Taunton, Mass.		*Erie, Pa.*
A. T. Dean....191	vs.	C. O. Stanger....180
A. T. Story....191		J. Bacon....175
J. Broadhurst....191		J. Nicholson....174
A. K. Crowell....188		T. M. Robie....154
H. E. Davis....187		D. C. McKee....147
Total....948		Total....830

Detroit, Mich., Y.M.C.A.		*St. Augustine, Fla.*
L. H. Mears....196	vs.	H. M. Snow....191
H. Steir....193		Roy P. Davis....186
W. H. Honor....188		A. H. Perkins....185
C. B. Russell....185		L.S. Canova....182
C. Maxon....185		B. M. Hall....179
Total....947		Total....923

Kiowa, Des Moines, Ia.		*Covington, Ky.*
W. E. Kessler....191	vs.	R. L. Trimble....163
T. H. Winfrey....191		E. E. Renner....158
L. W. Scott....189		A. B. Dailey....155
L. Wharff....185		W. W. Britt....151
A. Carter....185		C. A. Schroetter...147
Total....941		Total....774

Portland, Ore.		*Rensselaerwyck, Albany, N. Y.*
C. A. Meyers....190	vs.	
J. S. Hyatt....187		
C. Stryker....186		Defaulted.
T. C. Gorrie....183		
C. H. Willison....180		
Total....926		

Hydraulic, Cleveland, O.		*Washington, D. C.*
J. Patterson....200	vs.	F. H. Brooke....188
E. Foster....187		S. Breckenridge...186
G. Patterson....184		B. Miles....181
G. Brainard....177		G. Marvin....179
F. Monkosky....176		W. Howe....179
Total....924		Total....913

Quincy, Ill.		*Port Clinton, Ohio.*
A. Gertenbach....187	vs.	J. R. Emery....172
J. B. Carroll....177		Wm. Felder....161
W. A. Simmonds..172		O. Heineman....153
W. O. Cook....168		George Becker....151
J. C. Young....166		A. A. Hopfinger...144
Total....870		Total....781

CLASS B.

Tacoma, Wash....964

Official Bulletin No. 3

National Inter-club Gallery Competition

Match No. 3, Week Ending January 8, 1916.

CLASS A.

Bucyrus, Ohio.		*Bridgeport, Conn.*
V. M. Virtue....200	vs.	W. W. Naramore.199
A. C. Philpott....199		C. B. Naramore..199
C. P. Mader....198		A. B. Gully....198
F. W. Croneis....198		R. D. August....197
Wm. Kranich....196		J. Williams....197
Total....991		Total....990

Kings Mills, Ohio.		*Warren, Pa.*
James Crawford...198	vs.	E. S. Munson....199
A. D. Rothrock....198		E. W. Sweeting...198
Louis Burns....197		F. A. Keller....196
John Smith....197		J. A. Clark....196
R. P. Grandin....197		H. O. Wheelock..195
Total....987		Total....984

Buffalo, N. Y.		*Dist. of Columbia.*
E. L. Smith....198	vs.	C. E. Murphy....199
A. D. Bissell....198		R. H. McGarity..198
A. C. Trautman...197		Alderman....197
M. J. Bigelow....193		L. L. Johnston...195
W. C. Newcomb...192		Holt....187
Total....978		Total....976

Marion, Ohio.		*St. Louis, Mo.*
Thomas McMurray199	vs.	
E. E. Smith....196		
A. R. Sammons....195		Withdrawn.
J. E. Messenger....193		
Ray Williams....193		
Total....976		

Bangor, Me.		*New Haven, Conn.*
L. S. Chilcott....198	vs.	C. W. Harrison...190
L. W. Somers....197		H. A. Warner....187
E. M. Sylvester....196		W. D. Ronaldson.186
L. S. Chilcott, Jr...193		W. B. Curtiss....184
A. Shaw....192		R. B. Barnes....182
Total....976		Total....929

Manchester, N. H.		*Birmingham, Ala.*
E. A. Hayes....198	vs.	B. M. Starnes....195
R. P. Farmer....197		W. L. Lawson....194
C. H. Carlton....196		Frank Flum....193
Rev. G. B. Thomas.192		J. de Funiak....189
A. E. Thomas....189		S. A. Jones....179
Total....972		Total....950

CLASS B.

Watertown, S. D.		*Ogden, Utah.*
E. W. Harper....199	vs.	G. F. Roach....198
L. E. Rowe....198		A. H. Young....197
H. C. Parsons....198		N. D. McMillan..196
E. D. Lacy....197		Chas. Gruman...195
C. W. Larson....196		Wm. Parnell....195
Total....988		Total....981

Madison, Wis.		*Youngstown, Ohio.*
J. P. Verner....198	vs.	Lewis Seaborn...195
R. C. Brayton....197		John Lumpp....188
H. Segebrecht....196		Joe Seaborn....183
George Potter....196		Lee Hartzell....181
H. B. L. Gorman..194		W. O. Brown....143
Total....981		Total....890

Kane, Pa.		*Salt Lake, Utah.*
W. D. Wise....198	vs.	J. W. Siefert....197
A. G. Johnson....196		Wm. Stokes....197
R. T. Beatty....195		Ora Lee....195
C. G. Kelts....195		F. L. Klein....194
S. S. Newcomer....194		J. H. Ray....194
Total....978		Total....977

Hopkins, Minn.		*Boston, Mass.*
A. L. Hamilton....196	vs.	Charles Kelly....195
C. C. Snavely....195		Charles Center...191
A. G. Hamilton....195		W. S. Gibbons...187
R. B. Hixson....192		Henry Fitzgerald.186
J. B. Shirley....192		Dr. Brunton....186
Total....970		Total....945

Adrian, Mich.		*Milwaukee, Wis.*
Ray Audretsch....197	vs.	Emil Teich....193
W. Harvey....195		H. W. Mansfield.191
J. S. Bonner....190		A. E. Gaartz....190
Clyde Harris....190		John Kline....188
H. D. Meyer....189		J. J. Ring....186
Total....961		Total....948

Detroit, Mich.		*Tacoma, Wash.*
A. J. Walrath....198	vs.	J. R. Stewert....196
O. D. Albertson....193		H. O. Scofield....189
H. L. D. Smith....190		J. N. Stewert....188
T. E. Lannen....190		R. Vanderkinter..187
Chas. Neigebaur...187		C. DuBois....186
Total....958		Total....946

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CLASS C.

St. Paul, Minn.		*Rochester, N. Y.*
D. P. Blankenbiller	197 vs.	G. S. Searle 189
G. W. Keys	197	F. C. Sherman 181
O. J. Mooney	197	A. G. Johnson 179
E. J. Narum	197	W. W. Lewis 176
S. O. Arnold	194	E. S. Mix 171
Total	982	Total 896

Olympic, San Francisco.	*Cypress Hills, N. Y.*
Unofficial.	H. Otto 196
Targets or mail.	C. Drechsel 193
report not in.	P. F. Lahm 192
	I. King 185
	J. Vanderputten 184
	Total 950

Indianapolis, Ind.		*Albion, Ind.*
Chas. Ridlen	196 vs.	D. T. Leatherman 191
R. F. Haddath	195	M. D. Snyder 189
L. A. Danse	193	L. N. Leatherman 189
H. Wheatley	193	A. Black 187
F. O. Brown	192	V. L. Clear 186
Total	969	Total 942

Stanton, Nebr.		*Corinna, Me.*
L. Riley	193 vs.	E. B. Holt 196
R. H. Morse	192	E. F. Mower 192
B. W. Salsbury	192	N. F. Burrill 190
Jacob Freckel	190	H. W. Worthen 187
E. R. Herrmann	189	W. G. Berry 187
Total	956	Total 952

Ashland, Ohio.		*Louisville, Ky.*
Walter Good	193 vs.	
H. E. LeFevre	189	
C. O. Weaver	189	Defaulted.
M. E. Van Gilder	186	
John Donley	185	
Total	942	

Louisville, Ky. (Swiss.)		*Tucson, Ariz.*
Emil Ochsner	188 vs.	
M. Kaelin	186	
B. Ochsner	186	Defaulted.
C. Wale	185	
P. Huber	184	
Total	929	

Quinnipiac, New Haven, Conn.		*Ashburnham, Mass.*
A. F. Laudensach	199 vs.	J. R. Briggs 191
W. H. Richards	199	H. S. Hubbell 185
F. J. Haas	194	M. S. Whitten 185
M. O. Buttsteadt	194	George Willard 182
H. J. Gussman	194	Joe Patterson 182
Total	980	Total 925

Auburn, N. Y.		*R & R.Club, N.Y.City.*
C. E. Shapley	197 vs.	A. P. Lane 190
J. W. Stebbins	196	F. T. Kahrs 189
F. B. Annin	195	T. W. Hughes 185
J. H. Cole	194	J. A. L. Moller 182
W. T. Armitage	192	J. A. Baker 179
Total	974	Total 925

Lynn, Mass.		*McKeesport, Pa.*
A. L. Neidner	200 vs.	John Kerr 198
C. J. Fisk	193	J. Wilson 195
J. F. Vella	193	W. Montgomery 192
W. T. Abbott	191	Chas. Barger 188
R. W. Francis	188	M. B. Packard 187
Total	965	Total 960

Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va.		*5th Maryland Club.*
R. A. Fairless	194 vs.	D. W. Jenkins 184
J. H. Joy	186	R. L. Fern 183
W. H. Baker	184	H. F. Robb 175
A. L. Clifton	182	W. W. Search, Jr., 171
J. C. Emmerson	182	H. W. Hill 170
Total	928	Total 883

Rochester, N. Y.		*Lestershire, N. Y.*
Charles Spraker	184 vs.	Thos. Whatmouth, 151
H. C. Stapleton	180	Wm. Mack 149
C. C. Rogers	178	H. Cornell 144
J. N. Wernz	173	George Slater 143
M. C. Bradbury	169	Thomas Murry 126
Total	884	Total 713

Middletown, N. Y.		*Ithaca, N. Y.*
Joseph Schramm	179 vs.	John A. Peters 162
F. K. Gaffney	171	W. B. Allen 160
R. W. Canfield	166	R. Sherwood 159
R. C. Woodman	162	Charles Caster 152
B. McCoach	149	H. C. Thorne 140
Total	827	Total 773

CLASS E.

Pierre, S. D.		*Shawnee, Lima, Ohio.*
H. M. Derr	195 vs.	Guy Sproul 193
E. G. Smith	195	G. B. Myers 191
P. J. Murphy	194	John Reed 189
F. A. Lucas	193	Chas. Hover 183
W. D. Johnston	190	John Vogelgesang, 182
Total	967	Total 938

Glendale, Bedford, Ohio.		*Fort Harrison, Terre Haute, Ind.*
B. T. Wright	200	G. H. Deusner 188
G. G. Black	191	W. E. Conner 186
H. A. Moore	190	H. A. Elton 185
E. S. Turner	187	L. S. Reintjes 184
H. C. Scott	178	H. J. Mueller 180
Total	946	Total 923

Toledo, Ohio.		*Helena, Mont.*
H. G. Affleck	191 vs.	W. R. Strong 188
Guy Carpenter	191	H. Conrad 179
Geo. Snider	188	Floweree, Jr 177
H. S. Crawford	187	C. McGuinness 170
S. L. McAfee	182	J. J. McGuinness, 167
Total	939	Total 881

Topeka, Kans.		*Chicago, Ill.*
J. M. Bicknell	188 vs.	D. E. Moore 185
Wm. Pettit	181	S. Middleton 182
J. Springstead	180	F. B. Roziene 178
A. C. Mason	176	P. F. Zinke 175
O. S. True	173	A. D. McLean, Jr., 174
Total	898	Total 894

Meeker, Colo.		*Tulsa, Okla.*
W. S. Harmon	190 vs.	R. E. Alexander 158
L. R. Tucker	186	C. E. Duffield 158
O. R. Miller	185	John D. Freeman, 148
T. Frank	178	O. Rogers 136
C. B. Jeffries	157	C. R. Gilmore 133
Total	896	Total 733

Guthrie Center, Iowa.		*Manhattan, Kans.*
C. C. Kennedy	181 vs.	N. L. Roberts 148
E. Haynes	173	C. B. Knox 148
S. W. Aldrich	171	F. Ryan 137
H. W. Riddle	169	B. Coffey 131
H. Johnston	164	F. Scherinerhorn. 130
Total	858	Total 694

CLASS F.

Taunton, Mass.		*Washington, D. C.*
H. A. Woodward	195 vs.	Breckenridge 196
A. T. Dean	194	Miles 193
A. K. Crowell	194	Howe 191
J. Broadhurst	193	Lehr 189
H. E. Davis	192	Tuckerman 187
Total	968	Total 956

Hydraulic, Cleveland, O.		*Detroit, Mich., Y.M.C.A.*
J. Patterson	196 vs.	W. H. Honor 192
G. Patterson	189	C. B. Russell 188
E. Foster	189	C. Moxon 188
S. Daykin	186	F. H. Mears 187
G. Brainard	183	S. E. Sanderson 180
Total	943	Total 935

Kiowa, Des Moines, Ia.		*Portland, Oreg.*
L. Wharff	192 vs.	J. S. Hyatt 188
P. Winfrey	187	C. A. Meyers 183
L. W. Scott	186	N. Schmitt 181
W. E. Kessler	182	C. H. Willison 181
P. Nichols	181	G. H. Jett 178
Total	928	Total 911

St. Augustine, Fla.		*Quincy, Ill.*
H. M. Snow	188 vs.	J. A. S. Ehart 186
J. L. Crary	187	M. O. Cook 185
Roy P. Davis	185	J. C. Young 181
B. M. Hall	184	L. E. Machenheim. 176
A. H. Perkins	183	J. B. Carroll 170
Total	927	Total 898

Erie, Pa.		*Rensselaerwyck, Albany, N. Y.*
Bacon	187 vs.	
McKee	173	
Robie	162	Defaulted.
Boyce	160	
Stanger	156	
Total	838	

Port Clinton, Ohio.		*Covington, Ky.*
James Wendling	174 vs.	R. L. Trimble 172
James Emery	165	C. A. Schroetter 161
Otto Heineman	155	W. W. Britt 148
A. A. Hopfinger	147	M. L. Roland 147
Fred Miller	146	H. K. Brownfield. 141
Total	787	Total 769

NOTE:—On account of the heavy work in connection with checking up the targets, we leave it to the discretion of the clubs to omit the telegraphic reports, provided they get in their mail reports and their targets for the match of the week by Thursday of the week in which the match is shot.

Official from National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice.

Seventh Regiment Tournament.

In the 7th Regiment Rifle Club tournament, which was continued Friday evening on the armory ranges, Company D, of the regiment, won the Edward Kemp trophy, which is shot for annually, and the Col. Emmons Clark trophy, which also is an annual affair. In the Kemp match, in which teams of twenty-five members, officers and enlisted men from each of the several companies shoot, five shots standing and five prone, Company D had a total score of 1,072. Off shoulder they made 510 and prone 562. Company G was second with a total score of 1,059 and Company B third with a score of 1,046.

In the Clark match Company D had a total score of 2,028; off shoulder 954 and prone 1,074. Company C was second with a score of 1,992 and Company B third with 1,967. It was Company D's first victory in the Kemp and Clark matches. Last year Company D was sixth in both matches. By determined effort the members of the team so improved this year that the score in the Kemp match increased 33 points, or 1½ points a man. In the Clark match the increase over last year was 125 points; increase per man 2¼. The score:

Kemp trophy match—Company D, 1,072; Company G, 1,059; Company B, 1,046; Company C, 1,040; Company I, 1,039; Company K, 1,036; Company L, 1,030; Company A, 997; Company M, 974; Company P, 959; Company E, 953, and Company H, 935.

Clark match—Company D, 2,028; Company C, 1,992; Company B, 1,967; Company G, 1,954; Company K, 1,909; Company I, 1,902; Company F, 1,812, and Company A, 1,790. Companies L and M did not enter teams in this match.

Seventh Regiment Rifle Club.

After duly celebrating the holidays, we concluded Match No. 2 with the following results.

Silver Cup Winners.

EXPERT CLASS.

A. B. Leavitt, Co. D	68	70—138
J. F. Sulger, Co. D	69	69—138

SHARPSHOOTER CLASS.

Private Morris	66	64—130
W. E. Richards, Co. D	65	64—129

NOVICE CLASS.

J. W. Ingle, Jr., Co. K	66	64—130
E. Abbott, Co. I	64	65—129

RAPID FIRE MATCH.

A. B. Leavitt, Co. D	50
F. M. Terry, Co. B	50
J. F. Sulger, Co. D	50
W. E. Richards, Co. D	47
A. E. Leimley, Co. D	47

DUPLICATE MATCH.

First man fires and second man has to duplicate.

W. E. Richards, Co. D, and A. B. Leavitt, Co. D, with 12 straight duplications out of 14 shots each.

Paul Doll, Vet. and Private Bureaughs, with 9 duplications.

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U. S. R. A. 1915 OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Again won **with**

Peters AMMUNITION

Match A—Revolver Championship . . . . . won by Hans Roedder—score 460
Match C—Military Revolver Championship . . won by Dr. J. H. Snook—score 623
Match D—Military Record . . . . . won by Dr. J. H. Snook—score 218
Match B—Pistol Championship . . . . . 2nd—Dr. J. H. Snook—score 464
Match F—Pocket Revolver Championship . . 2nd—Dr. J. H. Snook—score 208
GRAND AGGREGATE—won by Dr. Snook—total points, 1254.

1915 OFFICIAL HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE

The Endurance Test and the most significant of all Trap-Shooting Honors was won by Mr. Woolfolk Henderson, using exclusively

Peters "steel where steel belongs" Factory Loaded Shells

He shot at 2800 Registered Targets, broke 2731—average .9753

THE HIGHEST YEARLY AMATEUR AVERAGE ON RECORD

The High Amateur Average has been won with **Peters** Shells FIVE out of the last SIX YEARS

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N. R. A. Indoor Summaries.

At the close of the fourth week's shoot in the National Interclub Indoor Competition, ending January 15, the Park Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., leads with a total score for the four matches of 3,957, with Kings Mills, Ohio, second, 3,952; and Bucyrus, Ohio, 3,941.

The scores of the twelve highest clubs for the fourth match follow: Kings Mills, Ohio, Class A, 992; Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn., Class A, 990; Bucyrus, Ohio, Class A, 989; Auburn, N. Y., Class D, 988; Marion, Ohio, Class A, 986; Ogden, Utah, Class B, 986; San Francisco, Class C, 984; Kane, Pa., Class B, 983; Salt Lake City, Class B, 982; Watertown, S. D., Class B, 982; Bangor, Me., Class A, 978; and St. Paul, Class C, 977.

The highest scores made in the various classes were as follows: Class A, Kings Mills, Ohio, 992; Class B, Ogden, Utah, 986; Class C, San Francisco, 984; Class D, Auburn N. Y., 988; Class E, Bedford, Ohio, 970; Class F, Washington, D. C., Rifle Association, 960.

The results of the first match of the series of twelve to be shot by colleges in various parts of the country on indoor ranges this winter were announced by the National Rifle Association today. Thirty-nine college and university rifle teams are competing, and in the first match for the week ending January 15, the following were the twelve highest scores:

Washington State College, 999; Michigan Agricultural, 998; Cornell, 993; Massachusettts Agricultural, 992; Norwich University, 992; West Virginia University, 989; University of Pennsylvania, 981; Notre Dame, 980; Iowa State University, 980; University of Illinois, 980; California University, 975; University of Vermont, 972. All of the mentioned clubs are in Class A, with the exception of Notre Dame, which is in Class B.

Washington State College made the highest score in Class A clubs, 999; Notre Dame in Class B, 980; and Rensselaer Polytechnic, in Class C, 945.

Thirty-four high school rifle teams in various parts of the country shot for honors in the first of the series of eleven matches for the indoor championship for 1916, during the week ending January 15, the results of which were announced today by the National Rifle Association of America. The Warren, Pa., High School rifle team, in Class B, turned in the highest score, 986, and the other high scores were as follows:

Ogden, Utah, Class A, 957; McKinley Manual Training of the District of Columbia, Class A, 952; Salt Lake City, Class A, 948; Iowa City, Iowa, Class A, 941; Placer County, of Auburn, Cal., Class A, 937; Springfield, Mass., Class C, 919; Brookline, Mass., Class B, 911; Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn, Class B, 907; Burlington, Iowa, Class C, 907; Baltimore Polytechnic, Class A, 903, and Boys' High, Brooklyn, Class A, 902.

The leaders in the three classes were: Class A, Ogden, Utah, 957; Class B, Warren, Pa., 986; Class C, Springfield, Mass, 919.

Watertown Activities.

Out here in South Dakota we use the summer and fall for real hunting and fishing, but when winter settles down upon us we "hole up" as it were. In other words, get into the basement and go at the indoor rifle game.

We have been dabbling at this for two years and this year our team made a fair start in the N. R. A. matches, getting 984 (official) on the first match.

We felt so "chesty" about it that we were due for the fall we got on the second match, and we came down to 970 (unofficial), something was wrong with the lights, or the barometric pressure was too high, or something.

Every man on the team pulled at least one 8 without being able to call it, and as an 8 is the unpardonable sin, we went into executive session and organized an "Eight Club" an account of which I enclose.

If we cannot do better soon we will change ammunition or buy shot guns.

This week we did better, 988, as we see it, and we are developing some fine shots among our younger members.

Organization of Gallery No. 888 of the Society of "8" Clubs in the Ancient and Accepted Assasians of Accuracy.

December 29, 1915.

Meeting held in range of Watertown, S. D., Rifle Club.

Charter members in order of qualification: Cleanmiss Cloys, Left Eye Larson, Tak Kole Rowe; Leather Medal Parsons, Hitermiss Harper, Sloppy Southwick, Outside Ostroot, Butter Finger Born, Rapid Fire Bramble, Near Shot Lacy.

Right to membership having been accepted by the committee on credentials, the following officers were elected and duly installed: Grand Most Unworthy and Rotten Shot, Rapid Fire Bramble; Chief Paste Board Perforator, Tak Kole Rowe; Eminent Dispenser of Misfire Dumdums, Near Shot Lacy; Grand Custodian of the Brass Tube, Left Eye Larson; Most Mournful Recorder of Ruin, Leather Medal Parsons.

Committee on the systematic and symmetrical slopping of eights: Cleanmiss Cloyes, Hitermiss Harper, Sloppy Southwick, Outside Ostroot, Butter Finger Born.

By-law No. 1. Any member failing to shoot an eight on official target will be declared not in good standing and his name will be stricken from the roll of dishonor.

H. C. Parsons.

D. C. R. A. Notes.

Saturday night, January 8, found our little bunch pecking away at the enchanted black spot on the first regular shooting night we

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have had. Only a couple of the old timers showed up, but our time was well taken up coaching and helping the new men to develop and we can report bright prospects for some of those who have been coming out and trying.

Three of our old regulars are working nights, so are compelled to drop in some afternoon during the week, wipe the cobwebs out of their eyes and scatter a handful of lead and hurry back to work, but we always appreciate their efforts and give them due credit. That hideous torture, "grippe," drew the writer into its clutches early in the week, so am unable to furnish much detail of what has taken place during the week, but have been told that our good friend, Al Blanco, was in town during the week and we regret very much that we were not able to see him and entice him down to the range for a try under our new conditions and surroundings, with the hope that he might be able to help us out with some of his fine ideas. However, let us hope that he brought us better luck and left it in the hands of some good keeper. The following are the results of the matches for the fourth week, as handed to me:

J. D. Schriver	196
R. Alderman	196
R. H. McGarity	196
R. C. Earnshaw	195
L. L. Johnston	194
Team total	997

Also Ran.—Stokes, 194; C. Johnston, 192; C. Groome, 192; C. E. Murphy, 188.

MAC.

Seventh Regiment Class Matches.

First entry prize winners—Expert class: H. G. Hutchinson, Co. G, 32, 35—67; sharpshooter class, W. E. Richards, Co. D, 34, 35—69; novice class, C. A. Vollmer, Co. C, 29, 35—64

Class cup match No. 3.—Expert class: First, A. C. Lumley, Co. D, 33, 35—68; second, A. B. Leavitt, Co. D, 33, 35—68; third, J. F. Sulger, Co. D, 33, 35—68.

Sharpshooter class—First, W. E. Richards, Co. D, 34, 35—69; second, F. M. Terry, Co. B, 33, 33—66; third, R. F. Livingston, Co. K, 30, 35—65.

Novice class—First, T. T. Kerr, Co. C, 31, 34—65; second, A. C. Vollmer, Co. C, 31, 34—65; third, C. James, Co. K, 30, 33—63.

Timed fire class, cup match No. 1—Expert class—First, A. B. Leavitt, Co. D, 25, 25—50; second, J. F. Sulger, Co. D, 25, 25—50; third, F. Wennelis, N. C. S., 22, 24—46.

Sharpshooters class—First, W. E. Richards, Co. D, 24, 24—48; second, W. Eastman, Co. I, 24, 23—47; third, J. W. Ingle, Jr., Co. K, 24, 22—46.

Novice class—First, R. P. Bill, Co. D, 25, 22—47; second, G. Robbins, Co. C, 21, 21—42; third, William P. Mitchell, Co. G, 21, 20—41.

Newport Rifle Club.

The following score, shot at regular practice, using iron sights, 25 yards offhand, German ring and N. R. A. targets. Our secretary dropped in this week and proceeded to monopolize the prone bench, and when asked if he had any scores to turn in, gave one despairing yell, grabbed the targets and made one good leap for the stove. Now, what the dickens was the matter? Dinged if we know.

[1]H. P. Fletcher	242	244	244	238	246—1214
[2]P. E. Brooks	246	245	244	249	247—1231
[2]P. E Brooks	247	247	247	247	248—1236
A. A. Albro	245	245	245	246	240—1221
[3]A. A. Albro	89	92	94	93	88— 456
F. B. Spooner	244	240	238	241	241—1204
F. B. Spooner	242	241	243	242	243—1211

[1]Artificial light; [2]telescope sight; [3]N. R. A. target.

Glendale Remarks.

Well! We are just plugging away, as usual, smiling and making goo-goo eyes at the tens; squirming, kicking, snorting and cussing the nines, eights, sevens, sixes, fives and blanks.

The scribe now has the bathroom all painted and will try to send in a little news item for the joy column each week from now on

By the way, we think it is a dirty shame that the news on these matches seems to be so almighty scarce. Nine and ten of our fellows shooting their heads off each week and only five of them ever find out what they get. No, gentle reader, the secretaries are not loafing on the job, that is, any more than usual. It is not their duty, nor even in their power, to hand out "official results," and that's what we are talking about just now, and, believe me, or no, when these new members see their efforts completely ignored on the weekly bulletin just because they were not able to enter the select five that made the team, then is when your club secretary has his work cut out for him. Trying to square it up and persuade the new man to try again next week.

That good old-fashioned tabulation in ARMS AND THE MAN each week certainly would be a boon to the game at this stage, with so many new men just on the threshhold, hesitating, and who can blame him when he never sees his score in print.

Yes, Al Blanco, 'tis sad to relate, but true, they never miss us till we're gone.

We, unofficially, see the fourth match thusly:

Black	197
Miller	196
Wright	194
Watterson	193
Lian	190
Total	970
Moore	188
Turner	188
H. C. Scott	185
L. H. Scott	181

G. G. BLACK, Secy.

Taunton Tattlings.

It has been some time since the Taunton Tattler has tattled a tattle, but, please, Mr. Editor, it was not his fault—La Grippe has held him in its clutches. We are now better, thank you.

It is with regret, however, that in resuming our contributions of happenings in this staid city of brick and herring, we consider it our duty to chronicle the first serious accident which has been connected with the shooting of the Taunton (Mass.) Indoor Rifle Club during an existence of eight consecutive years. The writer was not present at the range when it occurred (for which he is grateful) and some of the details were a little jumbled as a result of the excitement which prevailed at the time, but all things point to an accidental discharge of a rifle which had been loaded, with its owner in a position where he had no business to be, according to rules of the club.

There are two firing points at our range, separated by a board partition. Thursday evening, January 13, R. D. Flint, of the Spring Brooks team, was shooting on the left-hand range and C. G. Avery, of the Winonas, had just completed his match string on the other range. The latter claimed that his Stevens musket had not been working just right during his string, and as there was no one else waiting to shoot he expressed a wish for a clean target to again try his rifle to discover the fault if possible. As the target was run out on the trolley, as near as can be gathered from the stories of those present, Avery started for the firing point again and slipped in a cartridge, and closed the action as he walked to the firing point. He claims that as the action closed the cartridge exploded, and the ball struck Flint in the side as he stood at the other firing point.

Flint exclaimed he had been shot and walked to a chair, where a hasty examination showed the course of the ball. He was at once hurried to a hospital, where an operation was performed and the ball found lodged under a rib. A slight perforation of the stomach was found and closed, and when this was written, he was reported to be comfortable, but on the dangerous list.

A complete investigation was made of the sad affair by Lieut. L. H. Coughlin, of the Ninth Co., who is vice-president of the club, and was on the spot within a few minutes of the shooting, and did all possible to aid the wounded man.

During its existence the club had done everything possible in making rules and trying to enforce them, in order to make the shooting as safe as possible, and had the rule which states that all rifles must be pointed toward the target butt until either discharged or unloaded, been complied with in this case, the sad result would have been averted, although the discharge of the rifle would have occurred just the same. Pending the outcome of the victim's condition, no action has as yet been taken at this writing, and the authorities who investigated the affair very carefully have rendered a verdict of accidental shooting.

An examination of the rifle is believed to have shown that the shell was inserted in the chamber in front of the ejector, a thing that has occurred before when .22 short cartridges are used in a Stevens musket. When the action was closed the pressure of the ejector on the rim of the shell was sufficient to discharge it. This is more or less theory, but the position of the ejector and absence of a mark of the firing pin on the shell seem to bear out this contention.

The team representing the club in the N. R. A. League has been doing well in Class F and at the end of five matches holds a comfortable lead in total points shot. Some of our league shooting, however, has resembled a nightmare in some respects, and as we try to do all the shooting on one range, there have been late sessions resulting. However, we hope to be able to finish the schedule, and in that case also have hopes of bringing home the bacon in the lowly class.

The Spanish War Veterans have a clean slate in the offhand team matches after ten matches, and bid fair to again become champions. More anon. P. C. TAYLOR.

U. S. R. A. League.

Official scores:

MATCH 3.

605	Baltimore vs. Citizens	600
569	Belleville vs. Cincinnati	655
685	Boston vs. Chicago	620
580	Dallas vs. Springfield	685
...	Havana vs. Spokane	667
656	Manhattan vs. Seattle	*658
612	Manito vs. St. Louis	660
687	Olympic vs. R. and R., N. Y.	648
677	Pittsburgh vs. Providence	639
*671	Portland vs. Youngstown	610

MATCH 4.

632	Baltimore vs. Dallas	588
576	Belleville vs. Citizens	578
*649	Boston vs. Cincinnati	*649
625	Chicago vs. Youngstown	617
...	Havana vs. Springfield	673
660	Manhattan vs. Spokane	674
610	Manito vs. Seattle	*636
676	Olympic vs. St. Louis	648
679	Pittsburgh vs. R. and R., N. Y.	644
*672	Portland vs. Providence	635

Unofficial scores:

MATCH 5.

...	Baltimore vs. R. and R., N. Y.	642
...	Belleville vs. Providence	689
660	Boston vs. Portland	680
602	Chicago vs. Pittsburgh	...
651	Cincinnati vs. Olmpic	682
610	Citizens vs. Manito	...
603	Dallas vs. Manhattan	654
...	Havana vs. Youngstown	638
647	St. Louis vs. Springfield	679
661	Seattle vs. Spokane	684

*Scores are unofficial. Score of Cincinnati-Boston referred to Executive Committee.

ROLL OF HONOR.

P. P. Dolfin, 3, 2 consecutives; J. E. Gorman, Dr. D. A. Atkinson, George Armstrong, 1 each. Five-shot possibles.

HONORABLE MENTION.

P. J. Dolfin, 3; Dr. Atkinson, 2; Dr. I. R. Calkins, F. P. Day, J. E. Wilburn, F. B. Raught, R. S. Everett, W. R. Hinckley, J. H. Fitzgerald, George W. Wilson, G. E. Kimball, J. E. Gorman, Dr. M. R. Moore, W. F. Blasse, 1 each; Dr. John D. Millikin, 3.

In Match No. 3, Mrs. F. C. Carter, of the Boston team, with a score of 136, beats all the men of nine clubs, and of the other ten clubs only sixteen men beat her. She defeated an imposing list of "champions."

Copies of the score sheet will be sent regularly to any newspapers contestants may designate.

J. B. CRABTREE,
Sec'y-Treas., U. S. R. A.

January 14, 1916.

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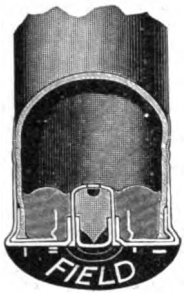

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TRADE MARK

Rifle and Revolver Club of New York, Inc.

Business took the club scribe away from New York last week but he returned on Monday morning following and found a fine state of affairs. In his absence the rifle team, which had been floundering around in a helpless condition since the matches started, found itself, took a fresh lease on life and came through for the fourth N. R. A. League match with a total of 954.

Then, too, the pistol team shot consistently and well. In Match 7 a good 647 was the result of a mighty effort on the part of one James A. Baker, Jr., our worthy president, to set a new record. He did fairly well and stopped with a total of 144, which included a possible 50, the first, by the way, that has been made over our range. Now that the ice is broken, we expect to make this a regular thing.

Abbott A. Lane, kid brother to Alfred P., is coming along nicely and a clean 124 in Match 7 helped lots to boost the total.

Hubbell, too, is moving along well and will catch his stride before our next electric light bill is paid. By the way, the blower fan is still on the job. God bless it!

Dr. Leavitt has become one of the regulars and just as soon as he strikes the proper combination, his shooting is goin gto improve. And there is Hughes, our new executive officer. Remember him, don't you?

Why, he's the same old top who was carried away by the flood at our Allendale range last summer. Yes, sir! Yoh see it happened this way. T. W. was shooting as anchor on our small-bore team in the N. R. A. League. We had a darn good chance for last place and didn't want to miss it, so we put Hughes in the anchor position. Being more or less fastidious, he's particular how he takes his shooting position on the ground. He preferred to shoot from an old door that we found in the barn and which he covered with a steamer rug, surreptitiously, or otherwise, removed from the Senior Lane's sixteen cylinder Singer—some car that, by the way.

Well, soon after the old top started his official score it began to rain. You know how it rains in Jersey? In bunches, just like it does everything else. Soon everything was afloat—even Hughes. But he was so intent on his score that he didn't notice anything unusual until the target began to fade away in the distance; then you should have heard him yelp. Swore by all that was wonderful that someone was moving. the target. He didn't discover what was wrong until, as he floated down Main Street, he bumped into an obstruction and was thrown overboard. Yes, that was some flood.

Lane, himself, the real, genuine article, took high score honors in the second half of the U. S. R. A. stunt with a fat 140. Moeller had undisputed possession of third place on both teams. We got 639 for our Match 8 total.

We hope our opponents made no worse than we, but that our efforts was just a little bit better.

Here's how it looks to us:

U. S. R. A. MATCH 7.

James A. Baker, Jr.	48	50	46—144
A. P. Lane	46	44	44—134
J. A. T. Moeller	44	42	42—128
Abbott A. Lane	41	39	44—124
H. S. Hubbell	37	43	37—117
Total			647

ALSO SHOT.

Dr. A. B. Leavitt	34	32	45—111
T. W. Hughes	39	33	38—110
A. Pfretschner	34	31	36—101

U. S. R. A. MATCH 8.

A. P. Lane	45	49	46—140
James A. Baker, Jr.	44	47	45—136
J. A. T. Moeller	44	42	38—124
H. S. Hubbell	40	47	36—123
A. B. Leavitt	37	38	41—116
Total			639

ALSO SHOT.

Abbott A. Lane	37	39	31—107
T. W. Hughes	27	32	31— 91
A. Pfretschner	34	29	29— 89

N. R. A. MATCH, JAN. 13.

A. P. Lane	195
P. A. Raymond	195
T. W. Hughes	191
A. B. Leavitt	187
A. A. Lane	186
Total	954

ALSO SHOT.

J. A. Baker	184
A. Pfretschner	182

Springfield Revolver Club.

Outside of considerable cold weather, and our water pipe breaking, a leak covering the floors with water and ice, the shooting conditions were very comfortable for us to shoot our league matches Nos. 5 and 6. Our members were either busy sweeping out the water or discussing how to prepare in case of a flood all last week, until finally it was decided to be cheaper to repair the line than to purchase submarines.

Owing to the writer's amount of work to do this week it has been impossible to get time to make up a sketch, but next time a "stab" will be made.

Following are the detail scores of matches 5 and 6 against St. Louis and Manhattan.

MATCH NO 5—ST. LOUIS.

P. J. Dolfen	50	46	47—143
L. P. Castaldini	43	49	46—138
R. C. Warner	42	46	46—134
Dr. I. R. Calkins	41	44	47—132
G. W. Rice, Jr.,	43	47	42—132
Total			679

MATCH NO. 6—MANHATTAN.

Dr. I. R. Calkins	49	45	47—141
P. J. Dolfen	48	48	42—138
W. E. Lawrence	41	49	46—136
L. P. Castaldini	44	45	45—134
R. C. Warner	45	44	44—133
Total			682

Cincinnati on the Map.

The indications are that a dark horse may have been sprung on the U. S. R. A. Indoor League this season, the said dusky outfit being representative of the Cincinnati Revolver Federation, which won its first three matches by defeating the redoubtable Manhattan team and the Manito and Belleville bunch.

Chicago was also a victim and the steadily improving scores indicate that Cincinnati may land in the first division when the casualties are all recorded. Their unofficial scores for the first eight matches in numerical order were 647, 647, 655, 649, 651, 654, 665 and 659.

In match eight Stanley Runck, a new man at the game, won his way into fashionable shooting society by making a possible with 5 clean tens.

The unofficial scores for matches 7 and 8 are as follows:

MATCH NO. 7 VS. PROVIDENCE.

L. D. Cornish	138
H. Cox	135
A H. Kenan	132
R. L. Hambly	130
S. Runck	130
Team score	665
K. W. Stevenson	126
J. Daniel	126
J. F. Stevenson	121
F. Cist	114
A. A. Yungblut	113

MATCH NO. 8 VS. PORTLAND.

L. D. Cornish	139
S Runck	133
R. L. Hambly	133
A. H. Kenan	128
H. Cox	126
Team score	659
J. F. Stevenson	121
K. W. Stevenson	121
F. Cist	118
J. Daniel	114
Colonel Hake	110

Citizens' Rifle and Revolver Club of Rochester, N. Y.

Unofficial scores:

REVOLVER MATCH NO. 7, VS. PORTLAND.

L. D. Slade	127
C. D. U. Hobbie	120
A. G. Johnson	115
G. S. Searle	111
W. W. Lewis	111
Total	587

REVOLVER MATCH NO. 7, VS. PITTSBURGH.

A. G. Johnson	131
L. D. Slade	120
W. W. Lewis	119
A. P. Slade	115
C. D. U. Hobbie	113
Total	598

C. D. HOBBS.

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Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN is entitled, when his subscription is paid up for one year, to one free insertion of a half-inch want ad in this column.

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F. J. KORGES,
Victoria, Tex.

Seattle Scores.

The Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association shot matches 3, 4 and 5 at the N. G. W. armory range Friday evening, January 7, 1916. Christmas and New Year's eves coming on the regular shooting night put us a little behind, but we will from now on be up and a coming. Seattle lost one and won one of the first two matches and was seventh and fourth among the twenty clubs competing so far as scores went.

MATCH 3.

W. S. Belding	45	44	45—134
E. G. Johnson	37	45	45—127
W. R. Hinckley	44	43	47—134
C. D. Meyer	43	44	41—128
J. J. Agutter	44	45	46—135
Total			*658

*87.7 per cent.

MATCH 4.

W. S. Belding	38	44	45—127
E. G. Johnson	41	39	39—119
W. R. Hinckley	45	44	46—135
J. J. Agutter	44	45	41—130
C. D. Meyer	39	45	41—125
Total			*636

*84.8 per cent.

MATCH 5.

W. S. Belding	38	43	44—125
J. J. Agutter	46	48	47—141
W. R. Hinckley	47	48	41—136
E. G. Johnson	43	41	41—125
C. D. Meyer	45	46	43—134
Total			*661

*88.1 per cent.

Anyone who is interested in pistol or rifle shooting will be welcome at the armory on Friday nights. Come in and look us over and someone will see that you sign a membership application. Turn down the basement stairs to the left and follow the noise.

C. C. FINN,
Governor U. S. R. A.

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Portland vs. Providence.

MATCH 3, VS. YOUNGSTOWN.		MATCH 4, VS. PROVIDENCE.	
Geo. Wilton	141	Geo. Wilson	140
R. H. Craddock	138	J. H. Young	135
J. H. Young	134	W. H. Hubbard	134
L. K. Evans	131	L. K. Evans	132
J. T. Moore	127	J. T. Moore	131
Total	671	Total	672

MATCH 5, VS. BOSTON.		MATCH 6, VS. R. AND R, N. Y.	
J. T. Moore	139	W. H. Hubbard	134
J. H. Young	137	D. Goodell	134
D. Goodell	135	L. K. Evans	133
Geo. Wilson	135	Geo. Wilson	133
R. H. Craddock	134	J. H. Young	132
Total	680	Total	666

M. ABRAHAM,
Secretary.

Pacific Coast Tournament.

Secretary E. Reed Shaner asks us to announce that the directors of the Interstate Association have reconsidered the action taken by them at their annual meeting and have ruled to give a Pacific Coast trapshooting tournament this year. We will, therefore, be pleased to receive applications from clubs in Pacific Coast territory that desire this event to be held under their auspices. All applications should be sent to the Interstate Association, 219 Coltart Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on or before February 10.

Trap Shooting, Youghiogheny Country Club.

Stallings, Hickman and Sword won the spoons at the trap-shooting contest of the Youghiogheny Country Club, held Saturday afternoon, January 15. This was a 50-bird class system shoot. Stallings and Dr. Heisey tied for first place each, with a 42 out of a possible 50. Hickman, head of Class "B," had a 41, and Sword, head of Class "C," had 34, scores for all being as follows:

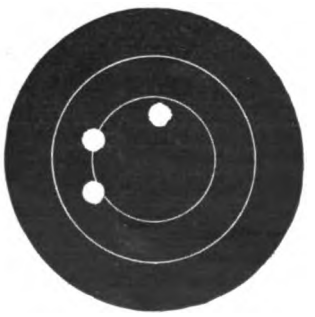
Heisey	42
Stallings	42
Hickman	41
Wilson	35
Sword	34
Cornelius	31

There were a number of 25-bird practice events shot, scores as follows:

	First Event	Second Event	Third Event	Fourth Event
Wilson	20	19	16	..
Cornelius	20	19	20	..
Stallings	18	15	20	18
Heisey	16	21	..	18
Hickman	..	..	..	23

The Y. C. C. will have a regular winter schedule, of which Saturday's shoot was the first of the series. The balance will be held Saturday, February 5; Saturday, February 26; Saturday, March 18; Saturday, April 8; Saturday, April 29.

The newly enclosed club house, with a glass front, was much appreciated and added greatly to the comfort of winter shooting.



Possible score of 50, by James A. Baker, Jr., Rifle and Revolver Club of New York, Inc., shot in seventh match of the U. S. R. A. League. Mr. Baker used a single-shot pistol, 10-inch barrel, and Remington-U.M.C. .22 long rifle Lesmok cartridges.

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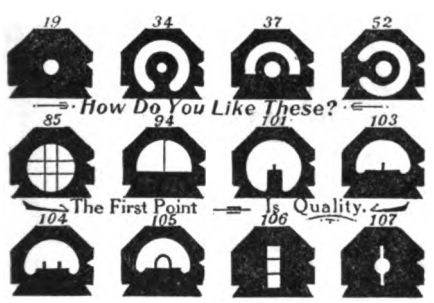

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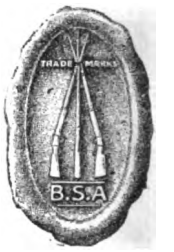

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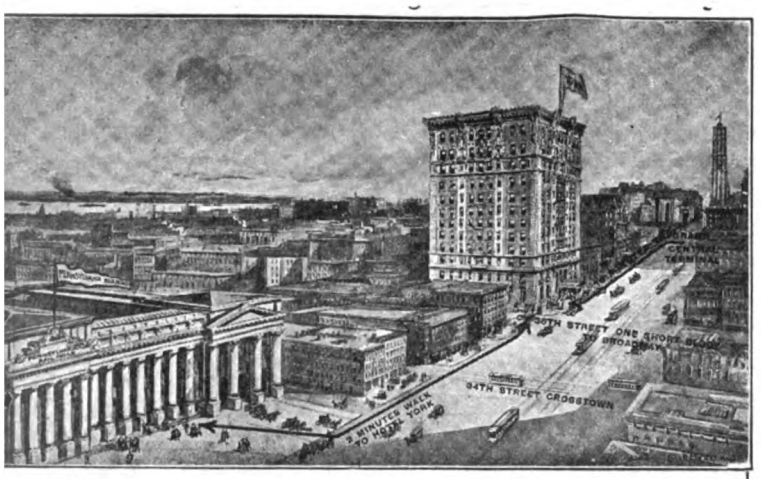

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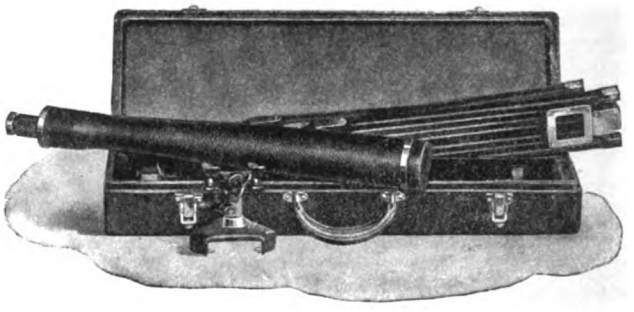

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VOLUME LIX. No. 18. WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 27, 1916. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

The Modern Soldier Cannot Be Made in a Day.

By Henry Breckinridge, *Assistant Secretary of War.*

(*Reprinted by courtesy of the New York Times, December* 5, 1915.)

FIVE years ago about this time I was sitting in the office of a prominent Baltimore attorney. I was talking army to him. He was an unusually intelligent man, conservative, fairly learned, at least in the law, and with a reasonable knowledge of affairs. In the course of the conversation he asked me:

"Why should a man go into the Army? What is there in it to make it a life work? After he has learned to drill and shoot, his life is simply a matter of routine. Larger talents do not bring any larger financial returns. And, altogether, I cannot see that the Army is any place for a man who wishes to make the most of his resources of intellect and character."

The attitude of this man is not an uncommon one among intelligent Americans. The European war has drawn the attention of the public mind to things military to an unwonted degree. But there remains on the part of many people a lack of appreciation of what the military service is, of what is required to make a soldier and an officer, and of the fact that the military profession of a verity is a learned profession. Despite the vivid demonstration of the last year, there still lingers the impression in some quarters that all you have to do to make a soldier is to put a uniform on his back, shoes on his feet, rifle in his hand, give him ammunition, a knapsack, and the untrained American patriot is prepared to cope with the best trained soldier in the world. The task yet remains to dispel completely the illusion that a sword in the hand, a strap on the shoulder, and the fire of patriotism in the eye of the American volunteer are all that is required to make an officer fit to lead the improvised soldier to victorious conflict with trained armies.

What is endeavored to be demonstrated in this article is that the Army is a learned profession; that to be a successful officer of the the Army requires as high a development of the intellect and character as is needed for success in any other learned profession; that the Army is not only a learned profession, but that it is a learned profession with as many intricate, clearly defined, and difficult specialties as are to be found, for instance, in the great profession of medicine.

There are two great divisions of the military profession—first, technical, and, second, tactical and strategical.

As medicine has a surgeon, oculist, aurist, gynecologist, pediatrician, phychiatrist, and other specialists, so the Army has its surgeon, judge advocate, quartermaster, ordnance officer, engineer, and signal officers. The average officer is no more or less fit to perform without preliminary instruction the duties of an ordnance officer, for instance, than is an obstetrician fit to perform an operation for a cataract.

Where do the rifles, bayonets, pistols, scabbards, cartridges, packs, harness, field guns, and mammoth Coast Artillery cannon come from? Who makes them? Who designs them? The officer of ordnance. A small cartridge looks a simple thing. We speak glibly of great numbers of rifles. Smokeless powder and other high explosives we know to be essential, but we have very little appreciation of what it means to provide them. How many of us appreciate the intricate chemical and mechanical processes required in the manufacture of smokeless powder? How many of us realize that 33 complete chemical and mechanical operations have to be gone through with accurately, precisely, carefully, before white cotton, mixed with sulphuric and nitric acids, becomes smokeless powder? And after, with elaborate processes, the powder is made at the Picatinny Arsenal, it must travel from Dover, N. J., to the Frankford Arsenal, outside Philadelphia, there to be but an element in the forty complete manufacturing and assembling operations that are required to make a rifle cartridge.

A rifle is a more or less simple-looking mechanism, but to make this rifle 1,223 separate manufacturing operations must be executed.

One round of 3-inch shrapnel means 355 operations; to make an automatic pistol, 614; and for the terrible little mitrailleuse or machine gun, 1,990. The lightest 3-inch field gun costs $1,400, and requires in the making a number of different operations, the enumeration of which would be exceedingly tiresome.

And through the different calibers we come to the 14-inch coast-defense gun made at Watervliet Arsenal at Albany, weighing when finished 138,000 pounds and costing $55,000, and wound about with 37,000 pounds of wire. The disappearing carriage for this mighty weapon that lifts it above the parapet to hurl its mighty missile and racking charge a half score of miles to sea—to attempt to describe its intricacies would but confuse my own and the reader's mind. One of these carriages involves as many as 3,000 separate parts.

It is the officer of the Ordnance Department that must conceive, plan, design, manufacture, issue, and repair all this category of material which goes to make up the implements of an army. What must he know to perform these functions? What must be his training to guide with efficiency the labor of the 6,000 workmen in the six great establishments where the ordnance material of the Army is made?

A designer and constructor of ordnance must be a mechanical engineer capable of computing the stresses brought upon the parts of complicated structures by the control of masses set in motion by the action of immense forces which he must be able to determine. He must master the methods of arranging and proportioning the parts of the structures so that they may withstand the forces of which he shall have previously determined the magnitude, and he must be familiar with the processes of the constructive arts which are concerned with the fabrication of machines, in order that he may take full advantage of their possibilities and may not produce impracticable designs requiring the impossible. He must understand chemistry, which enters into the composition and action of explosives, his main source of supply of primary power, and the art of metallurgy, which supplies him with his usual material for utilizing and controlling power. He must be equipped with the knowledge of an electrical engineer, that he may deal with that power which is finding increasing application in the operation of ordnance constructions and plants for producing them. He must be familiar with the science of optics, in order that telescopic and other optical instruments for sights and fire-control instruments may be properly designed and inspected. And his knowledge of these subjects must include a specially sound mastery of principles, as he is generally without the aid of handbooks and practical treatises so useful in commercial work.

In addition to the material that is manufactured in the Government arsenals large quantities are purchased from private manufacturers. Procurement by manufacture requires expert knowledge of manufacturing processes, including machine operations, foundry work, forging, pattern making, leather working, woodworking, pressed steel construction, plating, wheel construction, brass drawing, manufacture of powder and high explosives, grinding of lenses, assembling and testing optical instruments, forging and testing armor-piercing projectiles, etc. It further necessitates expert knowledge of power plants, fuels, oils machinery, raw materials, and electrical installations. In short, it requires all of the expert knowledge necessary for the economical operation of large manufacturing plants, and the greater part of it pertaining to manufacture of the most exacting type. Chemical testing and research work for powders and higher explosives, as well as analyses and tests of oils, paints, etc., are carried on at the Picatinny Arsenal, and metallurgical, chemical, and physical tests and research work are carried on at the Watertown Arsenal in connection with the manufacture of iron and steel, physical tests of material for commercial purposes, and microscopical and physical tests for the department. This class of employment requires very exact scientific attainments of the officer in charge.

Experimental work in general, tests of powder and material, are conducted at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground. For this employment

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intimate knowledge of interior and exterior ballistics, action of powder and explosives, and manipulation of delicate electrical and other testing instruments are required.

So it is readily seen that though many a patriotic citizen, when the country is in danger, might rush forward to be an officer of ordnance, he would not be of very much use after he had rushed.

One of the greatest advances made in the art of war during recent years has to do with the service of information. The motorcycle, the swift automobile, the land military telegraph line, field telephone systems, field wireless telegraph outfits, and the aeroplane have revolutionized the system of communication and of obtaining information. The great service of information is specialized in by the Signal Corps, and the efficient handling of all the apparatus that pertains to this service can only be by highly trained and experienced individuals. In case of war a thousand patriots might rush forward for service in the aviation corps. By the time the war was over they might have obtained sufficient knowledge to make them useful.

The engineer is another essential military specialist. The swift building of a pontoon bridge over a turbulent stream may be required to win a victory or save an army. Military engineering consists, broadly, of the application of engineering science for the accomplishment of military purposes. And military engineering, therefore, requires an extensive knowledge of military art and also of the art of the engineer. He builds all the harbor defenses. He must be an expert in field engineering in all its branches, including fortifications, the use of explosives, construction of bridges, roads, and field railroads. reconnoissance and survey, including field astronomy, photography, and lithography. He must have knowledge of electrical and mechanical engineering, which is required in the operation of searchlights, elecrical mines, lighting plants, and power machinery for carrying out all sorts of field work.

It is very natural for the query to arise in one's mind as to why any good doctor would not make an efficient medical officer of the Army. There are many reasons. In the first place, the problem of administration in the Army Medical Corps presents features not dealt with in private practice. And the great field of military sanitation, as applied in the military service by medical officers, is a distinct specialty. It embraces the subjects taught in post-graduate coures in some of the most progressive medical schools under the caption of "Public Health and Preventive Medicine." It includes also those special measures which have been developed entirely within the military service for the care of troops in the field, where large bodies of men are brought together without the modern methods of waste disposal available in towns and cities. A few years ago it was considered impossible for troops to continue to camp on the same ground for a longer period than two weeks without camp diseases becoming epidemic. At the present time in the United States Army, even under unfavorable conditions of climate and terrain, troops remain on the same ground under canvas for indefinite periods with a continuously low sick list. The special knowledge necessary to inaugurate and maintain these conditions is of the highest importance to the health of the army and to its battle efficiency. Again, the recruitment, instruction, and control of the Hospital Corps and the Army Nurse Corps is a special field for the military surgeon.

The establishment of aid stations, dressing stations, hospitals, and other formations for the care of sick and wounded on the field of battle—the medical officer must understand where these formations should be established in order to obtain the best results and at the same time not interfere with the movement of ammunition trains, reserves, or other bodies of troops necessary to battle success. To enable him to perform these duties successfully and to obtain a reasonable degree of protection from fire for his wounded, a medical officer must have knowledge of the range and trajectory of projectiles; he must be able to read a map and to estimate therefrom the places most protected from rifle fire, from artillery fire; the most direct lines of aid to the front and for the evacuation of wounded to the rear; the slopes that are prohibitory for wheeled vehicles, the places where watercourses may be forded, etc. In short, the Medical Corps of the Army is the great conserving agency of a destructive organization. To wage war successfully, the greatest amount of destruction must be visited upon the armed forces of the enemy. For this end is required the utmost conservation of the health, energies, and life of the Army. And to this great end the highly trained and specialized Medical Corps is absolutely essential.

The capacity for organization and administration required of officers in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army is at least equal to that required in the great supply departments of any of the combinations of capital and units of economic production in the world. Problems of paying, feeding, clothing, and transporting armies and their supplies are full of complexities and difficulties, the enumeration of which space does not permit. Nothing is more true than the oft-quoted and vigorous statement that an army marches on its belly. A single weak link in the chain of the supply system may lose a battle, and an uneducated and untrained quartermaster is as useless and defective as would be a novice in the control of the great power plants that have harnessed the Falls of Niagara.

It may seem a strange statement that the Army must have attorneys and counselors just as much as the United States Steel Corporation must have them. For instance, the present Judge Advocate General of the Army, upon the institution of American government in the Philippine Islands, completely organized the various departments of government on the civil side. Of this work, ex-President Taft, the president of the Philippine Commission which succeeded the military governor as the governing authority in the Philippine Islands, said that "Colonel Crowder's activities were limited only by what would be the limitations of a civil government and legislature." Under his administration there were prepared customs regulations, coast trade regulations, and the municipal law of the Philippine Islands, which intrusted the people of the provinces and municipalities with a great part of the management of their local affairs, thus preparing them for the exercise of self-government. He so amended the Spanish code of criminal procedure by a military order as to make it conform to our common law and constitutional principles. This order still governs criminal procedure in the Philippine Islands. He reorganized the courts of the Philippine Islands and was an associate justice on the civil side of the Supreme Court for the first year after its reorganization. During the intervention by the United States in Cuba, from 1906 to 1909, the present Judge Advocate General was acting Secretary of State and Justice. He was legal adviser to the provisional governor, president of the advisory commission, and in charge of the electoral administration. Laws regulating the registration of voters and the conduct of elections were framed.

In citing this individual record of service in the Army's law department, I do it to show what may be the career of an Army Judge Advocate and what is required to enable him worthily to meet the demands of such a career.

Let us now turn from the consideration of the great technical specialties that are so necessary to the efficiency of an army and consider why it is that the soldier who walks or rides, and shoots, and fights, can lay claim to the respect that is due worthy members of a learned profession.

Why is it that any man who can tote a pack and carry a rifle can not be transformed immediately into an effective infantryman? Why is it that one who adds to these capabilities some knowledge of horsemanship cannot in the twinkling of an eye, by the donning of a uniform, be a worthy cavalryman, or, with a little training in pointing a gun, be a pretty good artillerist? And in the higher fields of leadership, why can't any good American organizer, with sound judgment and courage, attain military success in larger operations?

Dashing cavalry may effect a brilliant raid in the rear of the enemy and in a hundred ways vindicate and justify its existence and necessity. Many a critical situation may be saved by the steadfastness and power of the Field Artillery. But the foundation of the Army structure is the plodding, trudging, digging, sweating, burden-bearing infantryman. When the lay mind has been persuaded that the technical specialists cannot be improvised and that even the cavalryman and artilleryman must have some modicum of training ere efficiency is attained, extremely persistent is the tendency still to think that the very foundation of an army can be summoned into being as if by magic. Many present-day Americans have no experience with horses. And the individual's conviction that one who is a horseman is therefore superior to himself in that particular line is what makes it fairly easy to convince the lay mind of the necessity of adequately trained cavalry. The same thing applies to the Field Artillery or any branch of the service that has to do with implements more or less mysterious to the ordinary individual through lack of his acquaintance therewith. But everybody knows he can walk and carry a pack on his back at least a little way and point a rifle and pull a trigger. And thus there seems to have been in the minds of our people, from the first until the present, an abiding illusion that an infantryman can be improvised. But he can't.

A very simple thing it seems to care for one's feet. But as a matter of fact the care of the feet in marching is an art in itself, and if unlearned the ignorance of it will destroy a command. And marching. An improvised army would be marched to death by trained troops before any physical contact need be gained. In maneuvering for position untrained and unhardened troops would wilt and drop by the wayside in exhaustion while trained armies were playing hide and seek with them all over the terrain. The mere factor of physical condition and not general physical condition, but the particular and special physical fitness trained to perform the peculiar task and meet

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the special exigencies of service as an infantryman in the field can only be come at by the most rigorous training.

Anyone can charge across an open field. But on that field, seeming from a short distance as flat as the palm of one's hand, the trained infantryman, with his knowledge of the use of ground for cover, is about half as likely to die in such a critical undertaking as the unknowing novice.

The modern rifle is an efficient weapon. Its trajectory is flat up to a considerable range. That is, the bullet in passing through its course over a given distance goes on a level in a plane, putting everything in its way in danger, and does not have to describe a curve going up and coming down in order to reach a fairly distant mark. The trained soldier knows this and knows that the slightest depression in the landscape will give him more or less safety from an enemy rifleman. For instance, a greenhorn, in seeking cover, would naturally choose the slope of a hill away from the enemy, when a trained infantryman would know that he would be in greater safety on the other side of that hill where he would be closer to the enemy, but within that range where the enemy's bullets would travel in a flat trajectory and give him a chance to take advantage of the safety afforded by the slightest depression in the ground rather than remain behind that hill to suffer the long-range plunging fire of the enemy.

How little does the ordinary citizen realize the difficulty of becoming a sharpshooter or expert in the use of the military rifle? Most of us have a vague impression that accurate shooting means merely straight pointing. The ordinary layman has little conception, for instance, of the influence of a slight wind on the course of a rifle bullet at a thousand yards' range. For accurate long-distance shooting this influence of wind upon the bullet must be accurately estimated and allowed for by a graduated instrument on the rifle called a wind gauge, and success or failure in sharpshooting and sniping may well depend upon the accuracy or inaccuracy with which the problem of windage is solved. There is little understanding by most of us of the effect of light conditions—that with one condition of light there is a tendency to aim too high and with another condition of light that there is a tendency to aim too low, and that all this must be taken into consideration and accurately estimated and provided for in all fine rifle shooting.

Space does not afford to do more than suggest the thousand details that must be mastered by the proficient officer of infantry. Problems of organization and problems of equipment have to be worked out by the most painstaking and scientific observation and deduction. For instance, only large experience and accurate estimate has established the general principle that the load of the infantryman must not exceed one-third the weight of the individual soldier if the best efficiency is to be obtained. One knows vaguely that soldiers are organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, divisions, and armies, but why is each unit organized as to number and material as laid down in tables of organization and drill book? The most profound study of experience has taught that certain organizations are best adapted for the handling of given masses of troops. For instance, the company contains the greatest number of men in which the relation of the personal influence of the individual leader or his subordinates can be maintained. And the battalion has worked out to be the normal fighting unit that can best be handled in actual combat by one man's directions when in the fighting are involved large numbers. And the regiment has been found convenient for the purpose of obtaining a proper supervision of the three battalions. The brigade is organized similarly as a convenient organization in which to combine three regiments, while the division, combined as it is of all arms—Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and auxiliary troops—comprises that mass of men most suited for transportation on a single road and for action as a unit in great operations where large armies are involved.

Never has the stress of war called forth the moral qualities which present war conditions require of the Infantry: To face destruction by the enemy's Artillery when he is five or six miles from a point where he himself can inflict injury in return, suffer casualties in advancing over great stretches of ground without firing a shot, to face the thunderbolts of large caliber guns and howitzers, to endure the rain of death of shrapnel and high explosives, to meet the withering hail of the hell-spitting mitrailleuse, to face the steel-jacketed sheet of rifle fire, even to suffer death at the hands of one's own supporting Artillery, cut the wire entanglement, mount the parapet, to give or receive the death thrust of the bayonet's cold steel. This is what modern warfare requires of the infantryman. To meet the test he musts be faithfully and arduously trained. And to give him this training there must be developed the learned and successful officer who comprehends his task.

The cavalryman must be reasonably proficient in all that pertains to the lore of the infantryman, but, of course, in a lesser degree. In addition he must be a master of the horse. He must know how best to train man and horse, for the trained man increases the power of the horse to render service, and the trained horse makes infinitely less demand upon the physical strength of the rider than does the untrained horse. Mobility is one of the decisive factors in war. Napoleon said that "The power of an army, like the quantity of movement in mechanics, is measured by the product of its mass by its rate of motion." Nothing requires more care, knowledge, and practical experience than is needed to develop proficiency in conserving the energy and power of the horse. The Cavalry officer must be an expert in this, as also he must be an expert in the use of the pistol and the sword. Despite the condition of the western European battle front, with its trenches and intricate field fortifications, highly trained and powerful bodies of Cavalry are as essential to the successful conduct of the war as ever.

Fine appreciation of what Field Artillery means in modern war was shown by the colored applicant for enlistment in one of the so-called immune regiments recruited in a Southern State during the War with Spain. A colored recruiting sergeant discussing warfare in general and in particular waxed fervent in his exposition, finally ending an animated account of the excitement of war by telling the applicant that in the armies of the world there were even guns that shot a thousand pounds of steel from 10 to 15 miles. "Great Lawd!" said the discouraged patriot, "none of that for me. A man would run all day and get shot at sundown."

This conversation accurately exhibited the present conditions of war as far as the effects of artillery fire are concerned. Until 1896, when the French developed the long recoil rapid-fire field gun, the artillery always occupied direct laying positions—in other words, positions from which the targets could be seen from the guns. After the adoption of the long recoil system the general rule was, and is, to occupy masked or indirect laying positions; in other words, positions from which the targets remain invisible to the gunners at artillery ranges hitherto unheard of in war. But now all normal combats are carried on between gunners that cannot possibly see one another. The officer who is observing the fire of his battery may be a couple of miles in front of his guns, tucked away in an observation trench, perched in a tree or in a haystack, connected with his battery by land telephone. Or the observer may be hovering over the enemy objective a half mile or more in the air, bringing back or signaling back information as to the effect of the fire. To meet these changed conditions a precise system of range finding by various angle-measuring instruments and intricate optical devices has been wrought out and mastered.

The responsibility for accurate shooting by the Artillery is greater than ever before. It is impossible for the Infantry to advance without the fullest support from the Artillery. It is necessary that this support be continued until one's own troops are very near to the enemy, so that the enemy fire may be beaten down. But to render this support at the last moment without slaughtering one's own soldiers in the excitement and heat of battle is a great problem. Nothing will destroy the morale of Infantry more quickly than lack of confidence in its supporting Artillery, with the consequent fear that in an assault on an enemy position not only will there be danger from foe, but equal danger from friend. It is easily seen that the most thorough and arduous training is necessary to attain the required degree of perfection. The Field Artillery officer must be an expert in the erection of field telephones and buzzers, in map making, scouting, and panoramic sketching. He must be a horse master, an expert in the conservation of human and animal energy, a good mathematician, a field astronomer, and possess a character reliable for coolness, steadfastness, and endurance.

The great Coast Artillery service really demonstrates itself to the ordinary mind. Respect is compelled for the men who handle the giant guns of our harbor defenses, operate the intricate machinery necessary for their manipulation, and execute the complicated calculations that have to be made in estimating ranges. A gun that shoots a projectile weighing a ton 20,000 yards and develops a muzzle energy of approximately 126,000 foot-tons speaks for itself. These are the guns that make it possible for the fleet to seek the enemy wherever it may be advisable, leaving strategic harbors and important cities to the protection of the Coast Artillery as far as the danger of attack from a hostile fleet is concerned. This is the service that offers an asylum to the fleet in case it needs such asylum in the face of a superior enemy or after having been roughly handled. It must not be assumed that the Coast Artillery protects the coasts. We have about 5,000 miles of coast line, about 300 miles of which are under the potential protection of coast-defense guns. But the Coast Artillery does perform the absolutely essential service of giving freedom to the fleet by the protection of cities and harbors. The guns vary in caliber from 3-inch to 16-inch, their respective projectiles weighing from 15 pounds to 2,400 pounds. The Coast

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Artillery officer must be an expert in the management of power plants and electrical devices. He must be familiar with the operation of searchlights, telephone systems, angle-measuring instruments, observing instruments, plotting boards, range-correction boards, deflection boards, speaking tubes, anemometers, psychrometers, and other minor appliances. The elements of fire control are mounted at various parts of the fortifications, and the care and operation of the system involve a fundamental knowledge of all the apparatus and its application to the service of the guns. And it must be remembered that the normal target for the Coast Artillery is a swiftly moving vessel, and the problem resolves itself often into the seemingly impossible task of hitting with a solid shot a vessel 6 or 7 miles away, moving at the rate of from 20 to 30 miles an hour. The problem seems more difficult of solution than shooting ducks with a rifle rather than a shotgun. Weather conditions must be taken into consideration as well as the motion of the target. As conditions vary from day to day they affect materially the flight of the projectile. The density of the atmosphere as affecting the resistance offered to the projectile in flight; the velocity of the wind, which operates in like manner; and the height of the tide, as affecting the relative elevations of the gun and vessel, all must be taken into account. Obviously, all observations and calculations must be completed in a very brief period of time, and the most careful training is required to bring about that coordination of all the elements necessary to permit one of these huge guns to be fired accurately once every minute.

If it has in any wise been demonstrated that those who are engaged in the training and administration of the units and branches that go to make up an army merit the respect that is due to worthy members of a learned profession, then it is obvious that general officers, exercising the higher commands in which it is necessary to bring together and coordinate and in war direct to a common end all the elements that make up an army, must be men of the highest capacity and best judgment.

Every profession has not only its technicalities and requirements for efficiency, but it also has its ethics. Whatever else may be said of the Army as a learned profession, there is no doubt of the fact that the ethics of the profession cannot be surpassed by those of any human profession. Every worthy officer realizes that shoddy work, slovenliness, lack of industry, and proficiency may and will mean not the loss of property but at the very least the destruction of human life. And without affectation and without cant, there underlie the work of the true soldier the knowledge and belief that as long as human nature remains as it is, the very honor and life of his nation some day is bound to depend on the thoroughness and fidelity with which he executes his trust. The code of ethics of the military profession may be summed up in the two words "Honor" and "Fidelity." And in the Army of the United States the code is lived up to with a strictness that is full of reassurance that any test will be met in accordance with the best traditions of soldiers.

AERIAL COAST PATROL PROPOSED.

TO advance the project of establishing an aerial coast patrol on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and on the Great Lakes, the Executive Board of the Aero Club of America has written to Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels, and to Mr. E. Lester Jones, Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, inviting the cooperation of the Army and Navy Department and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; and has authorized Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, the father of the project, to organize a committee of Army, Navy and Militia authorities, and aeronautical and wireless experts from every part of the country, who will cooperate in establishing the chain of aerial coast defense units. The plan is to divide our entire coast lines into sections of convenient length, say about one hundred miles, and in each of these sections establish a station where would be erected a suitable hangar for housing a seaplane and an equipment sufficient to make all minor repairs, with several stations at intervals where all more complicated repairs can be made or a complete overhauling given at regular intervals.

Each of the these sections and stations would be equipped with a seaplane. Each of these machines would carry a driver and an observer and be equipped with light wireless apparatus, powerful glasses and a sensitive microphone.

When in active operation these seaplanes in each section would take their position some fifty miles off shore, and patrol their respective beats continuously back and forth. In clear weather 2,000 feet or more above the sea, from which altitude ships 50 miles distant may be seen. At night or in fog seaplanes would, of course, sweep much lower, at all times themselves invisible to an enemy.

By means of the wireless, information as to the character, number and apparent destination of approaching ship, or ships, would be transmitted to the shore station and from these to Washington, whence, if the ships were hostile, orders would issue, directing the movement of our fleet and the submarine squadrons for the preparation of the coast defenses and for the concentration of troops, if necessary, while reserve planes, hurrying out, would keep the approaching craft under continuous inspection while themselves invisible.

Such a system is a new departure. The like of it exists nowhere at present, and yet it involves no new principle, but is simply the utilization and multiplication of the known capabilities of a single seaplane.

A great attraction of the system is that its value as a peace asset is fully worth its cost, even if we never have occasion to use it as a military asset.

It should be, under such circumstances, a natural and valuable adjunct of the coast guard and life-saving service. The partly submerged derelict, too light to sink, and a constant menace to traffic, would be spotted by the aerial scout and its presence reported. Wrecks, vessels in distress, and all other marine incidents and accidents, would be reported and aid quickly summoned when necessary.

Constant exercise, drill and training in these lines will make the system an invaluable school for keeping personnel and material tuned up to high efficiency, and cannot fail to have important results in improving and perfecting our seaplanes.

But if ever war should arise, the first value of this coast patrol service would be the prompt report, "Ready and equipped for service," from a hundred or more trained flyers and observers, from mechanicians and helpers organized into a state of military readiness.

In war times the patrol could weave such a continuous offshore curtain of observance around our entire coasts as would make surprise attack in force an impossibility. The chance of a scoutship, a destroyer, or a cruiser escaping observation would be exceedingly small; and even a submarine, although submerged, might not escape the eye of the sea eagle soaring above it.

IS THE SPRINGFIELD RIFLE A HYPOCRITE?

By E. Newitt.

THE article under this title contributed to ARMS AND THE MAN of January 14 by Lieut. Col. John S. Barrows, M. V. M., is typical of those of other critics, inasmuch as it betrays the same complete lack of appreciation of the theory, principles and purposes of the fixed elevation or battle sight.

So far these criticisms have emanated entirely from target shooters and are based upon some imaginary difficulty when using the battle sight for shooting at a bull's-eye target, for, despite its fanciful objective, the skirmish target differs in no essential feature from any other target.

The purpose of these criticisms is obviously to bring pressure upon those concerned with the design of the rifle to adapt its sights to the conditions of target shooting.

It should be unnecessary to observe that the Springfield rifle is designed primarily for war in which no such conditions as those prevailing on an American rifle range are ever likely to be found. On a former occasion I mildly rebuked the target shooter for his efforts to interfere with the design of the rifle, I will now add some remarks in the hope of impressing him with a sense of the harm he is doing.

The concessions wrung from its designers in the past have already led to investing an otherwise excellent weapon with features altogether undesirable where war is concerned. The present elevating backsight for example is a compromise which neither satisfies the target shooter nor meets the requirements of a practical aiming device for war. Its two or three aiming notches, peep, and multiplicity of reference lines and elevation marks, cause such confusion that no backsight in existence is more difficult to manipulate even under the leisurely conditions of the rifle range, while it requires both hands to change elevation, and movements so minute as to need time and care altogether impossible in the stress of battle.

Nor is it in regard to the sighting alone that these influences have exercised a detrimental effect. To enable him to gain such honor and glory as attaches to the winning of a few shooting matches under conditions which do not include a single element present on the battlefield, he has insisted on ultra accuracy as of paramount importance, and consequently more important features have been sacrificed to attain it with the result that the Springfield cartridge is the heaviset and most costly military small arm cartridge in existance, while it is inferior to the cartridge of several other nations in other military virtues. The Russian cartridge for example is 10 per cent lighter, though its bullet is the same weight, while its velocity is some 5 per cent greater. Carrying an equal weight of ammunition the soldiers of most other nations would have more cartridges than the United States soldiers, and many of these have flatter trajectory and greater striking energy, features of far greater moment than extreme accuracy, a virtue which can never be utilized on the battlefield.

The War Department has appointed a Board to investigate inventions and suggestions put forward for the improvement of the Springfield rifle,

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with whom it was my good fortune to be associated for awhile. A more competent set of officers more keenly appreciative of the essentials of an efficient war rifle is not to be found elsewhere, and I strongly deprecate these continued efforts on the part of a number of target cranks, however good their intentions, to hamper the work of these gentlemen.

If distances on the landscape were as plainly indicated as those on the backsight there would be less reason for a battle sight. Unfortunately, perhaps, distances are not and cannot, save on rare occasions, be ascertained on the battlefield, and therefore the distance marks on the backsight are of little practical use. For this reason the Springfield, and indeed most other war rifles, are equipped with two back sights, one having adjustable elevation based on distance, and the other fixed elevation based upon the relative heights of a selected trajectory and that of the usual objectives encountered in battle.

The purpose of the latter is to convert as much as possible of the battle field into a continuous danger zone independent of estimation of distance and sight adjustment, two functions which cannot be performed in the closer phases of the fire fight. By adopting a lower elevation for the battle sight the danger zone would be materially shortened for an enemy in the erect and kneeling positions without adding to the efficiency of the sight when shooting at a prone enemy, and the battle efficiency of the rifle would be diminished generally.

It is entirely erroneous to suggest, as does Colonel Barrows, that the present elevation of the battlesight has any connection whatever with anybody's ideas concerning "the closest that effective firing would be conducted in modern warfare." Indeed the whole of his conjectures on the why and wherefore of the battlesight are lamentably wide of the mark and rob his arguments of any force they might otherwise possess.

If any criticism at all is justifiable the military authorities might well be scored for sticking to the utterly unnatural and indefensible relics of the Schuetzen age which do duty for targets in the army qualification course, especially the skirmish target. When targets really like war objectives in form, color and surroundings are adopted, and the course includes snap shooting at unknown distances, the most frequent type of shooting in war, no more will be heard about the elevation of the battle-sight. But a cry and that a reasonable one, may go up for a battle sight which enables a quick and clear view of the object, which alone is possible with a good big aperture mounted on the rifle near the eye.

And now a further word to the critics anent the inconsistency of their attitude concerning the point of aim required by the battlesight. Only one point of aim has ever been possible at inconspicuous objects lacking color contrast with their surroundings and that is *well below*. To place any foresight on any object like the head and shoulders of a man at any distance beyond 100 yards, means to hide it entirely. And whilst on this subject it might be observed that the target shooter never aims *at* his bull's-eye but *below* it, moreover he adjusts this elevation to give hits above the point of aim. When, for example, he adjusts his elevation to hit the centre of an inch bull's-eye at 200 yards whilst he aims at its lower edge, or perhaps quite below it, he is using elevation which would be about right for hitting the point of aim at 300 yards.

And concerning another argument of the Colonel it might be observed that the soldier does not "aim instinctively at the object he expects to hit," neither the soldier nor any one else aims instinctively at all, but as taught; moreover if he should ever aim *at* the object he expects to hit his expectations will rarely be realized.

AN ENGLISH TRAPSHOOTER'S VIEWS.

AN English trapshooter who recently spent some time in America, and who while here visited some of the gun clubs in and around New York City, is quoted as follows from the January American Field, concerning the way the sport is conducted in this country and on his native soil:

"At the conclusion of a short visit to New York I am glad of the opportunity to give some impressions of your American trapshooting system and point out the differences between the usual English club procedure and those of the various clubs I have shot at during my recent visit to your country, and which I take to be common on this side.

I would first like to say that owing to the wonderful runs made by your shooters, which we hear of in England from time to time, many of us inanimate target shooters have the impression that your general conditions are much easier than ours, otherwise the runs of 200 and 300 would not be made. My own opinion, however, now is that your conditions are at least equally difficult, and that the long runs are to be accounted for to a great extent by the fact that your scratch men have been developed to such a high degree that, given standard ammunition, target shooting has been mastered very much as the decimal target has been conquered by the miniature shooters of both countries these last few years.

The American target shooting position strikes me as an absolutely rigid one, the gun immovably held and the whole swing, either vertical or horizontal, coming from the hips, whereas we swing in most cases by the arms. In my own case, I am often conscious that I am not 'on' accurately as I pull, and while the error is not apparent by the result in many cases, owing to the margin allowed for by the killing circle, I get a certain percentage of misses which I am convinced would be decreased by the American style, and which I therefore shall try to acquire in the near future.

Your average trap throw is less than ours by some twenty yards, and the targets, by reason of your rigid automatic traps, maintain a more constant level, but on the other hand the conditions, while reading as easy, are not so in practice, as the targets are more easily affected by the wind, and also get down quicker.

Your tagets are thrown lower than in England, so that under average conditions I found it necessary to see the target if anything above the gun instead of covering it up as we have to do in England. The standard English practice permits the use of two shots at each target if necessary, using shells with a maximum load of 1⅛ ounces of shot. The use of only one barrel even when using your usual 1¼-ounce load has so far had a particularly daunting effect on my shooting, as I miss the confidence afforded by the second shot permitted under our conditions, and in consequence I have been possibly two-fifths of a second slower than I am with a second shot in reserve. I simply dare not take the chances I do under our own conditions.

This is, of course, only an individual opinion, and we have shooters on our side who would make a better showing than I have done, but even then I do not think we can at present find a man within 5 per cent of your men of best form.

In short, my opinion is that under your conditions your best men are superior to ours, and under our conditions I think the result would also be in favor of your men.

Your use of one shell only and the price of one cent per target tend to keep the expense lower than that of our clubs. Our targets are charged at two cents and the average consumption of shells per 100 targets is about 140 for our good shots and considerably higher for the less skillful men."

SELF-HELPS FOR THE CITIZEN SOLDIER.

THIS book, which has just reached us for review, has only at this very moment come from the press. It is red hot with newness and interest. It is described by the authors as "Being a Popular Explanation of Things Military." We do not know men better qualified to prepare such a work than Capt. James A. Moss and Capt. Merch B. Stewart, of the Army, its joint authors.

There is a special introduction signed by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood. The chapter headings will give some idea of the scope of this work:

"Preparing the Ground for the Military Seed; Our Defenses; One Million Volunteers; The Making of a Fighting Man; The Mill of Instruction; The Making of the Fighting Machine; The By-Product of Military Training; The Spirit of the Fighting Man; The Organized Militia; College Student Camps; The Business Man's Camp; How a Battle is Fought; Rifle Clubs for Citizen Soldiers; Practical Hints for Self-Preparation; The Soldier's Campaign Creed."

At this hour, when the all-important question of national preparedness is absorbing the attention of our statesmen, our military students and our people, the citizen-soldier looms large on the horizon of national defense.

"Self-Helps for the Citizen Soldier," which is profusely illustrated, is not only a popular explanation of things military, but it also carries a message for every patriotic American.

The simple, entertaining, novel, layman-like way in which such military subjects as outposts, patrols, advance and rear guards, etc., are presented, makes the book unique in military literature.

Although written primarily for the citizen soldier, "the man on the street," the book can well be read with profit by officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

This book would be cheap at $5 a copy, but its price is $1.25. ARMS AND THE MAN will be glad to supply it to all who desire this latest and best word on an important subject.

Lo, the Fisherman Again.

A hearty laugh had gone almost around over the story of the fisherman, who, to locate the place on the lake where he had had such good luck, cut a nick in the side of his boat. "Almost around," for the Englishman sat solemn and silent. About five minutes later, however, he awoke with a roar of laughter, and when asked the trouble, replied: "Well, wouldn't it be a corking good joke if that fisherman got a different boat the next time he went out!"

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NEW DESIGN WANTED FOR CUBAN NAVAL UNIFORMS.

THE general staff of the Cuban navy has just appointed a committee to study designs for a new uniform for the officers of all grades and enlisted men. The present uniform, which is almost precisely that of the United States Navy, has been deemed too expensive. It is also probable that while the committee is on the subject, new equipment of uniforms for the naval cadets will also receive attention and a less expensive one substituted. The one in use follows closely that for the officers of the navy. The regular naval force of Cuba at present consists of 950 officers and men, including staff. The Naval Academy will soon be increased in capacity, an additional training ship having recently been obtained from the United States Navy.

TWELVE GREAT SEAPLANES FOR U. S. NAVY.

WITHIN two months there will be delivered at the Government Aeronautic Station at Pensacola, Fla., twelve large seaplanes that are being finished at two plants in Massachusetts. Six will go from the plant of the Burgess Co., at Marblehead, Mass., and six from the plant of the Sturtevant Aeroplane Co. at Jamaica Plains.

Three of the machines contracted for from the Burgess Co. will be battle seaplanes, the largest and fastest craft that the Government will have.

These three planes are now being tested daily, when weather permits, will travel 80 miles an hour, will carry two men with seven hours' fuel supply, an offensive equipment of one machine gun and 150 pounds of ammunition. The gross weight of the machine is 3,300 pounds, nearly a ton and a half, and it will carry a load of 1,200 pounds.

The other machines being constructed by the Burgess Co. are Burgess tractor planes, equipped with 100-horsepower motors. They do not carry as much as the heavier type, but they are better climbers and are recognized as the standard type of the Navy Department.

These planes will be delivered in six weeks at the rate of one a week.

The Burgess Co. has just concluded an order of forty-eight planes for the British Admiralty and these are now in England and ready to be sent to the front. These machines were turned out at the rate of three a week, which has given the company the opportunity to expand its plant for any possible American business.

One of the interesting features of the Sturtevant order is that not only the bodies, but the aileron surfaces controlling the lateral movements of the craft, will be of steel construction, as recently described in Aerial Age.

The power plant will be the Sturtevant motor. The type used will be the 140-horsepower, eight-cylinder, running at about 2,000 revolutions, but geared down within the motor casing to revolve the propeller at 1,350 revolutions. A further new development promised in the plans will be all-steel pontoons, which the designers believe will not only prove stronger, but lighter than the customary type of wood. The latter, after long service, become water-soaked, thus increasing by many pounds the original weight of the aeroplane.

SECURITY LEAGUE RESOLUTIONS,

ONE of the results of last week's splendid assembly in Washington of the National Security League was the crystallization of ideas on preparedness in the following resolutions, which the league adopted just prior to adjournment:

"Be it resolved by the National Security League that:

The defense of the United States depends upon an adequate navy and a national army founded upon a system of universal obligatory military training and service. This system must be wholly under the discipline and control of the national authorities. We deprecate all steps which tend to obstruct or postpone the adoption of such a universal system.

That the league indorses the efforts of Secretary Garrison to obtain an increase in the regular army, the correction of our faulty enlistment law, the establishment of an adequate supply of ammunition, artillery and material, but we believe that in addition to the proposed quota of coast artillery and auxiliary troops, the mobile regular army within the United States should comprise at least four complete infantry divisions, as recommended by the War College report of 1915.

That it recommends the authorization by Congress of a council of national defense, as set forth in the House bill commonly known as the Hobson bill, for the purpose of securing more harmonious cooperation between the executive and legislative branches of the government with respect to the national defenses.

That the league recommends the establishment of a navy adequate to conserve the national interest in conformity with the following recommendations: That the personnel of the navy be increased in conformity with the requirements of the fleet as interpreted by the general board of the navy; and that there be established for the navy a general staff, similar to the general staff of the army, as is customary in all other navies of the world.

That the league indorses the program of July 30, 1915, of the general board of the navy, and urges its immediate adoption by Congress.

That a fundamental factor in the problems of preparedness should be such intensive mobilization of the productive, industrial and commercial forces of the United States as would insure in time of war the contribution of their fullest resources at a restricted profit, to be regulated by the government.

That in view of the fact that the great interest in national defense throughout the country has created a number of local and national organizations aiming to increase the efficiency of our military and naval service, the National Security League should immediately endeavor to avoid the overlapping of the effort and energy of these organizations by seeking effective means of unifying and coordinating their activities."

LIGHTING INDOOR RIFLE RANGES.

By A. P. Lane.

ONE of the most important problems connected with indoor range shooting is lighting. Incorrect light on the target produces eye strain, poor scores, and grouchy shooters. The result to try to obtain is, of course, the best possible imitation of daylight shooting conditions. I do not like the usual method, which is to use comparatively low power lights, placing them close to the targets in such a way that the target only reflects light to the eye. The result optically is to expand the iris of the eye, reducing the ability to see both sights and target clearly and rendering the eye susceptible to blur, caused by the glare.

Lately I have been shooting on targets which are illuminated by a 200-watt nitrogen-filled bulb placed about 3 feet in front of the targets and 4 feet above them. Looking down the range is like looking down a dark alleyway into a courtyard flooded with sunlight.

QUITE EVIDENT

MOTHER: I didn't raise MY boy to be a soldier.
UNCLE SAM: So I see, Madam.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

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EVERY THURSDAY

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That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

GETTING TOGETHER FOR EEFENSE.

Of immeasurable value to the nation was the gathering last week of notable men and women in Washington, under the auspices of the National Security League, to discuss preparedness. Better than anything that has gone before did this meeting bring into harmony the various elements that are demanding of Congress the enactment of laws that will safeguard the republic from attack. The results of the gathering are epitomized in the sound resolutions which were adopted and which appear in another column of this issue.

But, while these representative citizens composing the National Security League realized and expressed the necessity for a greater degree of unity of purpose and unity of action to bring about the desired result, not yet are the friends of preparedness within the Government and in official and military position harmonized. They are still at cross purposes.

Largely, all are working to the same end, all are animated by the same high and patriotic purpose. They are apart on definitions, on terms, and on methods. Here and there a note of acrimony has crept into their discussions. There is no need for acrimony nor strife, and, if all of these gentlemen will borrow the same excellent spirit in which the members of the National Security League approached the subject, there is no needd for remaining apart.

Limiting this article to the subject of the bigger and more vexing problem, the training of civilians to be of effective service in time of war, there is but one question to be asked: What scheme will produce the best results for national security?

Secretary Garrison, speaking broadly, asserts that the present system, that of the National Guard, or Organized Militia, is impracticable from a national standpoint. On the other hand, friends of the present system pronounce the Secretary's Continental Army scheme impracticable, and declare for a further federalization of the National Guard, partly through the passage of the National Guard pay bill.

There is danger in the situation if each side of the controversy stands pat. If the National Guard opposes Secretary Garrison's plan and Secretary Garrison opposes the National Guard plan and both go before Congress with the differences unreconciled, the character of the decision to be rendered by that arbitor becomes a huge gamble.

Secretary Garrison wants a force of citizens trained for effective military service and entirely under the control of the National Government. It is a reasonable demand. The soldier element of the National Guard, when it stops to think, wants precisely the same thing. How is it to be acquired?

Secretary Garrison says by creating a force of Federal volunteers, called Continentals—although in all discussion mere names should be disregarded. The National Guard says by giving larger recognition to the National Guard.

PORK VS. PATRIOTISM.

That type of politician in whose mind "pork" always takes precedence over patriotism is very much in evidence in Washington this winter. There are a number of politicians of that type here. Always have there been, but it does seem that the number has multiplied in recent years.

The Congressman who demands "What is there in it for my district?" before his vote can be obtained on any project for the national welfare, or who bargains for a right to dip into the pork barrel before he will agree to any appropriation, is especially numerous at this session. Curious it is, in view of the fact that the public sentiment of the country is attuned to rather a higher patriotism right now than it has been in recent years.

There is the case of Gen. Isaac Sherwood, of Toledo, Ohio, for instance. General Sherwood has gone on record as a violent opponent of preparedness. He wants no money spent for a better Army or a bigger Navy. Then, on top of establishing that record, he introduces a bill appropriating $5,000,000 to establish a Government munitions plant at Toledo. It is not necessary for him to hang out a sign for friends of preparedness reading, "Come and see me."

Representative Clyde Tavenner, of Illinois, who represents the Rock Island District, is dividing his energies these days between fighting preparedness and advocating huge appropriations to employ more men and enlarge the plant at the Government arsenal at Rock Island.

Representative William E. Cox, of Jasper, Indiana, carefully laying the foundation by a long speech attacking preparedness, not to be outdone, comes forward with a little bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the establishment of a Government arsenal at Jasper.

Truly, these anti-preparedness Congressmen place the price of their votes at a high figure.

It is true, even if Secretary Garrison seems to hold to the contrary, that it is perfectly practicable to make the National Guard an exclusive Federal force, although it would take some time to make it over. So would it take time to make a Continental Army. But, if the National Guard were made an exclusive Federal force, the several states would be left without any military arm for police service, save in the States of Pennsylvania and Nevada, which have a form of state police.

It is easy to say that this is the affair of the State; that they can each deal with this subject. That is an evasion of the problem. The fact is, as every observing man knows, that the labor element in the several States is strong enough to block attempts to follow the examples of Pennsylvania and Nevada. The states have need of the Organized Militia. They may be willing to share its services with the Federal Government, but they must have some measure of control. This checks complete Federal control, and for national defensive purposes the Federal Government has a right to demand complete control.

ARMS AND THE MAN is impressed with the rectitude of Secretary Garrison's attitude toward the National Guard, as expressed in his testimony last week before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

"The National Guard, however, as it exists, is a Federal asset," he told the committee. "It is not only usable for the three purposes specified in the Constitution, but it is so circumstanced that it can volunteer for service in time of war and be taken in as it exists; that is, each unit may come in as a unit, up to and including regimental organizations. I therefore propose a large addition to the Federal aid extended to the National Guard, so that the system may be operated to its maximum capacity and be available for the Federal purposes specified in its most effective condition. As will be seen, when we come to treat of the other Federal forces outside of the

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Regular Army which I recommend should be raised, I offer the most ample opportunity for organizations or individuals of the National Guard to come into the Federal service under the most desirable conditions."

That is a fair statement.

Any military officer who is worth his salt is loyal to his organization. It is natural that National Guard officers want to preserve the integrity of their own organization and that they see in it the best citizen-soldier organization that can be formed. All their labors, for pay bill and for other legislation, are directed toward obtaining for the Federal Government better service than now given. But, it is the belief of ARMS AND MAN that every National Guard officer would, if he were convinced that the national need demanded, be willing to surrender the present name and present dual control for the larger good. He must be shown, however, that the national need does so demand, and it should be the part of those who are advocating the Garrison scheme so to show him.

These concrete questions are now before all who have a part in the controversy: (1) Is it best for the nation to beat the Continental Army plan and pass the National Guard pay bill; or (2) to pass the Continental Army plan and beat the National Guard pay bill; or (3) to pass the Continental Army plan and pass the National Guard pay bill also?

If Congress answers the third question in the affirmative, then there will be two Federal—one complete and one incomplete—forces of citizen soldiers, which is certain to doom one or the other to failure.

All these are questions to be considered seriously by all who have arrayed themselves on one side or the other of the controversy, laying emphasis always on the prefatory phrase: "Is it best for the nation?"

MORE ABOUT KRAG AMMUNITION.

By W. M. Pugh.

MR. DE FUNIAK, in his recent notes concerning "Frankford issue" of Krag cartridges, has surely "stirred up the animals" a bit; so the dash of another bull into the china shop may help to further stir or quiet.

Several of the boys in Baltimore have Krag carbines, two have rifles and two have Springfields "03 for 06." In these arms the past four years a great many cartridges have been fired and of many makes: Government and commercial, and in the Krags, both carbine and rifle, quite a bit of reloaded has been fired. Roughly speaking, to each arm about 2,000 Frankford, 500 reloads and 1,000 commercial.

Much of this firing was done by the boys together present at the range, and had in view the testing out of the comparative merits of Springfield rifle, Krag rifle and Krag carbine, and while the work was of the rough, rule-of-thumb variety, outside of strictly scientific method, everything was performed conscientiously and carefully, up to the limits of the average every-day amateur; hence no radical claims are made, but just the facts stated as found by this crowd in this locality with the arms and ammunition noted.

The dope shows up about like this: at distances beyond 600 yards the Springfield with U. S. cartridges, or Frankfords, seems to have a bit the better of the Krags. At 200, 300 and 600 the Krag rifle compares favorably with the Springfield, when commercial ammunition is used in the Krag or else Frankford of 1905 issue; the commercial so used being U.M.C. 172-grain Spitzer and 180-grain Match made by the Winchester folks.

At the 200-yard range, the Krag carbine with this special factory ammunition, held its own with the longer barreled rifle and also with the Springfield, but commencing at 300 yards the groups of the carbines, seem to be "spready" and to show less and less concentration of groups, as distance increases. Noting this a careful test was made at 50 yards of one carbine, one Krag rifle and one Springfield, in the Springfield 1909 U. S. cartridges were used and in rifle and carbine Winchester mid range was the goods; twenty shots to each; the average scores did not vary 2 per cent and the best five-shot score was made with Krag carbine.

So far we deduce that the actual accuracy of either Springfield, Krag rifle or Krag carbine, differs to a trifling extent, but difference of sighting radius and velocity give at the longer ranges some lead to first the Springfield and next the Krag rifle.

Next, as to ammunition, our rough tests did not show appreciable difference of late issue Frankford, compared with 1909 U. S. cartridges in the 150 grain loads. Again in Krags the issue of 1905 Frankford compared well with U.M.C. and Winchester; also Winchester mid range loads deserve a good merit mark, used in either rifle or carbine, but when we get around to Frankford Krags of the vintage of 1903 and 1907, we sing a different tune.

One bandolier of 1907 gave four shots in the dirt at 300 and nine in the bottom of the target outside the scoring rings; most of the cases were cracked of these off center loads and three of them showed a streak of color, like fire gilding shows on brass, a sort of vivid, coppery tarnish stripe and the 1903 seemed nearly as bad.

Next we tried this 1903 and 1907 at 97 yards on a home range that is just 3 yards short of 100 and the average as compared with 1905 issue Frankford was 12 to 15 per cent less. After these tests, I talked with an expert of the National Guard, one of the old line reliable men who has made many teams with both Krag and Springfield; he will not allow his name to show, but says much of the older Krag ammunition and notably 1903 and 1907, did not go good at longer ranges, and some went off badly in skirmish. His ideas for this trouble is poor cartridge cases, not knowing how to expertly draw the cartridge cases to uniform thickness of metal with correct bottle neck and mouth calibration which was an art in the partly experimental stage, when the earlier cases were made and said he, "a burst case always shows a shot wide of the hold, sight and pull; mostly low." It will be noted from the above that a few of the Baltimore boys agree with the facts set forth by Mr. De Funiak.

It may not be out of place to highly praise the Krag carbine as a mighty fine little all purpose rifle; with U.M.C. Umbrellas it would hold its own against any American game and such a variety of reloads may be used in it that even the smallest animals may be hunted and killed with it. Seven grains of Unique with mid range alloy bullet and you have a load about as loud as a .22, nearly as accurate at 35 yards, and a good bit more of a shocker at 20 to 70 yards, than the .22 L. R. R. F.

The Ideal reload of lightning and copper base bullet gives splendid shooting, for accuracy and power seems to equal factory loads up to 300 yards and maybe further; then the little carbine is a well-balanced arm, that handles fast and so easy to keep clean; of course not as fast as a lever action, but plenty fast for the average game shot.

The wonder is that so few availed themselves of the offer by the Government to sell these handy little pieces to civilians; alas, it's all off now, no more will be sold to individuals under present conditions of wars and rumors of wars.

That the Krag may not be procured need not deter those who like the 30-40 cartridge from having an arm to use it in. The Winchester people, in their 1895 model, make a most excellent rifle for the 30-40, in sporting, musket and carbine design, thousands of these weapons have been used all over this and other countries, and reports are uniformly enthusiastic in support of the arm and its cartridge.

It is believed when the ammunition makers find time to use the new Dupont progressive powder, with a bullet of correct weight and design, that an improved Krag cartridge will secure quick recognition when used in either Krag or Winchester '95 models at the targets or on game, and show itself in point of accuracy and power, equal to the Springfield.

THE PERSONAL ARM OF THE FIELD ARTILLERYMAN.

THE arming of the personnel of Field Artillery appears to have come about through its weakness in opposing attack while it is on the march or in camp, and in resisting hostile troops that approach or have penetrated the artillery positions, says "Current Notes" of *The Field Artillery Journal.*

Even small enemy parties, if they reach the guns in position, or if they can come to close quarters with horsed or limbered carriages, are very dangerous. And such small parties, it has been feared, may get through the forward lines and reach artillery units in masked positions considerably withdrawn from other troops.

Heavy artillery, by reason of its usual greater separation from the advanced lines; ammunition columns, by reason of their depth and isolation; and pack artillery, because of its peculiar adaptability to work in rough and close country, seemed to be particularly open to these dangers.

It is possible that in some armies the practice of arming generally the personnel of Field Artillery grew out of the extensive use of small expeditionary bodies in the operations of irregular or savage warfare. In one, at least, the practice has been carried along, perhaps through conservatism mainly, from the time when drivers were civilians and

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the cannoneers marched independently until the guns came up.

In our service the use of firearms other than the revolver or pistol has been frowned upon. The theory has been that, in the excitement of a threatened close attack upon guns in position, the cannoneers might succumb to a temptation to use the carbine or rifle rather than defend themselves, as is quite practicable, with artillery fire; or that the drivers might abandon their teams. This is purely a question of discipline. The argument, resorted to in other armies also, is more nearly appropriate in considering an army mostly composed of volunteers, but it has little value under any circumstances because it is a matter of consequence only that a marauding party be driven off, not how it shall be repelled. The necessity for using small arms in the firing battery is probably a remote possibility.

On the march the situation is different. Thorough reconnaissance and the support of other arms should provide protection against attack. If any small arm for the artillery personnel is necessary, it should have greater practicability than the pistol or revolver, which, however excellent their ballistic properties, do not give great effect at considerable ranges. The purpose of resisting small parties will be to keep them at such a distance that they cannot kill or wound animals and drivers. Large bodies could not be effectually opposed by the artillery personnel except by the fire of the guns.

It is thought that in camps the principal danger arises from hostile individuals or very small parties whose objectives would be the materiel or ammunition. Suitable interior guards should provide the proper protection against them and the personal arm has no importance at all. Against large bodies, only other troops would be effective.

Independently of all other considerations, the possession of a hand arm doubtless adds somewhat to the morale of the individual, will be useful to scouts, observers, couriers and other men separated from their units in the field, and is required in guarding prisoners.

Nowhere, except in our own service, has the suggestion been discovered that machine guns be attached to artillery units, but it is believed that there has been a French discussion of the question. If our method, prescribed in various manuals, of providing artillery support from other arms is objected to on the ground that such support may not be actually furnished, then the furnishing of machine guns may be objected to, it is believed with much more reason, on the ground that those guns and their personnel would be detached by superior commanders for use on the infantry firing lines, their appropriate place.

So far as can be learned, the principal nations now engaged in the European war entered it with the following arms in the hands of the artillery personnel:

Austria: Horse artillery, except drivers, revolvers; other artillery, rifles; ammunition columns, rifles.
England: Ammunition columns, carbines; other artillery, drivers, revolvers; cannoneers, carbines.
France: Horse artillery, revolvers; other artillery, cannoneers, carbines with bayonets.
Germany: Heavy artillery, rifles; other artillery, mounted men, automatic pistols; cannoneers, short-range carbines.
Italy: Mountain artillery, carbines; ammunition columns, carbines; other artillery, no hand arms.
Russia: Ammunition columns, carbines; other artillery, revolvers and sabers or knives.

From Official Bulletin No. 3, Office of the Chief of Staff, the following extracts show the practice with respect to protection of artillery during the Balkan Wars, 1912-1913.

BULGARIAN ARMY.

By S. The protection of the artillery on the march or during the fight devolved on the nearest infantry troops. When the position of certain batteries was such that surprises might be effected, a special guard was assigned them. During the last wars, our artillerymen had absolutely no weapon for personal defense. But sudden attacks while advancing, either on the part of the hostile infantry or cavalry, did not occur.

By X. Unless the guns were assigned to very small advanced units their defense was more or less intimately connected with that of the whole position. This applies also to artillery on the march. A small escort was as a rule told off for the guns, but it was entirely nominal, and seldom large enough to be taken into account.

GREEK ARMY.

No escort was assigned to us. We called on the infantry for support when necessary. I believe it is a good thing to arm the gunners with carbines (as ours are armed). They are taught, of course, to regard the field gun as their means of defense and to serve it up to the last moment; but still the men are often sent on foraging or scouting expeditions, and the carbine is the best weapon for them to have.

In view of the foregoing and of the fact that very different methods of providing support for field artillery units are now undergoing the supreme test in Europe, it is believed that any radical change in the type of hand arms of our field artillery personnel would be premature and that inquiry should be made of our attachés and observers abroad as to what modifications in this respect, if any, have already been made in foreign artilleries, and as to what occasion there has been for the use of small arms by field artillery personnel.

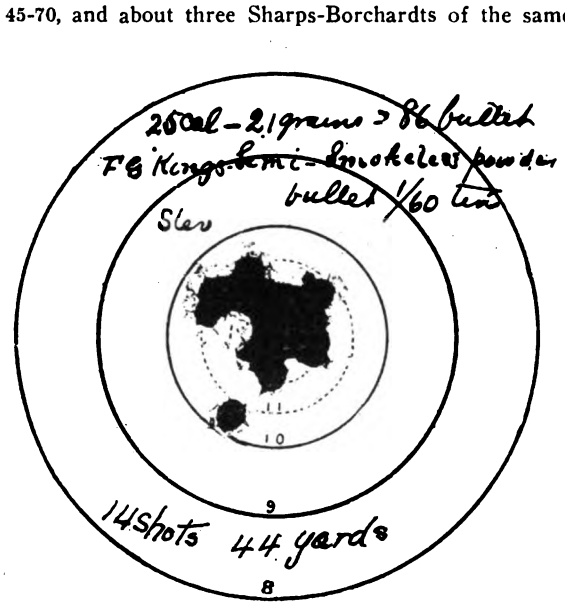
RANDOM NOTES FROM WYOMING.

By Edward L. Crabb.

A SHORT time ago I had occasion to ask, in the columns of this paper, for some information about the ultimate range of the old 45-70 rifle, and, to say the least, I was very pleased at the many courteous answers that I received to my query. The real issue in the question was to show the great ignorance which many people have about the range of the old black-powder rifles compared with the present high velocity smokeless guns.

An apparently well-informed man, who, to my knowledge, had used many varieties of rifles for the past twenty years, started an argument that the range of the larger black powder cartridges, such as the style represented by the 45-70, could not exceed 1,500 yards. Naturally the writer jumped the proposition and told him that any .45 caliber rifle, loaded according to the writer's option, would carry over two miles, and while the writer's memory was pretty sure of the two-mile limit, he was bound to get some evidence to confirm his opinion. In any case, the rifle would be loaded with 550-grain bullet ahead of the shell, which would follow full of powder, with a blotting-paper wad, thus loading as we used to do in the old days. The two-mile bet would be then a cinch for the writer.

Not long ago the columns of the different shooting papers and magazines were full of stories about 1,500-yard antelope shooting. In the summer of 1887 a bunch of fellows had a small rifle club organized at the head of the Wind River, near a place called now Dubois. They had a 1,000-yard target put up in front and measured from the doorway of an old cabin. Naturally there was a good deal of practice at the target with the rifles we had, which consisted mainly of a Ballard 45-70, and about three Sharps-Borchardts of the same caliber.



14 SHOTS, 44 YARDS, STEVENS RIFLE, MOGG. SCOPE, SHOT AUG. 15. 1898.

One morning Abe Leeds was looking out of the door and saw an antelope feeding near the 1,000-yard target, and at the first and only shot that he made he got the animal, which fell a few yards behind the target. This, of course, was simply a scratch shot at a single animal, although Leeds was one of the best game shots that was ever in this locality. As far as the difference in accuracy between the black-powder rifles and the present smokeless ones, there is comparatively little difference up to 1,000 yards.

Forty years ago this coming summer Milner, of the Irish team, with a Rigby muzzle-loader, made 75 out of 75 at 1,000 yards at the Centennial match. It certainly takes an expert and good conditions to make this at the present time.

I send with this a couple of targets which may interest you and some of your readers. One was made by that old-time writer who went by the name of "Iron Ramrod," and who was Reuben Harwood. As a writer on the small bore rifle and shooting with it I don't think the columns of your paper or its predecessor, Shooting and Fishing, ever had a more entertaining correspondent. The other target was made by the writer some eleven years ago and shows the capacity of the Peters, .22 Long, semi-smokeless, at 200 yards. The rifle used

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was a Winchester barrel in a Ballard frame and the barrel was fixed up by William Rosenbaum, of New York. The rifle was double-rested and common-peep and pin-head sights used and the mark was a 12-inch bull.*

*Editor's Note.—We regret that it was impossible to reproduce the first target mentioned above on account of the condition in which it was found after so many years.

THE OLD SPRINGFIELD.

Mr. E. Richard Page, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes as follows:

"The following question was asked in the columns of your paper about two weeks ago:

'Please answer this question. What is the total range of the 45-70 Springfield rifle when fired at an elevation of 45 degrees with either 405 or 500-grain bullet. I claim that it has an absolute range of over 2 miles. Am I right or not? EDWARD L. CRABB.'

I offer this answer: I have used a 45-70 Springfield rifle for several years and have used 45-70 rifles of other makes for ten years. The 45-70 Springfield has a maximum range of almost exactly 2 miles. By using special long range cartridges loaded by myself, I have increased the range about 1,000 yards or 4,500 yards.

The following is taken from the Scientific American supplement, July 9, 1898.

'Extreme range of the 45-70 Springfield rifle with 500-grain bullet, 3,500 yards.'

The following is taken from Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing for United States Army, by Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, 1885 edition, page 245:

'In air the maximum range is obtained with a much smaller angle of fire and with the service rifle and bullet is 3,500 to 3,600 yards, the angle of fire being a little less than 30 degrees.' 'Page 263 '——maximum range for 405-grain bullet 2,950 yards.'"

FOX HUNTING IN ENGLAND.

ALTHOUGH fox hunting, the oldest aristocratic sport in England, is having an awfully hard struggle for its existence as a result of the war, every pack in the country managed to make some show at the opening of the season recently, so a London press reporter is quoted in The Sportsman's Review. Curiously enough never before have so many women been seen out with the hounds.

The fields presented a most unusual sight. Few of the famous scarlet coats were visible anywhere. Instead of the traditional "pink" the noticeable color was the khaki of the army uniform. Many of the women were riding in suits of khaki-tinted corduroy.

Only a few of the noted M. F. H. (Master of Fox Hounds, one of the most exclusive titles in county society here) were out, and those that were had got leave from the front to run over to give the hunting season a send-off. Practically all the M. F. H. are at the front. Several have already fallen. Those who were able to get back home for a day were welcomed by enormous fields.

A notable instance of the partriotism of the fox-hunting squire is that of Major Morland Grieg, master of the Devon and Somerset pack. When the war broke out he rejoined the service and went to the front with three of his sons. The old Major came home for the opening meet and was given a great ovation. After a good run he started recruiting among the young farmers who were out, and then declared it the best day's hunting he had ever had.

Tremendous efforts are being made throughout the country to prevent fox hunting from dying out. The old-fashioned hunting families have been severely hit by the war. The names of most of them have figured on the Scroll of Honor—the list of the war's dead—some of them more than once. The heavy burden of taxation also grievously weighs on them, and although great prosperity is reigning in England, the landed gentry are always the last to feel its benefits. Consequently few have the heart for hunting, which used to take them out three days every week during the season.

A pathetic appeal was made to them by the Duke of Beaufort. "The only plan," the Duke said, "to save the hunt is to keep on with as little expense as possible, for, if hunting is once given up, I fear it would be uphill work to start it again, but if we can struggle through this winter I hope there will be brighter prospects ahead."

The county women at once responded, and it is now believed they will save the sport for the sake of their husbands and sons who are at the war. Busy as these women are with war tasks—for many of them are merely on relief communities, but are actually working in munition factories—they have agreed to help support the packs and to ride to hounds at least one day a week, even if they have to hold some of their committee meetings on Sundays in place of the week-day which is given up to the duty of sport.

Most of the packs of fox hounds, even those that bear the name of some great peer of the realm, are maintained by subscriptions. In the presence of so many other demands the subscriptions to the hunt fell off to such an extent that it was feared many of the packs would have to be abandoned. There is now a feeling of confidence that with the aid of the women not a single pack will go out of existence.

All the famous packs, however, the Quorn, Meynell, Duke of Rutland's, Puckeridge, North Shropshire and Whaddon Chase, have started with meets three days a week, and hope to continue. So the horn of old John Peel still rings merrily in England despite the war bugle that can be heard throughout the land.

Another English sport, not quite so aristocratic as fox hunting, is flourishing despite the war. This is coursing, which, as it does not require horses, does not clash at all with military needs. Many of the well-known owners of greyhounds have gone to the front, but hares are very plentiful and meetings are scheduled for every day this month and next.

At the opening meet of the Altcar Club, at Aintree, there were 206 entries, and the Sussex County Club, at its opening had 193 entries. This shows that both in the north and in the south the popular sport is holding its own, and even prospering, for the entries were larger than last year. It may be though a curiously interesting illustration of the stolidity of the English character that this should occur at a time when the nation is fighting for its life.

In Ireland the coursing fixtures are still more numerous than in England. Clonmel, Tralee, Trim, Carrigeen, Millingar, Listowel, Westmeath, Balbriggan and a number of other clubs have two-day meetings. The Irish cup meeting was held at Clonanna, Limerick, November 24, 25 and 26. The recruiting sergeant may beg, and even clamor, but the good old sports go on just the same.

WHERE OUR ARMY OFFICERS STUDY WAR.

BECAUSE of their highly technical character, the layman finds himself baffled in an attempt to estimate, even roughly, the difficulties besetting the problems set for students of the Service Schools, says Robert Welles Ritchie, in Harper's Magazine for February. One reads in the Signal School schedule, "Practical Exercise No. 25: Manipulation of Mercury Arc Rectifier," or in the Staff College summary of courses, "Grand Tactics—Manchurian War"; and even the kindly explanations of the Secretary of the Schools, acting as guide and expounder of mysteries, leave the visitor numbed and groping. Occasionally, however, dazzling simplicity seems to clothe some element of the curriculum, and just when the civilian mind has begun smugly to wrap itself about an understandable fact a distinct jar intervenes and confidence goes glimmering.

One of the recently established courses in the Staff College, for example, is the Department of Staff Supply. Captain W. K. Naylor, instructor in charge, explains that the investigation conducted by students under him has to do with the mobilization of national resources, railroad and overseas transportation, the capacity and availability of our merchant marine, etc. Perfectly comprehensible! Doubtless an entertaining and comparatively simple course, say you.

"One of our problems," explains Captain Naylor, "presupposes a declaration of war by the President, a call for volunteers, and the mobilizing of a brigade at an available point handy to rail and water transportation in the Northwest. Each student officer becomes for the purposes of the problem a quartermaster in charge of the establishment of the mobilization camp. Now that would appear a comparatively simple problem?"

You blunder into the instructor's snare; you opine that all the quartermaster had to do was to see to it that various units got off their trains and found their camp. Yes, decidedly simple. With a smile the Captain hands you the solution of the problem; thirty-three printed pages, with three accompanying maps. Reading, you will discover that the task of establishing a brigade cantonment involves such widely variant details as the price of 2½-inch wrought-iron pipe, advertisements for labor in the nearest local paper, and condemnation proceedings against required land.

TOO MUCH MOTORING INJURIOUS TO DOGS.

THE attention of veterinarians and dog breeders recently has been directed to riding in automobiles as the cause of the hitherto unexplained cases of heart disease in valuable dogs, says Sporting Life. It has also been noted that certain breeds of dogs are more susceptible to the ill effects than others. Spaniels are perhaps of all breeds the most inclined to heart disease, and, therefore, the most liable to suffer ill effects from riding in automobiles.

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The swift moving automobile with its sudden starts and stops, sharp turns and the flying panorama of people and things passing in rapid succession causes in dogs an unnatural excitement. They sniff the air and watch with intense interest the people and wagons dodging out of the way ahead. This excitement is caused partly by the dog's instinct to save human life, for at every turn he perceives a chance for a rescue, but primarily this inclination doubtless is a direct result of the action of the heart caused by the strain on the optic nerves and brain. It is a well-known fact that all animals are uneasy and restless in being transported by mechanical means.

The horse and cattle cars from the Far West, on arriving in Chicago, show good examples of animal unrest. The faster the transportation and the more open the view has been the worse are the results. But the dog, being one of the animals to which is attributed almost human intelligence, naturally is affected more strongly than the duller animals. The pet dogs which show great delight when starting for an auto ride with their masters and prance into the car in cited glee, are under an unnatural stimulation. The dog grows to like the excitement and after long indulgence becomes thoroughly unhappy and miserable if left at home when the rest of the family go out. But in spite of the dog's fondness for motoring, there seems little doubt that too much of it will shorten his life. In this connection it is a seriously debated question as to whether human beings are not slightly affected in the same way when automobiles are driven at high speed and whether a large percentage of so-called heart disease is not really motoritis.

FARGO RIFLE CLUB RE KRAGS AND AMMUNITION.

WE have followed with much interest the discussion on the above subject, but greatly regret that we cannot shed any light on the mystery. Our experiences have been very varied, and to a great extent Mr. de Funiak's article stated our own case very precisely.

We also have had trouble with the ammunition, such as split cases, misfires, etc. One instance is on record of a cartridge that hung fire for five seconds, and the writer, while being engaged in collecting the usual assortment of 4's and 5's, has been greatly surprised at the sudden and totally unexpected contribution of a handful of dirt from in front of the target, and in looking over our scores it is no unusual thing to discover a great big, fat, round "0" at the end of a string of bulls.

In view of all these things, we had just about formed very rude and impolite opinions about our erstwhile beloved muskets, when, all at once, one of our members came across with 47 at 500, and before long another man did the same thing again. Consequently, we now accord our Krags more respectful treatment, and it is our humble opinion that with good ammunition they are equal to any gun made—that is, of course, for shooting qualities only—and although several of us invested in nice new star-gauged Springfields, we had no hesitation whatever in passing over a "V" for an ancient and honorable Krag, just the same.

WM. H. CREA.

RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL

N. R. A. Gossip.

The organization of rifle clubs among the Government departments in Washington is rapidly progressing. Among the latest clubs to be organized is one among the employes of the Navy Department, by Capt. William C. Harllee, U. S. M. C., and Maj. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., secretary of the National Rifle Association. The club has a membership at the start of eighty-six and others are being enrolled. The club will shoot on the National Rifle Association indoor range and on the outdoor range at Winthrop, Md. The officers of the Navy Department Rifle Club are:

President, R. T. Bartlett; vice-president, J. R. Cox; treasurer, A. F. Bogue; secretary, F. M. Schanze; executive officer, W. J. MacDonnell.

A club is also being organized among the employes of the Department of Labor, and Postmaster Chance has taken up the question of organizing a club among the employes of the Washington City Postoffice.

Two clubs are tied for first place at the close of the fifth match in the interclub gallery series, ending January 22. The Peters Rifle Club, of Kings Mills, of Ohio, and the Park Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., each have a total of 4,944 for the five matches. In the fourth match the Park Club led, but made only 987 in the fifth match, while Peters made 992, giving the latter a tie score with the Connecticut Club in the matches to date. The Bucyrus, Ohio, Rifle Club is second, with 4,932.

The twelve highest scores in the fifth match were:

Peters, Kings Mills, Ohio, 992; Bucyrus, Ohio, 991; Kane, Pa., 988; Bridgeport, Conn., 987; Ogden, Utah, 987; Salt Lake, 986; Auburn, 985; Warren, Pa., 982; Watertown, S. D., 981; St. Paul, Minn., 981; Quinnipiac of New Haven, Conn., and Buffalo, N. Y., 980 each.

The highest scores in each class during the week were:

Class A, Kings Mills, Ohio, 992; Class B, Kane, Pa., 988; Class C, St. Paul, Minn., 981; Class D, Auburn, N. Y., 985; Class E, Bedford, Ohio, 977; Class F, Des Moines, Iowa, 970.

The Michigan Agricultural College made a perfect score in the second of the series of inter-collegiate indoor matches shot during the week ending January 22, making 1000 and pass Washington State College in the race for supremacy. The eleven other high scores made during the week were:

Massachusetts Agricultural College, 999; Washington State College, 998; Norwich University, 994; West Virginia University, 990; University of Illinois, 985; Cornell University, 985; University of Michigan, 984; Iowa State University, 983; University of Pennsylvania, 981; Princeton University, 976, and University of Idaho, 976.

High score in the second match in the Inter High School Gallery matches was made for the week of January 22 by the Tyrone, Pa., High School Rifle Club. Their score was 958. The other high clubs were:

Placer County High School, Auburn, 955; Ogden, Utah, High School, 952; Iowa City High School, 952; Portland, Me., High School, 949; Salt Lake High School, 942; Boys High School, Brooklyn, 941; McKinley Manual Training School, Washington, D. C., 941; Morris High School, New York, 925; Springfield, Mass., Technical High School, 917; Burlington, Iowa, High School, 912, and Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, 908.

Results of the first match of the series of nine to be shot by rifle clubs in military schools of the country on indoor ranges this winter were announced today by the National Rifle Association. The first match was shot during the week ending January 22 and the twelve leading clubs follow:

St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis., 981; New Mexico Military Academy, 974; New York Military Academy, 954; Bordentown, N. J., Military Institute, 942; St. Johns School, Manlius, N. Y., 913; Kemper Military School, 893; Tennessee Military Institute, 885; Miami Military Institute, 850; Bingham School, 848; Harvard Military School, 846; Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy, 830, and Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, 810.

Official Bulletin No. 1

National High School Gallery Competition

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 5, 1916.

CLASS A.

Ogden (Utah) High.		*Salt Lake (Utah) High.*
Frank Browning..197	vs.	Earl Robson.....195
Carl Smith.....191		M. Richardson....194
George Cook.....190		R. Tracy.....188
Walter Browning..189		R. Johnson.....184
Nathan Heath....188		A. Dunyon.....184
Total.....955		Total.....945

McKinley Manual Training, D. C.		*Manual Training, Brooklyn, N. Y.*
A. O. Ridgely....199	vs.	
J. C. Byler.....192		
T. Waite.....192		Defaulted.
T. W. Himmler...186		
C. M. James.....185		
Total.....954		

Iowa City (Iowa) High.		*Placer County High, Auburn, Cal.*
Phil Taylor.....192	vs.	E. Oest.....189
Walter Kelley....191		A. Cunningham...188
Henry Snyder....190		W. C. Huntley....188
U. Kelley.....185		F. Musso.....187
Frank Newberg...185		R. Conroy.....185
Total.....943		Total.....937

Portland (Me.), High.		*Boy's High, Brooklyn, N. Y.*
A. Couri.....195	vs.	Stollmack.....191
Stevens.....188		Golder.....186
Fielding.....187		Mencher.....178
C. Morse.....186		Plattner.....176
D. Morse.....184		Schweitzer.....171
Total.....940		Total.....902

Polytechnic Institute, Baltimore, Md.		*Morris High, New York City.*
R. H. Hortzell....186	vs.	L. Condon.....185
F. D. Fulton.....185		R. Kerr.....181
C. A. Barrett.....182		R. Johnston.....176
H. M. Jones.....179		A. Richardson....173
L. H. Reineke....171		B. Lefkowitz.....160
Total.....903		Total.....875

Curtis High, New York City.		*Northfield (Vt.), High.*
	vs.	P. Whitney.....166
Unofficial.		E. Hutchins.....163
Targets or mail		George Springer...156
report not in.		Fay Hubbell.....145
		R. Warner.....143
Total.....848		Total.....773

CLASS B.

Erasmus Hall High, Brooklyn, N. Y.		*Utica (N. Y.) Free Academy.*
Theo. Bromley....188	vs.	C. Stemmer.....164
W. Gallagher.....184		R. Nuller.....155
M. Grout.....184		H. Rath.....146
S. Duncan.....178		G. Hughes.....144
L. Briggs.....178		R. McMullen.....138
Total.....912		Total.....747

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Brookline (Mass.), High.		*Stuyvesant High, New York City.*
	vs.	Kransdorf.....163
		Reutershan.....147
Unofficial.		Marsh.....147
Targets not in.		Perrella.....151
		Saunders.....149
Total.....912		Total.....757

Cedar Rapids (Iowa) High.		*Central High, Grand Rapids, Mich.*
B. Pope.....173	vs.	Paul Gibson.....172
M. Kurtz.....168		Alan Spraker.....170
D. Rubeck.....168		K. Rindge.....167
James Critton....167		James Sutfin.....166
Herbert Hartley..166		Robert Bloomer...162
Total.....842		Total.....837

Sacramento (Cal.), High.		*Commercial High, Brooklyn, N. Y.*
Jack Edwards....175	vs.	
H. Sydenham.....169		
A. Merwin.....166		Defaulted.
Ernest Woodbury.166		
F. Ready.....164		
Total.....840		

High School of Commerce.		*Gilroy (Cal.), High.*
Ernest Horst.....166	vs.	
Lowendahl.....162		
Ernest Panzer....157		Defaulted.
William Scanlon..155		
Henry Demby....155		
Total.....795		

Warren (Pa.), High.		*Smith Academy Manual Training.*
Wm. Burkhart....162	vs.	W. Hartman.....164
H. Robertson.....162		W. Aulepp.....161
J. Logan.....159		T. W. Lawton....160
E. Sundell.....157		J. Muguerza.....149
Clifford Moberg...146		W. R. Compton...149
Total.....786		Total.....783

CLASS C.

Tyrone (Pa.) High.		*Crosby High.*
C. Piper.....196	vs.	Gilliland.....168
N. Holly.....194		W. Moran.....165
W. Snyder.....187		Hull.....158
R. Weston.....184		E. Pape.....153
W. Riley.....181		W. Pape.....153
Total.....942		Total.....797

Springfield (Mass.) High.		*University High, Laramie, Wyo.*
M. C. Hawes.....188	vs.	
E. D. Martin.....187		
A. M. Holton.....186		Defaulted.
H. O. Congdon...184		
L. C. Hancock....174		
Total.....919		

Burlington (Iowa) High.		*Baltimore (Md.) City College.*
H. Bigler.....187	vs.	P. L. Reinhard....182
William Doran...183		K. R. Mulliken....176
Harold Horton...180		J. S. Grabill.....174
Frank Beard.....179		G. A. Ennis.....172
William Ewinger..178		S. W. De Moss....167
Total.....907		Total.....871

Central High, D. C.		*Crane Technical High.*
Walter R. Stokes..187	vs.	C. Campbell.....173
R. W. Richardson.183		E. Stoetzel.....141
Robert Faris.....182		E. Drzycimski....141
F. J. Harbough...173		B. Bulaws.....125
Sam Housten.....170		F. Martin.....121
Total.....895		Total.....701

East Orange (N. J.) High.		*Newark Valley (N. Y.) High.*
C. S. Finch.....164	vs.	James Cargill.....150
C. W. Laird.....157		Leo Buck.....141
W. Morris.....146		Lester Knapp.....138
B. Farrar.....143		Leslie Cook.....126
R. Thorne.....143		B. Parsons.....119
Total.....753		Total.....674

NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE GALLERY COMPETITION.

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 15, 1916.

CLASS A.

Washington State College.		*Massachusetts Agricultural College.*
W. E. Saupe.....200	vs.	H. Aiken.....200
John E. Geue.....200		C. R. Phipps.....199
J. L. Stevens.....200		R. L. Clapp.....198
V. I. Stevens.....200		H. R. Gaventa....198
Guy C. Anderson..199		F. E. Haskell.....197
Total.....999		Total.....992

Michigan Agricultural College.		*Cornell University.*
R. D. Dean.....200	vs.	B. H. Carroll.....200
R. A. Pennington..200		C. B. Lowe.....199
M. M. Harmon...200		G. Rickard.....199
J. A. Berry.....199		J. B. Slimm.....198
E. H. Pate.....199		T. J. Ryan.....198
Total.....998		Total.....994

Norwich University.		** North Georgia Agricultural College.*
M. H. Greene....200	vs.	
J. T. Loughlin....200		
J. B. Hart.....198		
C. A. Shinquin...197		
L. H. Nason.....197		
Total.....992		

* North Georgia left out by mistake. Scores to follow on later bulletins.

West Virginia University.		*University of Pennsylvania.*
H. T. Phillips....200	vs.	J. A. Eyster.....200
C. W. McDowell..199		E. H. Ten Broeck.196
M. L. Bonar.....198		E. H. Campbell...195
L. O. Griffith.....196		S. R. Campbell....195
H. Ferguson.....196		R. L. Watkins.....194
Total.....989		Total.....980

Iowa State University.		*University of Vermont.*
M. Wilcox.....200	vs.	E. M. Washburn..197
D. Price.....197		P. L. Slayton.....196
George Cain.....196		J. E. Taggart.....194
Edmund F. Lieb..194		W. J. Hayden.....193
Robert Hammer..193		A. W. Stanley.....192
Total.....980		Total.....972

University of Illinois.		*U. S. Naval Academy.*
H. F. Stocker.....197	vs.	A. S. Reaves.....198
R. M. Kamm.....197		R. L. Porter.....197
L. J. Lorson.....196		J. E. Williams....191
O. J. Troster.....196		D. C. Woodward..190
B. P. Reinsch....194		Tomlinson.....188
Total.....980		Total.....964

University of California.		*University of Minnesota.*
E. K. Schulze....197	vs.	I. C. Lawrence....194
M. M. McIntire..197		E. Rollman.....194
W. R. McNair....195		T. G. Methven....193
C. W. Sebastian..194		O. S. Hagerman...189
K. B. Clark.....192		R. K. Smith.....187
Total.....975		Total.....957

CLASS B.

Notre Dame University.		*University of Idaho.*
Leo Vogel.....198	vs.	E. T. Almquist....196
H. Rivas.....197		B. Messinger.....194
J. Young.....197		T. Varnun.....193
W. Navin.....194		B. McDevitt.....191
A. Woods.....194		H. Koster.....190
Total.....980		Total.....964

University of Michigan.		*University of Wisconsin.*
D. C. McIntyre...198	vs.	P. D. Gibson.....196
W. J. Schoepfle...196		G. W. Palmer.....191
H. P. Nicholson...195		J. P. Woodson....187
G. C. Curtis.....195		F. N. Whitman...187
A. C. Simons.....193		O. V. Endres.....182
Total.....977		Total.....943

Princeton University.		*Miss Agricultural & Mechanical College.*
J. E. Murdock....199	vs.	
J. R. Rhoades....194		
J. Q. Horne.....194		Defaulted.
H. C. Cross.....192		
N. T. Kenyon....192		
Total.....971		

Yale University.		*University of Nebraska.*
	vs.	I. F. Smith.....196
Unofficial.		H. C. Southwell...195
Targets not in.		E. T. Kelly.....193
		W. Hall.....190
		L. E. Morris.....188
Total.....968		Total.....962

University of Maine.		*Worcester Polytechnic Institute.*
L. T. Merriman...197	vs.	C. S. Darling.....193
O. F. Tarr.....194		H. J. E. Reid.....192
C. M. Winter.....194		S. A. Wilder.....192
E. S. Fraser.....191		H. F. Banan.....189
F. Robie.....188		R. C. Lewis.....188
Total.....964		Total.....954

Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical Coll.		*University of Arizona.*
H. Chevront.....189	vs.	R. Garing.....185
H. B. Hildebrand.188		J. Woolf.....182
G. L. Gloeckner...182		C. Curry.....179
W. Horton.....180		R. Lindsley.....179
J. Hinkel.....174		G. Gammage.....175
Total.....913		Total.....900

Kansas State Agricultural College—Defaulted.

CLASS C.

Lehigh University.		*Oregon Agricultural.*
S. Smith.....193	vs.	O. A. Mulkey.....191
H. J. Pardee.....191		J. W. Green.....191
L. Sargent.....188		C. C. Jacoby.....187
H. O. Hogan.....187		F. D. Yeager.....185
W. O. Yates.....186		F. H. Crane.....184
Total.....945		Total.....938

Rensselaer Polytechnic.		*Williams College.*
A. F. King.....190	vs.	C. P. Smith.....192
L. K. Palmet.....190		E. M. Moffat.....188
W. L. Hanselman.190		H. W. Chapman...182
R. A. Marriott....188		E. Foster.....178
H. A. Knapp.....187		S. C. McKown, Jr., 167
Total.....945		Total.....907

Harvard University.		*Columbia University.*
W. S. Stearns.....196	vs.	J. F. Condon, Jr...193
C. Patterson.....188		R. E. Pickett.....188
H. Guild.....186		W. G. Fogg.....187
C. Coolidge.....186		J. E. Geisler.....184
D. Duncan.....183		F. R. Sanborn....183
Total.....939		Total.....935

Connecticut Agricultural.		*John Hopkins University.*
L. A. Dickenson..189	vs.	W. B. Pratt.....196
Knight.....187		J. W. Young.....183
Wright.....187		J. E. Sanner.....177
Prindel.....184		J. H. Pearse.....171
Fellows.....179		H. A. Rowland....167
Total.....926		Total.....894

Iowa State College.		
W. L. Morse.....186	vs.	
R. W. Barnes.....181		
W. A. Griswold...181		
P. Shin.....179		
R. B. Weimer....178		
Total.....905		

Pennsylvania State.		*Ohio State University.*
P. E. Harding....186	vs.	
W. W. McMillin..183		
K. N. White.....181		Defaulted.
G. D. Musser.....177		
F. Schnelle.....176		
Total.....903		

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.		*College of St. Thomas.*
T. E. Stahl.....186	vs.	
A. E. Tuttle.....184		
J. A. Parker.....179		Defaulted.
A. S. Johnson....172		
G. R. Bond.....169		
Total.....890		

Telegraphic reports may be omitted, provided their mail reports and targets are in by Thursday night of each week.

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U. S. R. A. 1915 OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Again won **with**

Peters AMMUNITION

Match A—Revolver Championship . . . . . won by Hans Roedder—score 460
Match C—Military Revolver Championship . . won by Dr. J. H. Snook—score 623
Match D—Military Record . . . . . won by Dr. J. H. Snook—score 218
Match B—Pistol Championship . . . . . 2nd—Dr. J. H. Snook—score 464
Match F—Pocket Revolver Championship . . 2nd—Dr. J. H. Snook—score 208
GRAND AGGREGATE—won by Dr. Snook—total points, 1254.

1915 OFFICIAL HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE

The Endurance Test and the most significant of all Trap-Shooting Honors was won by Mr. Woolfolk Henderson, using exclusively

Peters "steel where steel belongs" Factory Loaded Shells

He shot at 2800 Registered Targets, broke 2731—average .9753

THE HIGHEST YEARLY AMATEUR AVERAGE ON RECORD

The High Amateur Average has been won with **Peters** Shells FIVE out of the last SIX YEARS

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio

NEW YORK: 60-62 Warren Street SAN FRANCISCO: 583-585 Howard Street NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine Street

Danish Sharpshooters' Jubilee.

The Danish Sharpshooters Association of Chicago will, on the occasion of its silver jubilee, hold a grand prize shooting tournament from March 18 to 26, both dates inclusive. The tournament will be held on the fine indoor range at 2405 W. North Avenue.

There will be eight different rifle matches, the most important one will be a 100-shot match for the indoor .22-caliber championship of the Middle West for 1916. There will be matches for both any target rifles and semi-military rifles. All shooting will be offhand at 75 feet.

Accident in Glendale Club.

It is with deep regret that we have to report the first accident which has happened to one of the members of the Glendale Rifle Club since the club's inception, about three years ago.

On Tuesday evening, January 18, as most of the club's team members were shooting their scores in the sixth N. R. A. Inter-Club Match, Mr. E. S. Turner, our congenial German, got down from the shooting bench, with his rifle loaded and cocked, picked up the carrying case, holding same up with his left hand, lifting the rifle up with his right hand to slide it down into the case. As he lowered the rifle into the case it is presumed that the thumb of his left hand touched the trigger, discharging the gun, the bullet entering the left leg, slightly to the inside from the front of the large muscle of the upper leg, traveling in a downward and slightly outward direction and lodging, presumably, just above the knee.

As far as a temporary knockout blow is concerned, he might as well have been hit with a 42 centimeter. The doctor, who was called at once, soon had Mr. Turner at his home and straightened up in good shape, and after two days of suffering from the strenuous effects of the antitoxine, administered as a preventive of blood poison, Mr. Turner has been resting quite comfortably and steadily improving for the last three days.

We consider it more or less of a duty that we should make this case known in this manner as a possible, although not probable, means of preventing a like occurrence in some other club.

We have always watched the matter of having rifles loaded when not at the firing point and have a rule which reads to the effect that no rifle shall, at any time, be loaded, except when at the firing point and the shooter in position to shoot, and shall in all cases be unloaded, the action open before leaving the bench and must be left open at all times when not in use at the firing point. This is the one rule which we have religiously tried to enforce, above all others, but you see it got by us, just once, and that once proved to be a good big plenty.

It is a reminder, and not a gentle one, that the little .22 is no toy and must at all times be respected and, as is usual in almost any line of endeavor, undue familiarity breeds something worse than contempt.

The writer, and no doubt the reader, has witnessed many worse accidents than this in baseball, football, basket-ball, or almost any line of sport. I once saw one of a party lose a finger while they were simply skating for enjoyment.

It simply proves to us again the fact that when a man gets careless he generally gets hurt, the tools, or means, by which it occurs having little to do with the matter.

So let us watch this thing more closely than ever, for the average person, not being interested in the rifle game as a sport, holds the idea that a gun is a gun, an infernal machine, built, sold and used simply as an instrument of destruction of life and property, so it behooves us fellows who are interested in the game to watch our foot, and keep on the good side of the community at large until such time as the light gradually dawns upon them and they give the matter enough thought to see it in a sensible way.

Turner says he has learned his little lesson and learned it well. He says he will be right on the job for the eighth match, and that if he ever catches any one coming off that shooting bench without their action open, he is going to fix them up so the folks at home will fail to recognize him.

We are all glad that the accident was not of a more serious nature and that the patient is getting along so well.

G. G. Black, *Secy.*

Providence Revolver Club Meeting.

The Providence Revolver Club held its thirteenth annual meeting Friday evening, January 21, at the residence of Mr. A. B. Coulters, at Arlington.

The secretary's report showed an addition of four members, the resignation of three and one death.

The report of the treasurer was very encouraging, showing a very satisfactory addition to the balance on hand a year ago.

The range committee submitted a written report stating that they realized that their duties like the hero of *Pinafore* were to "wash the windows, sweep the floor, and polish up the handle of the big front door" and they truthfully reported that they had swept the floor.

The report also referred to the asbestos covering which has been recently put down

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on the floor of the galleries for a sufficient distance from the firing point.

Recommendation was made that as the club has the ground for a very satisfactory 100-yard range that the matter of target frames and firing point be considered.

It was voted to continue membership in the National Rifle Association of America for the year 1916 and it was also voted that the following nominations for representatives be forwarded to the United States Revolver Association, A. B. Colwell for governor; G. R. Brown for deputy governor, and T. J. Biesel for deputy governor at Newport.

A page of the record was voted set aside in memory of the late president of the club, George E. Joslin, who held that office from 1901 to 1915 inclusive, and who died February 4, 1915.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Sidney B. Hibbard; vice-president, William Almy; secretary, Edward C. Parkhurst; treasurer, Herbert C. Miller; executive committee, the above officers and S. Lindley Moore, A. B. Coulters; executive officer, A. B. Coulters; range committee, W. H. Brow, A. B. Colwell, G. R. Brown.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. and Mrs. Coulters for their kindness in opening their house for the meeting and for the refreshments served at its conclusion.

MATCH NO. 9—VS. DALLAS.

Scores made January 17–22, 1916, at 20 yards.

F. P. Day	47	46	40—133	22	S. & W.
A. E. Colwell	40	42	45—127	22	S. & W.
W. G. Mason	38	44	42—124	22	S. & W.
E. C. Parkhurst	42	39	42—123	38	Colt
S. B. Hibbard	39	38	46—123	22	S. & W.
Total			630		

MATCH NO. 10—VS. BOSTON.

S. B. Hibbard	47	43	45—135	22	S. & W.
H. C. Miller	46	45	42—133	22	S. & W.
A. B. Colwell	44	43	44—131	22	S. & W.
W. H. Brow	43	43	43—129	38	S. & W.
F. P. Day	38	46	37—129	22	S. & W.
Total			657		

Conditions, United States Revolver Association, Indoor Revolver League.

Edward C. Parkhurst, Secy.

D. C. R. A. Notes.

Well, the indoor league matches are nearly half over and still here we are plugging along in the same old rut, only the rut seems to be getting deeper. There is something wrong with this outfit and it would be some relief to find out just what it is. Two years ago we stood in first place in the Arms and Man League and only a lap behind in the N. R. A. League with our members fighting for a place on the teams, and now we have a hard time getting enough out to make up a team, yet we have a good place to shoot and practically the same conditions. During the past year we drew a number of Krags from the Government, and are in shape to keep up the game out of doors. Our dues are the lowest I have ever found in any N. R. A. Club and ammunition is furnished at cost. If anyone can figure out why any lover of this fine sport can ignore such a proposition I would like to know the reason.

A few new members have found their way into the fold and are getting started, but why should the old ones stay at home? The effects of sickness have put a slight kink in our total, but the rest of us, who were able to crawl onto the mat, were game enough to shoot, regardless of conditions. We regret very much to learn of the accident to Mr. Turner, of the Glendale Club, which occurred last week at their range, but are pleased to know that last reports were very favorable. This is the second accident coming to our attention this season, and should serve as a warning for all of us to be more careful in handling firearms. Certainly nothing can harm the public opinion of the game so much as these accidents and that fact, in addition to our personal welfare, should cause us to exercise more caution at all times.

The following results were turned in for Match No. 5:

Alderman	197
Murphy	196
Megarity	193
Stokes	192
Jensen	192
Team total	970

Also ran, C. Groome, 190.

Glendale Rifle Club.

We rather busted ourselves for a 977 in the the fifth match due to the string of shooters holding their own (yes, Wright's average is 200—almost) and the lesser lights putting on a little more steam than usual, Watterson turning in a clean 197, which is more like Watterson when he is going right. The other fellows are steadily improving, slowly, but just as surely, so once again we have our hopes pinned to that 985 mark before the end of the series.

Three of Wright's first five matches have been clean 200's, while Black has turned in four 197's. Consistency, thou are *some* jewel, but not quite jewel enough to keep him from turning in an ignominious 191 for the third match. He pleads guilty, begging for mercy, and asking the jury to bear in mind that his string was shot on Saturday evening, January 1, or in other words, on "the day after the night before."

Unofficial score, fifth match:

Wright	200
Watterson	197
Black	197
Lian	192
L. H. Scott	191
Total	977
Turner	185
Moore	183
Armstrong	180
Miller	180
H C. Scott	174

AL IBI.

The Portland, Me., Fraternal Rifle League.

The Portland, Me., Fraternal Rifle League, the first of its kind in the country, was organized in the fall of 1913, consisted of eight (8) teams, seven (7) men to a team, each team representing a lodge in some fraternal association.

Its object is to increase the interest in indoor rifle shooting and to promote a closer and more friendly relation between the different fraternal orders and their members in the city of Portland, Me.

Each team sends its captain to the Board of Government as its representative, the executive officers are a president and secretary-treasurer elected by this board.

In order for a man to become a member of the league he must be in good standing in his lodge, if he belongs to a number of different orders, he must select the team that he wishes to become a member of, and if he qualifies on that team he cannot transfer or shoot on any other during that season.

Starting with eight (8) teams in 1913, they increased to twelve (12) in 1914, and this year they have the unlucky number of thirteen (13) and are going stronger than ever.

During the season of 1914-1915 there were one hundred nad thirty-five (135) men shooting in the different matches, there were twenty-two (22) matches shot, about one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) rounds of ammunition were used in practice and matches, and about twenty-five thousand (25,000) targets were rendered unfit for further use.

At the very beginning the different captains pledged themselves to try and have their contests conducted on the square and to see that each team and individual should be given a square deal and under that policy the league has grown stronger each year.

They are a democratic body of men in its truest sense.

They shoot on forty (40) foot ranges. Each team shoots one match on its home and a return match on its opponent's range. Ties are shot off on a neutral range.

Protested targets are referred to a protest committee which is not connected with the league and their decision is final. Five (5) highest scores out of seven (7) decide the match. Each captain selects a scorer and range tender who are not members of his team. The targets are turned over to a statistical officer who is connected with one of the local papers. The scores are published the morning after the match and the standing of the different teams at the end of each week. Prizes for team and individual competition have been given them each year by the local papers, ARMS AND THE MAN and local merchants.

These prizes are awarded at a banquet which is held at the end of the season.

Arms used are Stevens, Winchester and Remington twenty-two (22) calibres, single-shot rifles, using twenty-two (22) short ammunition.

Ammunition used is U. S., U. M. C. and Winchester.

This season they have a schedule covering twenty-six (26) weeks and the following teams are competing:

Windsor Castle, K. of G. E.; Forest City, K. of G. E.; Rockamecook Tribe, I. O. R. M.; Machigonne Tribe, I. O. R. M.; Samoset Tribe, I. O. R. M.; Bayard Lodge, K. of P.; Pine Tree Lodge, K. of P.; Longfellow Lodge, K. of P.; Ligonia Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Hadattah Lodge, I. O. O. F.; George Washington Council, U. O. A. M.; Council No. 1, K. & L. of A.; Portland Camp 7118, M. W. of A.

H. G. EASTMAN, *Sec.*

Zettler Rifle Club.

Scores of Jan. 18:

L. C. Buss	245	246	247	248	249—1235
	248	245	247	248	246—1234
J. Kaufmann	244	246	246	245	248—1229
C. A. Schrag	232	240	240	236	234—1182
J. E. Ward	233	233	232	231	234—1163
T. Hecking	234	231	232	233	233—1163
B. Zettler	225	238	240	227	235—1165
C. Zettler	243	243	246	245	248—1225
A. Begerow	230	229	240	233	235—1167
G. Schlicht	238	239	240	242	238—1197

A Wail from Watertown.

No doubt every team has its troubles and possibly no rifleman is satisfied with his score, but what can you do when two real sure enough shooters fall down on the getaway?

Rowe, our old reliable—the only man on the team who ever did get an official 200, and Harper, one of our (heretofore) consistent performers, started for us in our fifth match, and "couldn't see 'em."

Just for that to prove we are getting to be a team, we shot as hard as we could and set them off the high five for the first time.

We are developing to a point where, when such a regrettable thing happens we have something to fall back upon—our reserves—as it were, and Marquis, Barn and Southwick stuck nobly in the trenches, so we got out with a score of 981, if we saw right.

MATCH NO. 5. VS. MILWAUKEE.

Parsons	198
Marquis	197
Barn	196
Lacy	196
Southwick	194
Total	981

We shot our fourth match on a night when the gentle zephyrs outside whistled to the tune of 40 degrees.

The targets seem to be more lively on a cold night and it is harder to catch them sitting. Bramble said we did not "lead" them enough.

Our palatial basement was a bit cool and we had to thaw out our gun barrels.

Lacy, our esteemed secretary, apparently warmed his semi-military Stevens too much and warped the barrel, for he got two shots meant for sighters in one of his record bull-eyes, and started his score with a handicap of two nines. He made 195 in spite of that, but when he found out what happened, his command of language was great for a time. He has a Martin T. K. Special, front operature, but we think he needs a sight with blinkers on and respectfully refer the matter to Mr. Martin.

We have all due sympathy for friend Schriver and the D. C. team, for their re-

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grettable mixup. It is bad enough to lose them fairly.

At last accounts we were a nose ahead in Class B and we are going to stay there as long as we can. H. C. PARSONS.

Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association.

The Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association shot matches 6, 7 and 8, of the U. S. R. A. League Matches, Friday evening, Jan. 14, 1915, in the N. G. W. Armory range. Major Liggett has made a lot of improvements in the range, which will now compare favorably with the best of them. The club will proceed at once to fit up the new indoor rifle range and develop a team for next year's N. R. A. matches, which are shot with the .22 rifle exclusively.

Match 6, against the Olympic Club of San Francisco, found all the shooters on their toes, as Olympic is one of the League leaders and always dangerous.

Scores Match 6:

W. S. Belding	138
E. G. Johnson	127
J. J. Agutter	131
W. R. Hinckley	137
D. K. MacDonald	123

Total, 671, which is 89.5 per cent.

Match 7, against Belleville (Ill.), witnessed a slump in the score due probably to too much effort against Olympic. We hope that Belleville don't take advantage of us and do better than usual.

Scores, Match 7:

W. S. Belding	132
E. G. Johnson	130
J. J. Agutter	135
W. R. Hinckley	135
D. K. MacDonald	123

Total, 655, which is 87.3 per cent.

Match 8, against Baltimore, found the shooters still a little wabbly, but Agutter celebrated with the highest score we have made this season.

Scores, Match 8:

W. S. Belding	131
C. D. Meyer	127
W. R. Hinckley	130
D. K. MacDonald	128
J. J. Agutter	142

Total, 658, which is 87.7 per cent.

All contestants used Smith and Wesson pistols and U. M. C. Lesmok ammunition.

Due to the improvements in the range, the matter of a club range will not be pressed at this time. A small advance in the dues, made at the annual meeting, will enable the club to do more for the membership and we look forward to a busy year. As soon as the Fort Lawton Range is available we will have the Krags and Springfields busy.

C. C. AMRI, *Governor, U. S. R. A.*

The Rifle and Revolver Club of New York.

There was an excellent turnout of members for the match shooting on Thursday night last at our range, 104 East 126th Street, New York City. Besides we had some visitors.

Our active membership consists of about half old and experienced rifle and pistol shots, the other half novices. This gives us a pretty well balanced organization. The new men are coming along nicely too. For instance, there is A. A. Lane. This is his first year in the game, in fact he has not shot a pistol more than half a dozen times, yet he turned in 120 and 128 in matches 9 and 10 of the U. S. R. A. League. And there is Hubbel, another new man. Just missed the first match by one point, with 118 and caught the tail end of the second with a good 125. While Kahrs isn't a novice, he shoots like one and unless he comes across with something better than he has shown lately his name will be conspicuous by its absence. And there's "Old Top" Hughes, erstwhile naval militia enthusiast and most excellent executive officer. Always on the job and dependable to a dot, he has presevered in pistol practice until it is only a matter of time now when he will make the team regularly. With the rifle, he is "there" and has been for some time.

In "Very Good Eddie" Parris we have a prospect for the immediate future. Pfretzschner is coming along nicely with both rifle and pistol and unless all signs fail he will soon arrive. Dr. A. B. Leavitt led the rifle team with a 194 and did good work with the pistol.

J. A. L. Moeller shoots the .22 Colt automatic pistol and is making fine scores. All of the team with this exception use the single shot pistol with 10-inch barrel.

We had quite a bit of excitement during the evening. The first spasm occurred when Pfretzschner blew in with a mysterious-looking bundle. It excited the curiosity of everybody to know what it contained. Well, the bundle was finally opened and lo and behold there was exposed to view an even dozen coat hangers. Say! isn't that just bully? Betcher life. Some member, eh, what!

Wish somebody would come across with a cot for the prone rifle shooting. Sufferin' Pete, but that prone bench is hard as granite. Besides, we could take a nap between times when the pistol squad goes down to change targets.

We had some more excitement when the board, which holds the targets down at the backstop suddenly decided that it had been sufficiently perforated with bullets. So it laid down on the floor. Though the whole affair weighs not over 5 pounds and is about 10 or 15 feet long, it required the combined services of ten men under the direction of one Alfred P. Lane, ably supported by James A. Baker, Jr., to get the darn thing back in place. We hereby appoint our executive officer a committee of one with authority to proceed immediately to the range with hammer and nails and make the dern thing permanent. It hangs by a thread now. Some one said that Lane's blower fan blew the thing down. From the start we have had a feeling that that blower fan would do some damage before it blew itself up.

We hear "Our Master's Voice" calling us to the hay, so will bid you aw re wah!

AL BLANCO.

N. B.—Almost forgot. Here are the skores.

U. S. R. A. MATCHES.

MATCH 9.

A. P. Lane	138
J. A. Baker	135
J. A. L. Moller	126
A. A. Lane	120
F. J. Kahrs	119
Total	638

ALSO SHOT.

H. S. Hubbell	118
T. W. Hughes	107
Dr. A. B. Leavitt	102
A. Pfretzschner	101

MATCH 10.

A. P. Lane	138
J. A. Baker	136
A. A. Lane	128
H. S. Hubbell	125
F. J. Kahrs	125
Total	652

ALSO SHOT.

J. A. L. Moller	123
Dr. A. B. Leavitt	121
T. W. Hughes	113
A. Pfretzschner	93

N. R. A. MATCH NO. 5.

Dr. A. B. Leavitt	194
P. A. Raymond	194
T. W. Hughes	193
A. P. Lane	192
F. J. Kahrs	187
Total	960

ALSO SHOT.

A. Pfretzschner	184
E. L. Parris	184
A. A. Lane	183

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The League Score Sheet.

Unofficial scores:

MATCH 6.

613	Baltimore vs. Havana	...
667	Manhattan vs. Springfield	682
590	Belleville vs. Dallas	605
673	Boston vs. Citizens'	614
600	Chicago vs. Cincinnati	654
625	Manito vs. Spokane	678
675	Olympic vs. Seattle	671
697	Pittsburgh vs. St. Louis	656
666	Portland vs. R. and R., N. Y.	643
638	Providence vs. Youngstown	635

MATCH 7.

...	Baltimore vs. Spokane	672
583	Belleville vs. Seattle	655
671	Boston vs. St. Louis	648
628	Chicago vs. R. and R., N. Y.	647
665	Cincinnati vs. Providence	646
584	Citizens' vs. Portland	...
632	Dallas vs. Pittsburgh	670
...	Havana (no report) vs. Olympic	682
673	Manhattan vs. Manito	619
678	Springfield vs. Youngstown	650

MATCH 8.

...	Baltimore vs Seattle	658
589	Belleville vs. St. Louis	654
655	Boston vs. R. and R., N. Y.	639
642	Chicago vs. Providence	639
659	Cincinnati vs. Portland	...
598	Citizens' vs. Pittsburgh	675
591	Dallas vs. Olmpic	693
...	Havana vs. Manito	620
681	Spokane vs. Springfield	679
667	Manhattan vs. Youngstown	633

The score of Boston-Cincinnati, Match 4, has been decided a tie, as was unofficially reported. Each team had "close shots."

The annual meeting at New York, January 17 last, fixed the date of the next indoor contest for April, the 8th to 16th inclusive.

See Bulletin of March, 1915, for full details of the program. Help boost the police team match.

U. S. R. A. "geography" was balanced at the meeting by electing the following officers for 1916: President, C. .C. Crossman, of St. Louis; first vice-president, Dr. John D. Millikin, of San Francisco; second vice-president, W. H. Whigam, of Chicago; third vice-president, Dr. R. J. Millikin, of Baltimore; fourth vice-president, H. E. Sears, of Beverly, Mass.; fifth vice-president, Capt. R. H. Sayre, New York, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, J. B. Crabtree, Yalesville, Conn.

Colonel Whigam declined the presidency. and Mr. C. W. Linder did all he could for the election of Dr. Millikin in his own place.

J. B. CRABTREE,
Sec'y-Treas. U. S. R. A.

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WANTS AND FOR SALE

Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN is entitled, when his subscription is paid up for one year, to one free insertion of a half-inch want ad in this column.

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Glendale Rifle Club,
Bedford, Ohio.

WANTED—Smith & Wesson .38, model 1905, equipped with Pope barrel, target sights. Advise price and condition.

T. H. CLARKE,
R. D. No. 3, Youngstown, Ohio.

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club.

U. S. R. A. LEAGUE MATCH, SHOT JAN. 20.

Match No. 9 vs. Pittsburgh.

Hans Roeder	47	47	45	139
D. J. Gould, Jr.	42	49	46	137
H. Kahle	40	45	43	128
J. A. Dietz	44	41	45	130
R. Douglass	43	44	40	127
Total				661

Match No. 10 vs. Havana.

D. J. Gould, Jr.	45	46	47	138
R. Douglass	45	45	43	133
H. Kahle	44	41	45	130
J. A. Dietz	40	45	41	126
C. L. Cammann, Jr.	43	36	44	123
Total				650

Cincinnati Revolver Federation.

U. S. R. A. Indoor League matches for week of January 16–22:

MATCH NO. 9, AGAINST ST. LOUIS.

H. Cox	138
S. Runck	137
A. H. Kenan	131
R. L. Hambly	130
J. Deniel	130
Team score	666
L. D. Cornish	126
M. Van Matre	126
C. Runck	124
K. W. Stevenson	119
A. A. Younblut	113

MATCH NO. 10, AGAINST PITTSBURGH.

S. Runck	141
K. W. Stevenson	132
A. H. Kenan	132
H. Cox	131
C. Runck	123
Team score	659
L. D. Cornish	122
J. Daniel	122
R. L. Hambly	118
J. F. Stevenson	116
H. VanMatre	110

L. D. CORNISH,
U. S. R. A. Governor.

U. S. R. A. League Score Sheet.

Baltimore Club vs. Spokane Club, January 21:

MATCH NO. 7.

Dr. R. J. Millikin	131
Dr. S. J. Fort	130
Dr. E. A. Smith	125
Dr. C. H. Goddard	123
Bruce Naylor	122
Grand total	631

Baltimore Club vs. Seattle Club, January 21.

MATCH NO. 8.

R. J. Millikin	131
H. L. Harker	130
W. A. Renehan	125
C. H. Goddard	125
S. J. Fort	123
Grand total	634

R. J. MILLIKIN.

St. Louis-Colonial Scores.

Herewith unofficial scores of St. Louis-Colonial Revolver Club in Matches No. 9 and No. 10 in U. S. R. A. League.

Match No. 9.

Ayer	46	45	46	137
Olcott	44	46	45	135
Niedner	43	42	46	131
Orr	44	45	42	131
Krondl	39	45	42	126
Total				660

Match No. 10.

Niedner	46	48	49	143
Orr	47	45	50	142
Crossman	46	41	47	134
Ayer	41	41	50	132
Olcott	43	44	43	130
Total				681
Ayer				50
Orr				50
Niedner				49

Citizens Rifle and Revolver Club.

Unofficial scores in U. S. R. A. League shoot.

MATCH NO. 9—VS. R. R. OF N. Y.

G. S. Searle	132
C. D. U. Hobbie	123
L. D. Slade	121
A. G. Johnson	119
W. W. Lewis	115
Total	610

MATCH NO. 10—VS. OLYMPIC.

A. G. Johnson	123
L. D. Slade	121
W. W. Lewis	117
F. C. Sherman	116
G. S. Searle	111
Total	588

C. D. HOBBIE.

New Colt Officials.

Samuel M. Stone was elected a vice-president, and Harold D. Fairweather was appointed assistant treasurer of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company at the January meeting of the directors.

Mr. Stone has been sales manager for the company for a long period. By his election the company has three vice-presidents. Colonel William C. Skinner is first vice-president and chairman of the board of directors, and Frank C. Nichols is also a vice-president.

Mr. Fairweather has been connected with the company's bookkeeping department for several years.

Peters Paragraphs.

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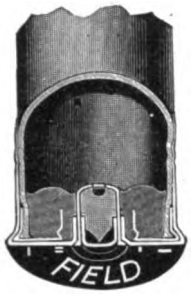

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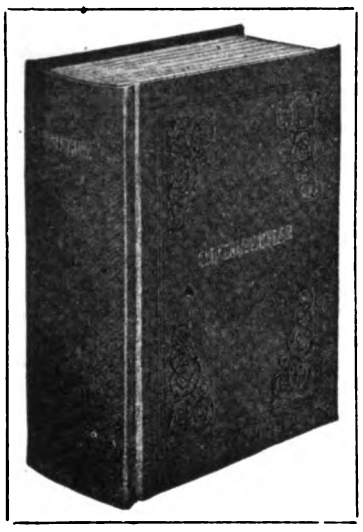

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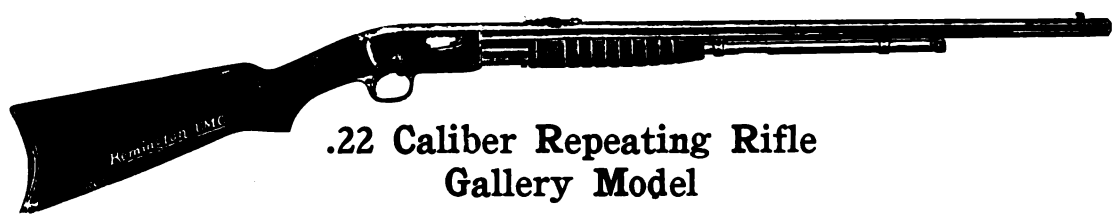

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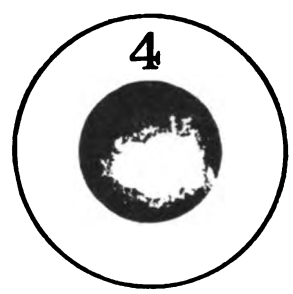

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THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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On the Trail of That Moose.

A New and Original Sling Strap.

Preparedness in Personnel.

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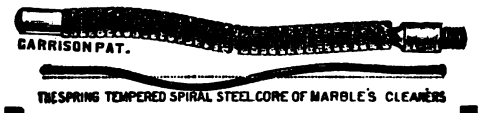

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VOLUME LIX. No. 19. WASHINGTON, D.C., FEBRUARY 3, 1916. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

The Necessity for Military Preparedness.

By Major Arthur S. Houts.

IN connection with the excellent movement recently instituted in Cleveland to provide opportunities for the young men of that city to become as familiar with military life and training as is possible under average conditions of existence today, an address by Major Arthur S. Houts, of the Ohio National Guard, reproduced from the Plain Dealer, is of interest:

"The objects and purposes of military instruction," says Major Houts, "can readily be found in the preamble of the Constitution of the United States, which says that 'We, the people of the United States, (1) in order to form a more perfect union; (2) establish justice; (3) insure domestic tranquility; (4) provide for the common defense; (5) promote the general welfare, and (6) secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.'

"Here we find six most excellent reasons why we should have military training, because it would be an utter impossibility to accomplish our ideals if we are not strong enough to apply the requisite amount of force when force becomes necessary; and without this strength there can be no society.

"The United States today presents to the world the greatest existing example of a democratic government in which every citizen bears a part in the responsibility of the life of the nation. It has been said that we are prone to shirk our national responsibilities, and this is no doubt true as relating to military training. But there is a moral responsibility from which no citizen can shirk, and until the time comes when every citizen is willing to stand up and fight for his country we will have neglected a moral obligation, and may some day be called upon to explain why we did not fulfill our duties as citizens. It's true that most every man will say that he is ready to stand up and fight for his country, but unless he has received some military instruction he has not properly prepared himself for such a purpose, and consequently the nation loses to that extent, plus millions of other just such cases.

"A government without power to maintain peace within and protect from dangers without cannot long exist. History records numerous examples where it has been tried, with the result that anarchy and rebellions were succeeded by entire loss to some eager and stronger government by conquest. It is just as necessary for a government to have trained men for defense purposes as it is for a municipality to have policemen, and for the very same reason. Men trained for defense constitute the power of the nation, and that power in the United States is, as you all know, entirely inadequate at the present time.

"The next question that arises is how are we going to secure an adequate means of defending the nation? Are we to hire professional soldiers, or will we assume our honest duties as citizens and prepare ourselves so as to be able to come to the defense of our country in case of need? This question has been answered for us in times past, when the framers of our Constitution declared that we must depend upon the militia to maintain order, suppress insurrection, repel invasion and execute the laws of the nation. Then they went on to say that every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 16 and 45 is a member of the militia. This puts the matter squarely up to every citizen, and we cannot evade the issue. President Wilson, in his message to Congress at the last session, reiterated 'that in case of need we must now, as always before, depend upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms.' The trouble is that our citizens are not trained and accustomed to arms, and it is our purpose in this class to give to the citizens of Cleveland an opportunity to so fit themselves. You men who have availed yourselves of this opportunity are to be commended upon the action you have taken; for by so doing you have shown the very highest degree of citizenship, and if all our citizens throughout the country would show as much interest in the subject as you are now taking we would then be in a fair position to solve the military necessities of the United States.

"It has been said that we are a peace-loving nation, that we desire trouble with no one, and that if other countries will but leave us alone we will have eternal peace. But is this a fact? Does not our national history teach us that in every war we have had we were the aggressors? Our Revolutionary War, our Civil War, our Indian War, our Mexican War, our War of 1912, and the late Spanish War—consider each one carefully. Is it not a fact that we forced the issue in every one? And who is there among us that will condemn us for any one of these wars? Did not every one of them advance the cause of humanity throughout the whole world? I say yes, and also say that he who says that there will be no more war is not a student of history and has failed to profit by the experience of others. The time is coming when it will again become necessary for the United States to take up arms for the cause of humanity, and when that time comes we will show to the world that patriotism in the United States is not dead, and that our citizens are as ready now as they always have been to fight on the side of right.

"We have admittedly the greatest military resources in the world, and we should avail ourselves of this advantage by making our country the most mighty of all the nations. Might does not always make right, but when might is properly directed it can make right; and the citizens of this country will see to it that our might will never be misdirected.

"The necessity of military training and instruction is more important now than ever before, due to the fact of a great improvement in the arms and implements of warfare, together with the advancement made in modern tactics of the art and science of warfare. From the time of primitive man, when men fought with clubs and stones, down to this day and age, victory has always gone to the one who had the most modern equipment, and in this we are sadly lacking; but this is only a mechanical defect which can and probably will be remedied at the coming session of Congress. Modern arms and implements are so complicated that unless a man is trained in their use they become as useless as is a high-powered automobile to one who has never driven a machine. Even our small rifles are absolutely useless when placed in the hands of a man who has not been trained in the use of them. And then, too, we must consider the vastly different methods of conducting active field operations which are now employed. Time was when it was merely a question of the overwhelming of an inferior force by a superior force, but the use of modern weapons has changed this, and now every man is an integral part of a fighting unit, and as such he is often called upon to act independently of his comrades, according to well-defined principles which can only be acquired by a systematic course of instruction, such as we will endeavor to give you in this school.

"The course that has been arranged for this class will give every one of you at least an elementary education along military lines, and if this course is supplemented by a course of reading of military textbooks, as it should be, it will be of untold value to you, and you will have become a real asset to the country at large should the occasion arise when the country needs your services.

"A citizen, no matter how anxious he may be to answer his country's call for help, will not be available for use as a soldier unless he has had some training; and if this training is not secured before the call for help comes, then it must be secured after the call comes, with a consequent delay at a very critical time; in fact, it is this delay that imperils the United States at the present time more than any other one thing, as there is no question in the minds of any one that, if given a reasonable amount of time, we could raise, equip and train an army second to none in the world, if the occasion required. But we will not have a reasonable amount of time. When war comes we cannot very well say to our adversary, 'Please, mister, give us a year's time while we go and get an army to fight you with.' Do not forget this—that

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every country on the face of the earth knows of our military position and our resources as well or better than we know it ourselves, and if any nation should decide to attack us they known that if they are to be victorious they must win their victory in the first six months or else they are doomed to defeat.

"Our danger lies in the fact that they are very apt to win their victory within the first six months simply because our citizens have neglected their most sacred duties, and are not even prepared to defend their country from invasion. I would that I could impress upon you the utmost importance of being ready to act at once in your country's defense.

"Probably the most illustrious example of this feature of preparedness was when the French demonstrated to the world that they were prepared to defend their country, and if they had not been Germany would have simply taken them over and this present war would have been over in less than thirty days. As it was, the French were able to hold their country against even that most modern miracle, the Germany army, conceded by all to be the greatest fighting machine ever put together. Here is food for study for all of us. Picture for yourself what would happen should the German army make war on us. Let us hope they never will. Oh, if we could only profit by the example so set for us! And I say to you now, gentlemen, that unless our citizens are soon made to realize their position and remedy it by voluntarily securing the necessary training, which can so readily be obtained by at least one term in the National Guard, then we will some day be called upon to suffer the most ignoble humiliation possible to be inflicted upon a nation—that of being defeated in arms.

"I have every confidence that the military sentiment which is now sweeping this country will be the means of bringing our great mass of citizens to realize our military necessities and so cause them to be ready and willing to encourage a proper state of military preparedness. Such a state cannot be accomplished until every citizen does his part. If we are to continue on as we are now doing by simply letting someone else attend to it and not bothering about it ourselves, then we must expect, sooner or later, to pay the penalty therefor. I, for one, am not yet ready to acknowledge that we are not worthy sons of our fathers; and I still believe that our citizens will take the proper steps to secure for ourselves and our posterity the blessings of life and liberty."

A RIFLE WITH A HISTORY.

AMONG the thousands of relics in the United States National Museum at Washington, there are few objects more replete with historical interest than a certain Deringer rifle, catalogue No. 9,509. This rifle was used by Col. David Crockett, of Alamo fame, and was also the weapon fired by Hon. Wm. J. Graves in the duel with Hon. Jonathan Cilley, resulting in the death of the latter. It was made about a hundred years ago, and the curator of the Division of Technology says it is an exceedingly well made and finely finished gun, being still in excellent condition. It is a .44-caliber muzzle loading sporting rifle; the octagon rifled barrel is 45 inches long, and fitted with a full stock of curley maple, plain, open sights, a percussion lock, and a "set" trigger.

Col. Wright Rives, U. S. A., who has deposited the rifle in the museum, states that it was made for his father, John Cook Rives, by Henry Deringer, celebrated for manufacturing superior fire arms, particularly the well-known pocket pistol, known as the Deringer. John C. Rives was one of the publishers of the Congressional Globe, now the Congressional Record, and knew many Congressmen, several of whom he was acustomed to take out for rifle practice to a field, sometimes used for horse racing, near where the corner of Fourteenth Street and Park Road now intersect. Among them was David Crockett, poineer, hunter, soldier, and Congressman from 1827 to 1831 and 1833 to 1835, who later lost his life at the Alamo in the Texas struggle for freedom. Crockett seemed to particularly like this rifle and often joined the shooting parties to keep himself in practice.

The circumstances which led to the fatal duel between Messrs. Graves and Cilley of the House of Representatives, in which this rifle figured so conspicuously, were quite unusual and more or less complicated. The report of the investigating committee appointed by the House, covers the story of this duel well; an abstract of it taken from "Notes on Duels and Dueling," by Lorenzo Sabine, follows:

"On February 12, 1838, Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, presented to the House a copy of the New York Courier and Enquirer, charging a member of Congress with corruption, and asked for an investigation of the charge. Mr. Wise stated that the author of the article was vouched for by the editor of the paper, and that the House was called upon to defend its honor. Jonathan Cilley, member from Maine, opposed the resolution, and in debate said that if it was the same editor who once made charges against a certain institution, and later received facilities amounting to $52,000 from the same institution, which he then gave his hearty support, he did not think the recent charges were entitled to much credit in an American Congress. Mr. Cilley was in order; he was quoting a published House committee report on the subject, but a few days later the editor of the paper, Col. James Watson Webb, addressed a note to him asking if he were the editor referred to, and, if so, demanding an explanation.

This note was directly responsible for the duel between Mr. Cilley and William J. Graves, of Kentucky, who undertook its delivery on the floor of the House for his friend Colonel Webb. Mr. Cilley refused to receive the note because he chose to be drawn into no controversy with Colonel Webb, stating that by so doing he meant no disrespect to the bearer; but he refused to affirm or deny anything in regard to Colonel Webb's character. Mr. Graves was not satisfied, however, and several notes between them were exchanged, with the result that Mr. Graves finally challenged Mr. Cilley, because he would not say whether he refused the note on the grounds of any personal exception to Colonel Webb as a gentleman and a man of honor.

Naturally Mr. Cilley denied Mr. Graves the right to demand an absolute 'yes' or 'no' answer, and accepted the challenge. It was a combat under the duello or code, upon a mere point of honor, there being no real difficulty between Graves and Cilley at any time.

Their seconds, Hon. George W. Jones, Delegate from Wisconsin Territory, for Mr. Cilley, and Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, for Mr. Graves, arranged the details of the duel, which was fought with rifles at a distance of about 90 yards, near the road to Marlborough, in Maryland. Mr. Wise experienced some difficulty in securing a rifle for Mr. Graves' use, but finally succeeded in borrowing Mr. Rives' Deringer rifle which is now in the section of gunnery of the museum.

The duel was scheduled for 3 p. m., on February 24, 1838, and the two parties met near the boundary line of the District, on the Marlborough Road. Mr. Cilley was accompanied by his second, Mr. Jones, his friends Mr. Bynum, of North Carolina, and Col. James W. Schaumburg, and by Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, as his surgeon. Mr. Graves was attended by Mr. Wise, his second, by his friends, Senator Crittenden and Mr. Menefee, of Kentucky, and Dr. Foltz, of the City of Washington.

The ground was marked off and the contestants took their places with rifles cocked and triggers set. Mr. Jones gave the word. Mr. Cilley fired first, and Mr. Graves a second or two after him, but both missed. Despite the efforts of their friends to adjust the matter after each had been exposed to the fire of the other, no satisfactory arrangement could be made, and the parties reassumed their positions and exchanged shots again, also without effect. Still being unable to agree after further argument, their rifles being loaded, they went to their positions the third time. This time they fired very nearly together. Mr. Cilley was shot through the body and expired a few minutes later."

The Congressional committee found Mr. Graves guilty of a breech of privileges in the House, but held that Mr. Cilley had remained within his rights. They recommended the expulsion of Mr. Graves from the House, and that the second and friends be censured. Such is the story of the Deringer rifle now to be seen in the National Museum.

WHAT DO YOU SEE WHEN YOU LOOK AT A HORSE?

By Harry L. Simonds, Late Corporal Troop "K," Second Cavalry.

THE great body of men who are the bone and sinew of a mighty nation, those who are upright, God loving men, those who love their neighbor, their country, peace, justice and their fellow creatures, see, when they look at a horse, something to be cared for and cherished as a choice possession, a being of life that is next to man in the scale of life, and the horses of such men, while they cannot speak, unmistakably proclaim what sort of man their keeper is. More can be told of a man's true character, after looking at his horse five minutes, than he can say himself in a week.

The sports and gamblers see nothing but a gambling machine, a means for gratifying their mania for betting. The old cavalryman who has served in the desert places of the West sees one of God's noblest creatures, a fellow and companion to be cared for at all times. The new cavalry recruit, who was born and has always lived in a city sees, in an experienced cavalry horse, a monster untamable that is capable of doing numberless things to injure and terrify a young man; later, he learns that this supposedly diabolical fiend is really his best friend and companion and he learns to resent an insult to his horse quicker than one to himself, he learns to "speak to his horse as he would to his sweetheart."

The conscienceless dealer, or trader, sees only profit, he sees only an article of merchandise such as a keg of nails or a pile of pig-iron, something out of which he can make money. The gilded

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city youth sees, or has seen, only a "red hot time"; he now sees these times by machinery and goes to outer darkness via the "turned turtle," "jumped off a bridge" and "collided with a telegraph pole" routes, greatly to the relief of the horses who formerly suffered great misery from such sources. The average farmer, who should be more intelligent, sees only a source of power to be neglected, poorly fed, half taken care of and worked to the limit. The good M. D. V., who is himself disabled, sees in a horse needing attention a way to alleviate suffering, and promptly does his best. He sees a great deal when he looks at a horse, so much more than I that I will not attempt to tell anything that passes in his view.

When I look at a horse I see ages of time and their happenings pass in review before me. At first they march by in stately array rendering honor to whom honor is due; soon the gait quickens and they pass at the trot; then as thoughts multiply, the gallop is taken up and the charm of many ages is seen in a moment. I see, away back when man was not on earth, a small five-toed animal, the original horse, who, while small, had to contend with or escape from the mighty reptiles that held sway in those days. This small horse gives way to the larger three-toed one, and he, in turn, to his still larger single-toed or hoofed descendant, and now the real, interesting things begin to be seen. Man is on earth, and horses, who are wild, have to contend with savage man in addition to their other troubles in contending with ferocious beasts that prey upon them. Man finally brings the horses into semi-subjection and they become useful to him though even the savage is more than half afraid of his wild steeds. What fierce things horses must have been in those days! To the pagan he was a monster breathing fire and smoke, and to the Hebrews he was terror personified; they fled from the "cohorts all gleaming with purple and gold." The Egyptian armies that were swallowed up in the Red Sea received just retribution, but I have always wished that their horses could have escaped. It was then as now, horses and men were so inseparably connected that disaster to one spelled death to the other. I seem to hear, as it was spoken from the whirlwind, by God's own voice, that remarkable tribute:

"Hast thou given the horse strength?
Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder?
Canst thou make him afraid as a grasshopper?
The glory of his nostrils is terrible.
He paweth in the valley and rejoiceth in his strength,
He goeth on to meet the armed men.
He mocketh at fear and is not affrightened;
Neither turneth he back from the sword.
The quiver rattleth against him,
The glittering spear and the shield.
He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage
Neither believeth he that is the sound of the trumpet.
He sayeth among the trumpets, Ha! Ha!
And he smelleth the battle afar off,
The thunder of the captains and the shouting."

Ages have since passed, but no finer tribute to the horses has been written or spoken than is found in the Book of Job 39:19-25.

As thoughts multiply Roman cohorts, with their plumed centurions, Mohammed fanatics, Saracen bands, the hosts of Attila, "the scourge of God," Charlemagne's armies, all depending on their horses, are seen. The winged Pegasus flits fancifully about and calls forth a wish that he were real, now on earth and in my keeping. Whether in peace or war, raid or battle, song or story, the history of horse and man are so interwoven that they cannot be separated, and the love of horses is so ingrained in the nature of most men that centuries of time cannot eradicate it. Spaniards battling for eight hundred years to expel the Moors from their country appreciated horses, but were cruel to them; not as cruel, however, in many ways, as another nation that is popularly believed to be lovers of horses.

I see the condition of the world, when to own a horse was equivalent to being a gentleman, as witness the Spanish word for gentleman, *cabellero,* literally, "horseman." In those days the possession of a horse so distinguished its owner that he was a gentleman, and the distinction survives in the word. I see "Knights of Plantagenet, horsemen of Saladin," haughty Crusaders, Emperors, Kings, Potentates, Princes, armored and followed by retainers, all riding horses and dependent upon them. No king so powerful that much of his power did not depend on horses. Fierce hand to hand battles where "horse and man together fall" are seen.

Then a pious band leaves all that is near and dear to them, strike out across an almost unknown ocean to find peace for their conscience in the wilderness of a new world, and they take their horses with them. Who can get along without horses? Those hardy pious pioneers builded better than they knew and soon it became necessary for them to free themselves from the oppression that followed them across thousands of miles of the ocean they crossed to escape. Almost the first thing it was a horse and his patriot rider that "gave the alarm through every Middlesex village and farm," with the result that a new nation arose, destined to be the first to be founded on the rights of man. This originally small nation grows very fast, it becomes a young and hardy giant in a few years. Soon it becomes necessary to put sin away from among them and a great war commences. Now I see a great misery among the horses; they are maimed on every battlefield; one becomes immortal by carrying his rider a long way and bringing him up in season to win victory from defeat.

Horses aid in numberless ways in winning victory for the right. Is food scarce in camp? Soldiers go out on horses to search for more. Is a sudden move against the enemy necessary? It is the cavalry that does it. Is it necessary to lay waste a fruitful valley so a crow flying over it must carry his provisions with him? It is a fiery cavalry leader that does it, and he is followed by his fiery troopers and their faithful horses. Is there a message of life or death to be carried, a mounted man rides furiously and arrives in season to save a man about to be executed, but the horse falls dead. He gave his life that a man might live, as thousands of other horses have done throughout the world. All this and much more was done by horses. Still there are those who say: "It is only a horse!"

After the sin is put out from among them, the young giant nation grows by leaps and bounds. It is said to be necessary to subdue the rightful possessor of the land, and it is done in a ruthless manner, but the rightful possessor also has horses and inflicts much damage on the robbers before they overcame him. After wiping out years of wrong and insult in one carnival of slaughter a horse only is found alive where the paleface corpses lay very thick.

Instead of wild horses and savage man I now see a mighty nation at peace; men, their savagery covered by a thin veneer of civilization which slowly, Oh, so slowly, thickens, and horses, their fierce wild nature subdued by generations of captivity, have become gentle, but are still courageous, and with the men, are working out the destiny that God has set for them. Of the horses of all ages, who has seen better than the gentle giants who do the work of the nation? Who has seen a more handsome sight than a well cared for troop of cavalry horses? Their necks are still clothed with thunder, they still rejoice in their strength; the glory of their nostrils is still terrible and they still have the courage to go on to meet the armed men, neither turneth they back from the sword. No greater disaster could overtake man than for all the horses to be suddenly taken from among them. All this and much more I see when I look at a horse. "He that hath eyes to see let him see."—U. S. Cavalry Journal.

ON THE TRAIL OF THAT MOOSE.

By Norman H. Crowell.

BRIMSON is a microscopical hamlet situated in the apex of Minnesota. Indians, Swedes and moose compose the inhabitants. Moose can be killed from November 10th to 30th—Indians and Swedes the balance of the year.

Moose are quite numerous in the weeds near Brimson. Using a shotgun is strictly against the code of honor in that locality. A man once shot at a moose with a shotgun there and killed so many it took him till spring to haul the meat out of the woods.

Brimson is the same place where my old friend John Wright stamped around nearly all one day on top of a black bear trying to keep his (John's) feet warm while watching a patch of moose stubble. John was located inside of a big hollow stump and had been industriously tramping away for several hours when the whole entire scenery, stump and all, simply blew up and the atmosphere became heavily charged with bear. It appears that the continual massage by John's number elevens had so peeved the brute that he had decided to go out and investigate. What he saw was a fat blacksmith doing a sprint that would have made a fortune for any moving picture concern lucky enough to have got it down on paper.

Notwithstanding this and the harrowing experience John went through the season previous when two big buck Indians tried to drown him in Lake Superior while ostensibly engaged in assisting him board the steamer some seven miles out from terra firma, he got the same old moose-itch this year.

With John to act was to think—in fact to think was an act for him. Viciously yanking his leather apron from his equatorial section, he hurled it at a likely peg on the wall and came over to my office, where I was painfully attempting to make the general public imagine I was busy.

As he came in I took a sniff at him—he smelt bully, like a moose. I looked hastily at the calendar and all was clear.

"What's the matter, John?" I queried blandly, which is a leading

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question and calculated to suggest to the witness that he has been maltreated in some way.

"It's the eighth," said John, "and Bill has wrote me——"

I quelled him by a look. I could have done it with a pump handle or a crowbar but I have a look equal to any crowbar you ever saw.

"I know," I remarked, carelessly, accompanying my words by a graceful gesture of the arm, "he's sent you word that he has fitted that old hencoop up like a ballroom on a steamer; that he has a carload of grapefruit on track and that moose are so numerous that it is folly to bring a gun. I know that idiot Bill."

John blushed as only a sensitive blacksmith can blush when nailed by the logic of a superior intellect, *i. e.*, the undersigned.

"Summin like 'at!" he mumbled, as he held his lower lip up something like a Holland dyke.

I hurriedly skidded a spittoon into view, motioned, waited for the bing that denoted a bull's-eye and yawned.

Four minutes later we were discussing grub, guns, grease and general activities incident to a moose hunt. It became immediately apparent that we required two men—we knew who they were, too. One was a worthless citizen named George Phillips—a sturdy yeoman who would scorn to sell his vote for less than the market quotation but who possessed a typical moose face. The other was Gus Sanders, the Miraculous Master of the buckwheat cake—the undisputed Greco-Roman champion of the bacon and egg and general all-round cyclonic culinarian. Gus didn't know a moose from a side-saddle but—shades of Mr. Pickwick—how he could slap up a meal. I like to hunt moose but unless my stomach is thoroughly insulted with provender three times per diem it curls off like a sensitive spaniel and refuses to join in the festivities.

Moosing in the big woods is some job. The man who is humped up like a scairt cat over a desk for twelve months in the year can't appreciate what the human economy was intended for.

I have seen weary, tottering men leave the desk, the counter and the bar (reluctantly, I admit) to go moose hunting. I have seen these crippled, anaemic beings, after a few days in the real scenery of the Minnesota timber, set a pace that made the local guides and tax-payers green with envy. Two weeks in the woods scouting the wary moose graduates the fagged-out captain of industry into a tough old shark with a shin like a washboard and an appetite like a cane mill.

To get back to the trail again—George and Gus fell easy victims to our specious arguments. Glitteringly John expatiated on the utter abandon—the unadulterated rest—the blissful loafing that characterized a moosehunt as conducted by him. With eloquence that would have made Demosthenes call loudly for the fatal hemlock, I depicted the rank folly a man would exhibit who remained at work in the livery stable when moose were ripe.

And so it was fixed. We reached Bill's shack in the forest primeval over behind Brimson at four p. m. At 4:06 I expectorated vigorously on my hands and began chopping the winter's supply of wood. After I had corded up sufficient to operate a freight engine for a reasonably long busy season Bill considerately gave the stop signal and I floated in to supper. If he had given me another hour there wouldn't have been much moose cover in that part of the state for I was going some keeping up with that axe.

While we were inhaling supper a noise occurred some distance to the N. N. E. by S. It resembled the outbreak made by jabbing a hot curling iron against a Swede hired girl's shoulder blade after inserting her into a barrel. We sat up and trembled hopefully.

"I hope them fool bulls 'll let us get a little sleep," said Bill, as he carefully folded an eight-inch flapjack twice, speared it deftly through the center and wafted it nonchalantly into his mobile features.

"Are they close around here?" inquired Gus, his eyes expanding like a bill from the butcher.

"Close? Why, a fellow a couple miles north of here reached his arm out of the window after a pan he'd hung outside a night or two ago and an infernal moose jest naturally bit his arm off. Close? Huh!"

Gus nervously shifted his chair nearer the fire and wrapped his feet securely around the rungs. It was a long ways back to the livery stable and Gus was nervous.

A light snow fell during the night and next morning the moose hunt proper began. A moose hunt is conducted on various lines—all of which are hard. The method recognized by experts is to carry a large-calibred gun, fully loaded, and shoot rapidly in the direction of anything making a visible move. Bill carefully coached Gus on this and Gus finally admitted that it was far better to wound, or perhaps kill, a few fellowmen than to waste a possible shot at the noble game.

After strolling through the woods until our backs began to creak dismally, Bill stood at attention and announced that we had reached the moose pasture. All we had to do now was to select appropriate roosting places and drape ourselves tastefully thereon. In due course of time the moose would sidle up to be shot, Bill said.

I selected a tall, healthy looking tree—one I thought I could climb hurriedly if given sufficient inspiration at the start. At the foot of the tree was a nook wherein I ensconced (look it up in the dictionary) myself. Directly in front of me was a nice open half-acre plot where I figured on dropping most of my moose. I calculated that I could be reasonably certain of half a dozen out of every flock of moose that went by providing the gun didn't get overheated.

Bill led George and Gus away and hid them somewhere out of range of my gun, as a precautionary matter. The fun was to commence immediately, if not before, Bill advised us. We shook with what we took to be apticipation. It was a tense moment—anyone who has stood entirely surrounded by hordes of moose—mostly bulls—as we were, will understand how we felt.

At any moment the bing of a rifle might announce the beginning of the carnage. All that was required was a moose—a minor requisite but necessary to make the moose hunt appear more real.

Ten minutes passed by, followed closely by no moose. I rubbed my eyes—evidently I was getting near-sighted. Bill had assured me that in about two jerks of a pet lamb's tail the landscape would be fairly hazy with moose and I wasn't seeing a single, solitary animal. I shut one eye and looked—nothing happened—not even a chipmunk. There wasn't even the reflection of a moose. I felt in my pockets—I didn't even have a picture of one. Did a moose have one hump or two? Would I recognize a moose if I saw one? That was a vital question—I felt worried.

"BING!"

I jumped up till my bean ricocheted off the tall, healthy looking tree and listened. No moose were going over. A thin rift of smoke off to the right was evidence that John had fired his howitzer. Suddenly his head appeared in sight around his tree.

"Hey!" he called, "I didn't know she was cocked!"

About noon I saw Bill. He was on the peak of a distant hill with a club in his hand. Ah! Ha! Bill was probably herding a bevy of moose up to the slaughter. Out of consideration for Bill's family I refrained from filling his worthless carcass with choice slugs from my thirty-five and decided to wait a few more days.

It was about two o'clock when a stick broke suddenly behind my tree and I drew a breath half a block long and shrunk seventeen sizes down into my cozy retreat. Something was shuffling along right in my direction. I turned my head till I had a cramp in the neck, but could see nothing but tree.

"Crash! Crunch!"

Whatever it was, it was heavy, and I prepared for the worst.

"Say, when do we eat?"

It was only George. I longed to murder him, but desisted by a herculean effort. Any man who sneaks up on another man in the Minnesota woods ought to be shot at sunrise. It is a cheap method of suicide seven times out of ten.

A nice easy wait of three hours more kept us busily employed until sundown. We were surprised at the vast numbers of moose we had not seen. Moose in twos, threes, quartets and mobs were noticeable chiefly by their startling absence. Once we came within an ace of seeing a thrilling encounter between two enormous bulls. At another time we were gazing directly at a spot on the horizon where a herd of two hundred moose were about to make their appearance—and didn't.

Bill appeared wearing an air of brazen effrontery an inch thick. He seemed huffy about something—piqued.

After almost choking to death on a fresh chew of tobacco, Bill said that Gus had ruined the thing by building a fire in the brush and that he had put in about seven men's work as near as he could estimate in putting it out. He said that he hoped earnestly Gus would suffocate before bedtime.

Supper time came and found the usual row of honest faces and magnificent appetites ranged around the board. Gus presided at the kitchenette, doing his best to sustain his reputation as a flapjack virtuoso.

Once he appeared worried as he sized us up.

"You don't eat it all up at once, you know!" he remarked, peevishly. "You're supposed to string it out over a period of days. You ain't no camels!"

We had six more days just like the sample enclosed above. On the eighth day a streaky fog drifted in from Chicago and made the police duty much more enjoyable. It also aided in making the numerous moose more indistinguishable. Where we couldn't see one moose before now we couldn't see three and sometimes four.

I was as comfortable as I could make myself considering that my

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back was broken twice and there were lumps back of both ears the size of pigeon's eggs. I was thinking wistfully of sock feet and a cozy fire in a grate when—Sacred Felines!

Right in front of me appeared an ominous form that seemed to extend clear across the horizon. Glancing up I beheld a pair of horns that reminded me of one of these circular dudads you hang the family wash on. Back of the horns extended a ridge of bristles that stuck up like the plumage on an angry cat.

"Moose!" I shouted to myself in a thick, slippery whisper.

The confounded brute was so close that I was afraid to open fire for fear he might fall on top of me, and while I was wrestling this proposition over he threw up a forefoot the size of a dishpan and pawed a wheelbarrow load of junk into my lap. Either it was an evidence of pure affection or he thought I was a dead one and needed burying.

Human nature rose up and shook itself—I shot him eight times in four seconds—every shot hitting him in the heart. As he crashed to earth I woke up with a start and found that it had rained and my pants were wet from the knees down.

It was some hunt—they tell me. I saw one moose—an oil painting in a hotel at Duluth. John says he saw one in 1911—Outer's Book.

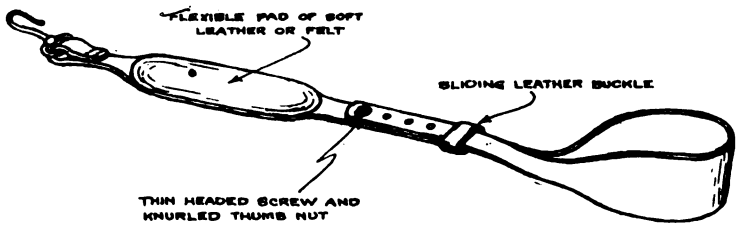
A NEW AND ORIGINAL SLING STRAP.

By Edward S. Mix.

I AM enclosing another little item which may interest some of my fellow readers and assist them to overcome one of the little hurts which seem to have so much to do with a fellow's being able to shoot at times from the prone position.

The sketch enclosed makes quite clear the construction of a sling strap (for use in prone shooting) which has many little features which have been of great assistance to me.

The widening of the end where it passes around the arm to about 2½ inches eliminates the undesirable cutting which results when a narrow strap is used. The forward part which passes under the back



of the hand is also widened to prevent cutting of the flesh and pinching the cords and bones, and is padded thinly with felt or soft leather in such a way as to be flexible enough to shape itself to the hand. A swivel hook also assists in letting the strap lie in its most natural position.

A sliding leather loop or buckle serves to clamp the strap to the arm and hold it in the position desired. A positive fastening, after the proper adjustment is obtained, has an advantage over the ordinary buckles as it stays "put." On my strap I used the screw and thumb nut from an old dry battery and find it just the thing, as it is small, light, and does the work effectively. A good quality of flexible leather should be used and as much of the initial stretch taken out as possible. My strap, complete, cost me 80 cents, exclusive of the swivel hook.

DEPARTMENT POLICY OUTLINED.

PARAGRAPH 5, W. D. Bulletin for inspector-instructors, 1912, is revoked, and the following instructions are substituted thereafter:

"It is the policy of the War Department not only that no inspector-instructor should take sides in any question of politics, equity, or troop leadership involved in the use of the Organized Militia for riot duty, but that he should take no action which might lead to the charge, made either through ignorance or malice, that he was in any way involved, either directly or indirectly. In case the Organized Militia should go on strike duty, inspector-instructors should not accompany troops or become involved in any way whatever. They should, however, report to this office anything of military interest that comes to their knowledge in regard to the use of troops on riot duty.

The same instructions will apply to sergeant-instructors, and inspector-instructors will acquaint them with their duties in such cases.

The foregoing instructions do not apply to the Regular Army officers holding commissions in the Organized Militia. In those cases the officer will be guided by the law and regulations governing him in his status as a militia officer."

OFFICERS' SCHOOL IN KANSAS.

PURSUANT to orders issued by Adjutant General Charles I. Martin, of the National Guard of Kansas, the field officers, regimental adjutants, quartermasters, and commissaries, inspectors of small-arms practice, and commanding officers of organizations of the Kansas Brigade met in Topeka, Kans., on January 17, for a two days' officers' school of instruction. About fifty officers were present. The school was held in the adjutant general's offices and in the arsenal at the State House.

Promptly at 9 a. m. on January 17, Adjutant General Martin opened the school by outlining the work of the clerks and assistants in his office and pointing out how necessary it was that every officer in the Kansas Guard cooperate with the adjutant general to promote efficiency. In view of the wide interest in military affairs at this time, the exceptional importance of the coming federal inspection was pointed out. Many other vital things were also brought out in a conference on administration, which lasted all the forenoon.

At 1.30 p. m. the officers reported to Captain Walter C. Sweeney, 21st Infantry, the inspector-instructor of the Kansas National Guard. Captain Sweeney had prepared five big tables in the arsenal on which to play war games. The Red and Blue "sides" at the tables were each composed of three captains, while a field officer acted as an umpire at each order and movement. The "game" for the first day was a maneuver problem on the 12-inch Gettysburg map, involving battalions in attack and defense. It took practically four hours to play out the game, and it is probably a fair statement to say that every officer participating learned something, although those who had taken part in games at previous officers' schools at Fort Leavenworth were naturally more adept. At the conclusion of the game, Captain Sweeney gave the approved solution, taking pains to point out the mistakes made at each table and giving the military reasons why they were mistakes.

At 7 p. m. the 2d Regiment Band began a concert in the rotunda of the capitol that lasted an hour. From 8 to 10 p. m. regimental conferences were held, followed by battalion conferences, at which the heads of the various organizations "got together" with their officers for mutual benefit. At the battalion conferences the majors reviewed their work in handling the non-commissioned officers' school.

At 11 p. m. the officers were recalled to the office of the adjutant general, where General Martin gave them the benefit of what information concerning pending military legislation he had been able to secure during his two recent trips to Washington, D. C. Together with the other members of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association, he was called to Washington in November for a conference with the Secretary of War, Garrison, over the proposed preparedness legislation. In December the same committee was again called to Washington for a conference with Chairman Hay, of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. General Martin's outline of the bills that will come before Congress disclosed some facts that were little known by National Guardsmen, much less by the general public.

On Tuesday morning, January 18, another war game was taken up at 8.30 and lasted until noon. The arrangements were similar to the day before, except that there was shifting of umpires and Red and Blue commanders at the different tables. The problem was that of a rear guard in defense attacked by an advance guard, in which two regiments of Red Infantry were pursued by a brigade of Blue Infantry, both forces being supplied with machine gun companies and mounted orderlies. The 12-inch Gettysburg map was again used, and the officers engaged—as a result of the previous day's experience—handled the problem more swiftly, and with better results. After the umpires had made their decisions, Captain Sweeney again gave the approved solution, with the military reasons for every move.

At 1.30 p. m. the officers assembled for a lecture by Captain Sweeney on "Fortifications." Although the time was limited, with the aid of a blackboard, the instructor presented a concise yet comprehensive idea egetically and in actual battle. This was one of the most interesting features of the entire school. In closing the school, Adjutant General Martin announced that the long hours were made necessary by being forced to crowd three days' work into two. However, all of the officers present felt well repaid for their hard work in the additional knowledge gained along military lines. The war games were open to the public and scores of private citizens visited the arsenal and watched the progress of the opposing "armies." Everything considered, it was a highly successful school and the only regret among the officers is that similar ones cannot be held oftener.

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ADMIRAL FISKE ON NAVAL DEFENSE.

THE essential requirement of any defense is that it shall be adequate; because an inadequate defense will be broken down, while the attack will retain a large proportion of its original strength, says Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, in the February North American Review.

In the United States Naval Institute, in 1905, the present writer showed, by means of a series of tables, how when two forces fight, the force which is originally the more powerful will become gradually more powerful, relatively to the weaker, as the fight goes on. That, for instance, if two forces start with the relative powers of 10 and 8, the weaker force will be reduced so much more rapidly than the stronger that when it has been reduced to zero the stronger force will have a value of 5.69. The values mentioned indicated the actual fighting strength—strength made up of all the factors—material, physical, and psychic—that constituted it. Of course, none of these factors can ever be accurately compared; but nevertheless the tables seemed to prove that in a contest between two forces whose total strengths are as 10 and 8 one force will be reduced to zero, while the other will be reduced not quite one-half.

Inasmuch as the psychic element in defense is the strongest single element, it is apparent that if the decision is reached to prepare an effectual defense the nation must be absolutely united, and must appreciate at its full value the debilitating influence of opposition to the measure; for, no matter how much money a nation may expend, no matter how many lives it may sacrifice, its defense cannot have an efficiency proportional to the effort if a considerable number of its citizens are permitted to oppose it.

In our own country there has been so much talking and writing recently about defense that there is danger of the question coming to be considered academic; though no question is more practical, no question is more urgent.

Defense must defend.

ACTIVITIES OF AMERICAN GAME PROTECTIVE AND PROPAGATION ASSOCIATION.

THE Department of Game Breeding and Preserving of the American Game Protective Association announces the second national conference on game breeding and preserving.

This will be held in New York City Monday and Tuesday, March 6 and 7, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and there will be a dinner with interesting moving pictures on the evening of March 6.

There will be an especially notable attendance of the men who are making the United States worth while as a game breeding country. Among these will be Messrs. Duncan Dunn, Harry T. Rogers, Neil Clark, Adam Scott, A. G. MacVicar, Arthur M. Barnes and Amos E. George.

There will be a dinner on Monday night, March 6, and moving pictures of wild life will be a conspicuous feature of the evening entertainment.

The first national conference on game breeding and preserving, held during March of last year, under the auspices of the American Game Protective Association, was an unqualified success. This year promises to mark the largest gathering of those interested in this very important branch of wild life conservation work that has ever taken place in the history of the country.

At the various sessions of the conference, the latest methods of breeding such well-known species as ruffed grouse, quail, ringneck pheasants, ducks, deer, wild turkeys and other species will be discussed by the leading experts.

BUSINESS MEN CONSIDER NATIONAL DEFENSE.

BUSINESS men actively took up the study of the question of national defense when a newly appointed committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States conferred today with Secretary Garrison at the War Department and later with Secretary Daniels at the Navy Department.

The attention of the committee will be devoted to the preparation of the form of its preliminary report to be presented at the Annual Meeting of the National Chamber which will be held in Washington beginning February 8. At that time discussion of national defense will be participated in by President Wilson, in addition to the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War.

As a beginning, the committee, as a whole, of which Bascom Little, president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, is the chairman, was subdivided into three subcommittees. A naval committee will consider the problem of national defense from the ocean to the coastline. An army committee will study the situation from the coastline to the last reserves of men and material. An industrial committee will look into the possibilities of speeding up the industries looking towards munitions and food supplies.

The army subcommittee is composed of J. Bernard Walker, editor-in-chief, Scientific American; Gen. Albert J. Logan, of the Pennsylvania National Guard; Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, U. S. A. retired, New York City. Those who will give the navy problem attention are Louis T. Golding, publisher of the News Press, St. Joseph, Mo.; Henry A. Wise Wood, engineer of New York City; and Ira N. Hollis, president Worcester Polytechnic Institute. The industrial subcommittee is composed of Bion J. Arnold, former president American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Chicago; Hugh Chalmers, president Chalmers Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.; Franklin T. Miller, secretary and treasurer of F. W. Dodge Company, New York City; Henry C. Emery, former chairman Tariff Board, Providence, R. I.; D. S. Chamberlain, president Chamberlain Medicine Company, Des Moines, Iowa; W. H Cowels, publisher the Spokesman Review; and James L. Wright, secretary and treasurer Pan-American Life Insurance Co., New Orleans.

THE BRASS BUTTONS TRAGEDY

ALONG with the glamor of war is fast vanishing the glory of protective and strictly utilitarian in the uniforms of fighting brass buttons. The change from the highly ornamental to the men has had something to do with it, says the New York Tribune. But so has the increasing adoption of the uniform as a badge of peaceful service and its elaboration in countless liveries. In confirmation of which we wish to quote from a letter recently written to the Naval and Military Record, a British publication, by a correspondent who signs himself "Lieutenant Commander, Royal Navy." He writes:

"While on a week's leave in London I was on different occasions mistaken for some hotel or railway official; to be exact, twice for a hall porter, twice for a guard, and once as a lavatory attendant, being credited with the latter position by none other than a second lieutenant in his majesty's army, who considered me grossly ignorant and impertinent when I informed him that I couldn't give him the information required. In these circumstances it is hardly surprising that one does not get the marks of respect one is entitled to."

This is indeed the extinction of romance! If generals are to be confused with brakemen and admirals with messengers, what is to become of war? Heroes there are aplenty, in every land willing and anxious to devour shot and shell and hard tack, but if humble pie of this sort is to be added to their fare we fear for their patriotism. There must be something conceived to take the place of brass buttons.

NINE DANGEROUS CITIZENS.

THE following classification of dangerous citizens is quoted from the Nebraska National Guard Bulletin, which made its initial appearance in November. This bulletin is bright and newsy and is one to be proud of:

"1. The man who thinks the United States can lick all creation.

"2. The man who thinks one American can lick any five foreigners.

"3. The man who wants the United States to adopt a firm stand against any nation, but who does not want his son to fight in case of war.

"4. The peace-at-any-price man who thinks that gentleness and persuasion can prevail against an envious and determined enemy.

"5. The man who would send untrained and undisciplined troops against a trained and well organized enemy.

"6. The mother 'who didn't raise her son to be a soldier,' but expects some other mother's son to protect her in time of danger.

"7. The man who doesn't know that an army without strong artillery would stand no more show in a modern war than a snowball in Mexico.

"8. The yap statesman who orates about the Glory of the Flag, but who voted against every attempt to provide adequate protection for it.

"9. The man who thinks that the richest and most defenseless of all great nations can have a Monroe Doctrine and an Open Door in China policy, without running the risk of getting into war."

Champion Pessimist.

This one has the merit of being true, anyhow:

The official pessimist of a small western city, a gentleman who had wrestled with dyspepsia for years, stood in front of the postoffice as the noon whistles sounded.

"Twelve o'clock, eh?" he said, half to himself and half to an acquaintance, "Well, I'm going home to dinner. If dinner ain't ready I'm going to raise blazes, and if it is ready I ain't going to eat a bite."
—Saturday Evening Post.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.
EVERY THURSDAY

Editor
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Associate Editor
ASHMUN BROWN

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That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

PREPAREDNESS IN MATÉRIEL.

In his testimony before the House Committee on Military Affairs last week, General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, said that properly to equip the United States with Government-owned and operated munitions factories capable of turning out matériel at war demands would entail the initial expenditure of half a billion dollars. He had the facts to back up his statement. Further he said:

"I have considered that the extent to which the Government should manufacture its own matériel should be sufficient to permit the manufacture to be carried on by commercial methods; but beyond this point I have favored the practice of employing the private industries of the country in order that these might be prepared to serve the Government's needs in case of emergency calling for greatly increased production, which would then be facilitated by the existence of a number of establishments possessing the installation and the technical knowledge required for rapid expansion, as well as by the reserve expansibility of the Government establishments employed normally at something less than full capacity."

This is the sound and sensible view. All real students of the military problems of the country know just how sound and sensible it is. With knowledge of France's recent disastrous experiment of making a Government monopoly of explosives manufacture, they realize the danger in this country of embarking on such an experiment.

But, indications in Washington are that the advice of General Crozier and the experience of history are to be disregarded. From the great interior country, where preparedness has been regarded as an unnecessary luxury, comes the cry that if money is to be voted for preparedness it must be with the clear understanding that "profit must be taken out of war"—and Government munitions factories established in the interior.

Bills calling for the establishment of 14 Government munitions plants, most of them introduced by men who heretofore have opposed preparedness, are now pending in Congress. Each Congressman names his own district as the place in which the proposed factory is to be located. In other words, the pacifists are willing to barter their votes for preparedness for pork.

Industriously they have spread the idea abroad in the country that the demand for preparedness comes from the makers of munitions. A vision exists of a gigantic lobby of munitions makers trying to sweep the country into preparedness in order to sell more of their product. And the unthinking believe, while the selfish, tongues in cheeks, help them believe.

So it is that the nation, to its detriment, is likely to be swept into a policy of Government ownership and operation of munitions plants and a possible Government monopoly of that industry, history of the experience of other nations and the advice of such thoughtful and informed men as General Crozier to the contrary notwithstanding.

And further, the tendency of the ruling element in Congress is manifestly in the direction of "soaking the munitions makers" in any new scheme of taxation that may be enacted.

If you will view the situation from an unprejudiced angle, you will observe that today the nation, in the highly important factor of capacity to produce matériel on a war scale, is vastly better prepared than it ever was before. Its preparedness in this regard approaches the remarkable degree of preparedness achieved by Germany—through fostering commercial munitions plants, not Government owned—before the great war. This has not cost the people of the country any half billion dollars, nor has it cost them a cent. It is the greatest defensive asset we now have, because it is ready. But simply because it is ready it is to be punished. What curious reasoning brings about this result?

Another odd fact in the situation is that the manufacturers of munitions are not maintaining any lobby in Washington, nor are they active in the matter at all. They are so busy with war orders, orders the filling of which will extend far into the future, that they are paying no attention to those politicians who are seeking to erect them into a bogy man. They are making no fight whatever, not because they are too proud to fight, but because they are too busy.

While it is the fashion to attribute every unworthy motive to these manufacturers, in the face of their record for patriotism and unselfish attitude toward the Government in times of stress in the past, ARMS AND THE MAN believes they, with the other good citizens of the country, are perfectly willing to "take the profits out of war," and that there is a practical way to achieve this end without the Government going to the extent of spending untold millions in the erection of its own factories. This journal has not the slightest doubt that the munitions manufacturers would be willing to enter into a contract with the Government providing that in time of war or when war threatened they would place their entire output and facilities at the disposal of the Government at a rate to cover simply costs, plus depreciation, taxes and reasonable interest on the invested capital.

Further, if the Government goes about seriously mobilizing the resources of the nation on a scheme of genuine preparedness, it will find no private interests more willing to be helpful, or less exacting in their demands, than these same munitions makers. These are facts that may well be taken into account by those who desire to approach the whole question from the patriotic rather than from the political or the pork standpoint.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES.

It is yet too soon to begin to count up the results of the President's western tour in the interests of his preparedness program. Nevertheless, it is certain that great good is to flow from his personal appeal to the voters.

With his remarkable capacity for presenting a subject clearly and succinctly, he has impressed upon the country the dangerous condition in which this nation finds itself while the greater portion of the world is ablaze. His remark that no man knows when a flying spark may find a resting place here aptly summarizes the situation.

"They tell me," said the President, in his Cleveland speech, "that the people are counting upon me to keep us out of war. And in the next breath what do they tell me: 'The people are equally counting upon you to maintain the honor of the United States.'

"Have you reflected that a time might come when I could not

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do both, and have you made yourselves ready to stand behind your Government for the maintenance of the honor of your country as well as for the maintenance of the peace of the country?"

A volume could tell no more.

Congress, plodding along with its "hearings" before the several service committees, has yet done nothing of moment to put forward the military and naval program. It, no doubt, is waiting to hear some more from the country. And it is beginning to hear.

Studious observers of congressional procedure detected in the ringing speech made last week by Representative James R. Mann, of Chicago, Republican leader, the beginning of the creation of the much-desired coalition for the preparedness program. Pitching his plea on the same high and non-partisan plane as that which has characterized the subsequent speeches of the President, Mr. Mann urged unity of action. It is evident that if Mr. Kitchin and other Democratic leaders, out of their personal antipathy to preparedness, continue in opposition to the administration program, the duty of leading the bi-partisan forces of preparedness in the House may fall to Mr. Mann. If so those forces will be well led.

Also it is evident that the final legislation that is to come from Congress on the subject of land defenses will not follow closely the lines of any one of the four principal measures before Congress. Congress—which really means the conference committee of Senators and Representatives—will make its own bill. In it compromises may be expected. But on the whole the indications are that it will be of considerable merit.

BRITISH FEELING TOWARD THIS COUNTRY.

IF AMERICANS would care to know the position in which they have been established in the minds of foreigners so normally friendly to us as the English the Canadian Service Gazette commends them to read the following extract from an article by "An Officer" on "War and Government," printed in the United Service Magazine of London. The article says:

"If we have left the United States of America to the last in this category of the nations it is because she has played the most contemptible part of any during the war. She is learning now that it is not by 'watchful waiting,' it is not by 'being too proud to fight,' that a nation is weighed in the balance. Also that the possession of immense wealth and the most blatantly boastful press—save one—in the whole world does not entitle her 'to speak with her enemies in the gate.' At the outset of the submarine campaign by Germany she made no sign, she the 'Great Power' forsooth who had set her hand and seal to The Hague Convention. There followed the sinking of the *Lusitania*, the *Falaba*, the *Arabic*, the *Hesperian;* this last after the Germans had given a conditional promise to sink no more passenger steamers. American citizens have been murdered by the score in Mexico; the United States looked on—and waited for fresh murders, which came to hand with painful regularity. We are told that 'much excitement' was caused by the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and the American press exploded itself in flaring headlines. But Germany—knowing exactly with whom she was dealing—expressed sorrow, promised reparation, and continued to do the same thing.

"To assume the airs of a Great Power and to suffer your citizens to be done to death by piracy is to make yourself a byword in the world. Our own press has expended itself in assurance of friendship, and bleated of 'the cruel position' in which America has found herself, and no one seems to have had the honesty to say that this position is the one for which she has been preparing herself for years. The Monroe Doctrine was well enough in 1832, but science has bridged the gap of the Atlantic Ocean and brought this nation, mighty indeed in numbers, into the ambit of civilization.

"There is probably not a man in England who desires the participation of the United States in this war; equally there is not a well wisher of that country who does not desire her to take that place in the world to which she is entitled by her wealth and geographical importance. But in spite of it all war has forced itself and its unwelcome attentions very close to the homes of the American people. They will secure another measure of safety by the victory of the Allied nations; but could they hear the comments of foreigners on their masterly inaction, in the face of impudent and continued provocation, there would come to them a dawning consciousness that greatness is not compact either of dollars, philosophy, philanthropy or eloquence."

SAFETY-FIRST EXHIBIT FOR WASHINGTON.

THERE will be held in Washington during the week of February 21-26, inclusive, a "safety-first" exhibit in which all of the Government Departments are taking an active part. This exhibit will take on a national aspect, as manufacturers and operators from all over the country are invited to be present, in order that they may see what the Government of the United States is doing in "safety-first" work.

Secretary of the Interior Lane has sent a letter to the governor of each state inviting him to send a delegate, and asking that the Chief Mine Inspector, a representative of the industrial commission, or of other agencies engaged in compiling statistics relating to the various mineral industries, also attend this exhibition.

SHOOTING FOR SPORT IN CHINA

By Vice-Consul J. Barrett.

OF the many branches of sport indulged in by the foreign residents of Shanghai, rifle and revolver shooting seem to be very popular. This is evidenced by the fact that out of a total foreign population of approximately 15,000 there are seven clubs, with a membership of 754. A list of these clubs is as follows:

Clay Pigeon Club, organized in 1907; membership, 40. Shoots are held weekly from April to September.

Société de Tir Internationale, organized in 1912; membership, 80. Shoots are held weekly (indoor range).

Shanghai Gun Club, organized in 1900; membership, 40. Shoots held three times per week.

Miniature Rifle and Revolver Club, affiliated with miniature rifle clubs of Great Britain, though the Shanghai club is strictly international in character. Rifle club organized in 1909; revolver club in 1912. Combined membership, approximately, 300. Members fire record scores for monthly competition. The Shanghai revolver championship competitions, six special competitions, one annual rifle meet (four

Shanghai Rifle Association, organized in 1902; membership, 187. Shoots are held during the year as follows: Twenty-four monthly competitions, six special comptetitions, one annual rifle meet (four days), one Arethusa Cup competition, open to all comers; one National Rifle Association competition, one .303 Shanghai championship competition, one all-comers, one interport, including Shanghai, Hongkong, Penang, and Singapore.

Sportsmen's Gun Club, organized in 1900 with a membership of 60; reorganized in 1910; present membership, 80. Shoots are held weekly from April until September.

Swiss Rifle Club, organized in 1911; membership, 27. Shoots are held monthly.

Wild-game hunting is popular in China, and is carried on extensively during the open season from October to March.

A unique organization established here is the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, organized in 1864, and composed of the younger members of Shanghai's International Settlement. It is similar in purpose and organization to the State militias of the United States. Its personnel includes 51 officers and 1,128 enlisted men. An outdoor range is maintained, where practice and competitive shoots are held at frequent intervals.

A WORD ON PREPAREDNESS.

By Random Reader.

ALTHOUGH not a subscriber, I have read your various articles on "Preparedness" with much interest, and therefore beg to submit the following statement made by Brig. Gen. S. V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, 1880, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, in which he urges liberal appropriations, for the manufacture of munitions of war and concludes by saying: "In the matter of preparation, economy during peace means extravagance in war, and, as a financial problem, the wise and timely expenditures of the present will be the truest economy."

Some time ago E. L. Crabb, secretary Shoshoni Rifle Club, asked for information through your columns regarding max. range of Springfield rifle. If same has not been furnished, possibly the following will suffice: The max. range of the 45-70, 500-grain bullet is 3,500 yds., angle of elevation, 29° 45′ 36″; time of flight, 21.2 sec; M. V., 1,315 fs.; recoil, 14.4 ft.-pds. For the carbine, 45-70, 405-grain bullet, the max. range is 2,800 yds. at same elevation. M. V., 1,150 fs.; recoil, 7.5 ft.-pds. powder pressure in chamber is about 25,000 pds. in both arms.

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KRAG AMMUNITION.

By Lieut. W. E. Kessler, Secretary Kiowa Shooting Club.

Editor ARMS AND THE MAN:

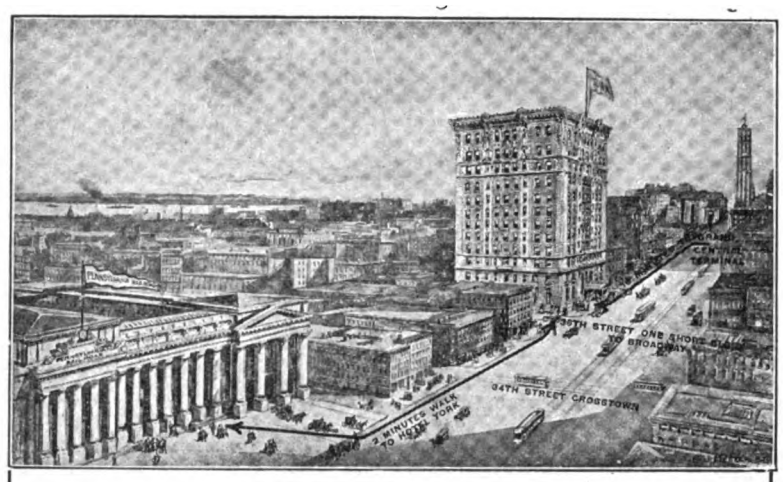
I HAVE read several articles in your Journal knocking the Krag Ammunition as furnished free to the Civilian Rifle Clubs. Now I have always noticed that when you give anything away, the recipient nine times out of ten thinks it is no good, but if he had paid full price for the same article the chances are that it would be ace high. One club expected to get better cartridges from Uncle Samy when they sent a request to purchase, and seemed to be very much dissappointed when the same issue was sent them as those they had on hand. As executive officer of one club and secretary of another I have had a good opportunity of observing the shooting qualities of this ammunition, to say nothing of having used the Krag rifle and ammunition for two years on the range just prior to the issue of the Model 1903 rifle and 1906 ammunition, and a constant use of this rifle Model 1903 both as shooter and coach since same was issued.

I will agree with the kickers in the fact that a number of shells split at the neck, but if they will examine their cartridges before firing them they will find that the shells are split before they are shot in most cases, this is caused by the bullet being forced into the cases friction tight, and the metal in the cases not being strong enough to stand this pressure during the constant changes of temperature occuring during all the years this ammunition has been stored and shipped about the country by freight to various Military Posts and State Arsenals, reshipped to companys of the Guard, shipped back to the State Arsenals and by them to the U. S. Arsenals, then reshipped to the various clubs, this constant thumping around is a severe test of any metallic ammunition.

I have shot several thousand rounds of Krag ammunition, dated 1901 up to 1907, have had to throw out some cartridges on account of split shells, but have never had a shell split in my rifle from firing. I would advise all shooters to inspect every cartridge before placing it in the rifle and am sure that no trouble will be experienced from split shells. This should be done from a point of safety, as you all know that if a shell is split sufficiently for the bullet to slip back on the powder charge excessive pressures will be the result, and accurate results cannot be expected.

I have passed this advice on to our members and about all the kicks we have had on the ammunition was from the novices or near-novices. All the "Old Timers" can look back on the time when they were in the same boat, if they will only acknowledge it. Some of the ammunition we have received cannot be classed with the best fresh loaded match ammunition, but any of it will stay in the three ring at 600 yards and the four ring at 500 and the bull at 300 yards in a Krag rifle that is not badly fouled, and very little trouble is experienced in this rifle from metal fouling. And by the way it is not all "Hold and Pull" at any range with the Krag, and the further back you go the more dope it requires. It is a mistake for any new shooter to fire both the Model 1903 and the Krag as the former with its high velocity is so much easier for a novice to make a score with, than the good old Krag with its slower velocity, that it gives him the impression that the Krag or the ammunition are no good, when in reality it is his lack of knowledge of the finer points of the game that is the trouble. If you own a Krag learn to dope the conditions, for EVERY SHOT, and don't bother your head about the high velocity some other shooter is getting with his Model 1903. I find in almost every instance that the novice or the careless shooter will score higher with the Model 1903 than he will with the Krag. I am intimately acquainted with both models and shoot the Krag from choice.

I maintain that the Krag ammunition as issued by the Government is amply good for the purpose for which it is issued, and I feel that the clubs who are registering a "kick" are showing a poor kind of appreciation for the generosity of the War Department, and the hard licks it has taken by the National Rifle Association and others to obtain this free issue.



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RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL

N. R. A. Gossip.

Scores of rifle clubs in the four indoor leagues for the week ending January 29th have been announced by the National Rifle Association. In the interclub series the Kings Mills, Ohio, rifle club made the highest score, 997, which gives them the lead in the aggregate for the six matches shot to date. Other high scores were: Ogden, Utah, 991; Bridgeport, Conn., and Warren, Pa., 990 each; Bucyrus, Ohio, 989; Buffalo, N. Y., 988; St. Paul, Minn., 987; Pierre, S. D., and Salk Lake, Utah, 982 each; Auburn, N. Y., Kane, Pa., and Manchester, N. H., 981 each; Watertown, S. D., 980.

Perfect scores of 1000 were made by three clubs in the College matches the Massachusetts and Michigan Agricultural Colleges and the Washington State College. The runners up were: Norwich University, 997; Cornell University, 996; U. S. Naval Academy, 990; University of Michigan, 989; West Virginia University, 985; Iowa State College, 984; Harvard University, 981.

High score among the high school clubs was turned in by the Tyrone, Pa., High School, 974. Other high scores were: Iowa City, 961; Auburn, Cal., 960; Portland, Me., 957; District of Columbia Manual Training, 954; Ogden, Utah, 945; Springfield, Mass., 936; Morris High, New York, 932; Boys High, New York, 933; Crane Technical, Chicago, 932.

In the Military School matches the St. Johns Military Academy of Delafield, Wis., turned in the highest score, 980, followed by these clubs: New Mexico Military Institute, 973; New York Military Academy, 968; Bordentown, N. J., Military Academy, 940; Tennessee Military Institute, 931; St. Johns School, Manlius, N. Y., 920; Wentworth Military Academy, 919; Kemper Military School, 904; Miami Military Institute, 893; Morgan Park Academy, 881.

Another rifle club has been formed among the government departments, the Labor Department Rifle Club, with 112 members, and the following officers: Robert Watson, president; Lester L. Schnere, vice-president; Frederick Bradshaw, secretary; Miss Lillian M. Lewis, treasurer, and Rutland D. Board, executive officer.

Government employes in all the executive departments are taking keen interest in civilian rifle practice. Under the act of Congress authorizing the free issue of rifles and ammunition to clubs organized by civilians, employes are organizing clubs in the various departments in Washington. The organization of the Internal Revenue Rifle Club was perfected among employes of the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department, following conferences with Capt. William C. Harllee, U. S. M. C., recorder of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle

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Practice, and Maj. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., assistant recorder and secretary of the National Rifle Association, with which such clubs are affiliated. The club has a membership of sixty-five, with the following officers:

Paul F. Myers, president; Samuel H. Boyd, vice-president; E. Hunter Willis, secretary, and Edwin E. Belinger, treasurer.

Steps are also being taken to organize a club in the Department of Agriculture. Facilities for indoor shooting are afforded the clubs by the National Rifle Association at its shooting academy, in the basement of a government building at the corner of Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, and for outdoor practice on the Marine Corps range at Winthrop, Md., and the National Guard range at Congress Heights, D. C.

The organization of a rifle club among employes of the War Department has been completed by the National Rifle Association. It has a membership of seventy-eight, with the following officers; J. A. MacLaughlin, president; George R. Taylor, vice-president; John L. McKenney, secretary; R. O. Klober, treasurer, and Capt. John E. Brooks, executive officer. The club has taken the name, "War Department Rifle Club." The club will engage in indoor rifle practice in the National Rifle Association's Shooting Academy, in Washington, along with other clubs which are organized in Government departments.

Official Bulletin No. 1

National Military School Competition.

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 22, 1916.

CLASS A.

St. John's Mil. Acad.		*Morgan Park Acad.*
C. Lerdgen	200 vs.	N. F. Wahls 172
H. Howard	196	W. E. Wagner 151
H. Youngs	196	W. C. Sears 132
J. Anspach	196	E. M. Curtis 121
C. Smythe	193	A. Curtis 118
Total	981	Total 694

New Mexico Mil. Inst.		*New York Mil. Acad.*
J. V. Doss	197 vs.	W. T. Smith 198
J. H. McCutcheon,	195	J. Davidson 191
R. C. Hill	195	M. Sibley 188
L. I. Talbot	194	B. G. Stevens 188
C. P. Duson	193	R. R. Spring 186
Total	974	Total 951

Bordentown Mil. Inst.		*Harvard Mil. School.*
R. R. Williamson	189 vs.	H. Wishart 177
R. Thatcher	189	H. Miller 176
H. H. Harris	188	E. Busser 170
W. B. Cleaves, Jr.	187	George H. Wolfe 163
D. T. Goodale	185	D. Richardson 159
Total	938	Total 845

St. John's School, N.Y.		*Kemper Mil. School.*
C. S. Kohler, Jr.	189 vs.	Middagh 183
G. I. Tinklepaugh,	186	G. Johnson 180
G. M. Jones	180	Lew 177
S. D. Buntin	180	Paret 177
M. A. Caflish	174	Drew 176
Total	909	Total 893

Tennessee Mil. Inst.		*Northwestern Mil. and Naval Acad.*
J. Thieme	186 vs.	L. J. Gillman 169
G. Bencraft	178	E. B. Whyland 166
L. Sampson	175	D. W. Stevenson 161
B. Dumas	173	F. E. Rueping 160
J. G. Mackie	172	E. A. Johnson 154
Total	884	Total 810

CLASS B.

Wentworth Mil. Acad.		*Columbia Mil. Acad.*
J. Allen	186 vs.	Thompson 180
Ward	180	Johnson 160
Ashurst	178	Burt 153
Britton	174	Fain 147
Kelly	172	Allen 143
Total	890	Total 783

Miami Mil. Institute.		*Bingham School.*
W. D. Chapin	184 vs.	E. R. Bonham 171
H. Andrews	176	W. T. Rhodus 170
A. Lyons	166	E. B. Howell 170
John Kirby	165	W. L. Dinwiddie 168
B. Winckler	159	F. H. Floyd 163
Total	850	Total 842

Mt. Tamalpais Military Military Academy.		*Shattuck School.*
D. Sinclair	171 vs.	Wm. McK. Quaintance 166
H. Gardner	168	W. P. Woodcock 162
R. Crees	164	G. E. Ward 162
C. Taylor	164	G. B. Stephens 160
S. Dougherty	163	L. A. Patterson 156
Total	830	Total 806

Hitchcock Mil. Acad.		*Nebraska Mil. Acad.*
A. C. Latno	162 vs.	Hennigsen 149
C. H. McCullough,	160	Shively 149
F. S. Hinze	157	Engler 147
H. H. Trefts	150	Kiewit 135
E. J. Strain	144	Lewis 133
Total	773	Total 713

Missouri Mil. Acad.		*Nazareth Hall Military Academy.*
E. Brown	155 vs.	P. Oeslerreich 111
Linney	155	Jos. H. Fret, Jr. 94
Worsley	154	Wm. Lelhindahl 93
Miller	142	K. Coleman 90
Robertson	130	L. Carr 82
Total	736	Total 470

Official Bulletin No. 2

National Intercollegiate Gallery Competition.

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 22, 1916.

CLASS A.

Mich. Agric. College.		*U. S. Naval Academy.*
R. D. Kean	200 vs.	W. W. Feineman 199
R. A. Pennington	200	W. P. Richards 198
M. M. Harmon	200	L. C. Woodward 197
J. A. Berry	200	J. E. Williams 196
A. J. Patch	200	D. W. Tomlinson 195
Total	1,000	Total 985

Massachusetts Agricultural College.		*North Georgia Agricultural College.*
H. R. Gaventa	200 vs.	
H. Aiken	200	
R. L. Clapp	200	Score will be reported later.
F. H. Canlett	200	
L. V. Rowe	199	
Total	999	

Washington State College.		*Iowa State University.*
John E. Geue	200 vs.	H. Hinkley 199
Wm. E. Saupe	200	D. Price 197
J. L. Stevens	200	A. J. Oehler 197
V. I. Stevens	200	R. Hammer 196
Guy C. Anderson	198	Paul G. Ingham 194
Total	998	Total 983

Norwich University.		*University of Minnesota.*
J. F. Laughlin	200 vs.	T. G. Methven 195
L. H. Nason	199	I. C. Lawrence 195
C. A. Shinquin	199	E. Rollman 194
J. B. Hart	198	W. D. Luplow 191
M. H. Greene	198	H. Q. Fortune 190
Total	994	Total 965

West Virginia Univ.		*University of Vermont.*
M. L. Bonar	200 vs.	E. M. Washburn 195
M. C. McDowell	199	J. J. Finnessey 195
E. Bjornson	198	P. L. Slayton 194
A. K. Carroll	197	R. R. Bogie 194
H. T. Phillips	195	F. P. Corley 194
Total	989	Total 972

Cornell University.		*University of Penna.*
J. N. Spaeth	199 vs.	F. W. Campbell 198
H. R. Seeley	198	E. H. Campbell 198
G. Richard	198	R. L. Watkins 198
B. H. Carroll	197	S. R. Campbell 195
J. B. Slimm	195	E. H. Ten Broeck 191
Total	987	Total 980

University of Illinois.		*University of California.*
H. F. Stocker	199 vs.	C. I. Howell 198
R. M. Kamm	198	M. H. Jones 197
L. J. Larson	197	P. F. Biehl 195
H. H. Worner	197	W. R. McNair 194
O. G. Brain	194	M. M. McIntire 192
Total	985	Total 976

CLASS B.

University of Michigan.		*Yale University.*
L. C. Wilcoxsen	200 vs.	E. R. Sykes 197
D. C. McIntyre	197	R. M. Theband 195
W. J. Schoepfle	196	H. C. Norton 194
A. C. Simons	196	H. G. Anderson 193
MacNaughton	195	G. L. Wicks 189
Total	984	Total 968

University of Idaho.		*Princeton University.*
P. Messinger	198 vs.	H. C. Cross 198
J. A. Almquist	196	J. E. Murdock 196
H. Koster	195	M. T. Kenyon 195
M. Vaughs	194	J. R. Rhoades 193
E. Rice	193	J. Q. Horne 192
Total	976	Total 974

Notre Dame University.		*University of Maine.*
Jack Young	196 vs.	L. T. Merriman 194
J. M. Miller	195	R. L. Emerson 194
Leo Vogel	195	O. F. Tarr 192
W. Navin	194	P. A. Collins 192
H. Rivas	193	C. M. Winter 190
Total	973	Total 962

Kansas State Agricultural College.		*University of Nebraska.*
B. M. Williams	196 vs.	Hall 196
R. C. Warren	196	Smith 191
R. F. Copple	196	Southwell 191
L. H. Bixby	195	Kelly 189
G. L. Farmer	183	Ford 189
Total	966	Total 956

University of Wisconsin.		*University of Arizona.*
P. D. Gibson	196 vs.	
R. E. Ramsey	193	
S. S. Eaton	191	Defaulted.
G. W. Palmer	191	
F. N. Whitman	190	
Total	961	

Worcester Polytechnic Institute.	
H. F. Banan	193
E. L. Bragdon	192
R. H. Taylor	191
C. C. Moore	189
H. J. E. Reid	188
Total	953

Mississippi Agric. and Mech. College.		*Oklahoma Agric. and Mech. College.*
L. Day	193 vs.	J. W. Hinkel 188
J. I. Hurst	190	W. Horton 186
W. E. Worahsm	186	H. Chevront 184
R. H. Mc Inturff	185	H. B. Hildebrand 183
G. W. Smith	184	G. L. Gloeckner 178
Total	938	Total 919

CLASS C.

Lehigh University.		*Massachusetts Institute of Technology.*
W. S. Smith	197 vs.	T. E. Stahl 191
J. R. Lee	194	A. E. Tuttle 184
W. A. Yates	193	G. R. Bond 182
J. A. Holmes	191	W. S. Burbank 180
L. Sargent	191	A. S. Johnson 178
Total	966	Total 915

Ohio State University.		*Iowa State College.*
J. J. McKittrick	194 vs.	E. D. Willis 194
R. G. Hatch	194	R. W. Barnes 193
E. H. Giroy	193	E. E. Reed 191
R. P. Tappenden	193	R. B. Weimer 190
G. L. Cassell	191	W. Morse 187
Total	965	Total 955

Rensselaer Polytechnic.		*Columbia University.*
A. F. King	197 vs.	R. E. Pickett 196
O. P. Liebreich	195	W. G. Fogg 196
R. A. Marriott	191	C. L. Petzel 188
L. K. Palmer	190	J. E. Geisler 187
A. R. Barviers	190	F. J. Burghard 186
Total	963	Total 953

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Johns Hopkins Univ.		*Pennsylvania State.*
William B. Pratt.. 196	vs.	W. W. McMillin... 186
T. L. Chisholm... 195		G. D. Musser..... 184
J. W. Young..... 193		K. N. White..... 184
H. A. Rowland... 192		F. Schnelle..... 184
J. E. Sanner..... 183		C. G. Lloyd..... 179
Total..... 959		Total..... 917

Harvard University.		*College of St. Thomas.*
L. Clark..... 194	vs.	Thomas O'Connor. 188
H. Guild..... 193		Vincent Dudley... 184
W. S. Stearns..... 190		Thomas Naughton. 172
C. Patterson..... 186		Arthur Le Pierre.. 171
R. Cobb..... 182		John Ashbaugh.... 171
Total..... 945		Total..... 886

Williams College.		*Connecticut Agricultural.*
C. P. Smith..... 194	vs.	Knight..... 194
D. P. Wells..... 188		Wright..... 192
D. N. Swain..... 187		Prindel..... 184
E. H. Bancker.... 187		Miller..... 184
H. W. Chapman.. 183		Dickeson..... 180
Total..... 939		Total..... 934

Oregon Agricultural.	
O. A. Mulkey.... 189	vs.
H. C. Patton..... 187	
R. H. Parrish..... 187	
C. C. Jacoby..... 185	
W. C. Stickler.... 184	
Total..... 932	

THREE COLLEGES THAT WERE OMITTED IN BULLETIN

North Georgia Agricultural College, Matches No. 1 and 2.

W. A. Hatfield.... 197		C. H. Palmer..... 200
C. H. Palmer..... 197		W. H. McCaslan.. 197
W. Hopkins..... 196		L. C. Frizzell..... 196
O. Smith..... 194		W. Hopkins..... 196
W. H. McCaslan.. 192		O. L. Amsler..... 196
Total..... 976		Total..... 985

Ohio State University, Match No. 1.

R. C. Bohannan.. 190	
C. J. Main..... 189	
G. L. Cassell..... 188	
R. C. Hatch..... 187	
E. H. Giesy..... 187	
Total..... 941	

College of St. Thomas, Match No. 1.

Thomas Naghton,	182
Vincent Dudley...	173
John Ashbaugh...	173
Alfred Geuenther..	170
Arthur La Pierre..	169
Total.....	867

Official Bulletin No. 5

National Inter-Club Gallery Competition

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 22, 1916

CLASS A.

Kings Mills, Ohio.		*District of Columbia.*
Frank D. Wilson.. 199	vs.	R. Alderman..... 197
Forest McClung.. 199		C. Murphy..... 196
Lewis Burns..... 198		R. McGarity..... 193
A. D. Rothrock... 198		J. C. Jensen..... 192
John Beedle..... 198		W. R. Stokes..... 192
Total..... 992		Total..... 970

Bucyrus, Ohio.		*Warren, Pa.*
C. P. Mader..... 200	vs.	J. A. Clark..... 199
J. W. Carmean... 199		Hugh Robertson... 197
V. M. Virtue..... 197		F. A. Keller..... 197
Wm. Kranich..... 197		W. M. Robertson.. 195
R. M. Kinnear... 197		E. S. Munson..... 192
Total..... 990		Total..... 980

Bridgeport, Conn.		*Bangor, Me.*
A. L. Birks..... 199	vs.	E. M. Sylvester... 196
A. B. Gully..... 198		L. W. Somers..... 195
W. W. Naramore. 196		L. S. Chilcott..... 195
R. D. August..... 196		L. S. Chilcott, Jr.. 191
C. B. Naramore.. 194		Geo. T. Bowden... 185
Total..... 983		Total..... 962

Buffalo, N. Y.		*Marion, Ohio.*
W. C. Newcomb.. 197	vs.	M. E. Carrol..... 197
H. E. Beeba..... 196		Ray Williams..... 197
C. W. Peterson... 196		Thos. McMurray.. 196
E. L. Smith..... 195		E. E. Smith..... 193
L. F. Davis..... 195		Fred Morrison.... 192
Total..... 979		Total..... 975

Manchester, N. H.		*New Haven, Conn.*
D. J. Cullity..... 198	vs.	J. Alden..... 191
Rev. G. B. Thomas 195		W. B. Curtiss..... 185
E. A. Hayes..... 195		C. W. Harrison.... 182
A. E. Thomas.... 195		E. B. Baker, Jr.... 180
C. H. Carleton.... 193		A. K. Burrwell.... 180
Total..... 976		Total..... 918

Birmingham, Ala.		*St. Louis, Mo.*
Defaulted.		Withdrawn.

CLASS B.

Kane, Pa.		*Tacoma, Wash.*
W. D. Wise..... 200	vs.	
R. T. Beatty..... 199		
S. S. Newcomer... 197		Defaulted.
A. G. Johnson.... 196		
R. L. Williams.... 196		
Total..... 988		

Ogden, Utah.		*Youngstown, Ohio.*
George F. Roach.. 200	vs.	Lewis Seaborn.... 195
Charles Gruman.. 199		W. O. Brown..... 190
A. H. Young..... 196		M. F. Kane..... 184
Wm. Parnell..... 196		Jos. Seaborn..... 184
F. Crockett..... 196		Lee Hartzell..... 181
Total..... 987		Total..... 934

Salt Lake, Utah.		*Boston, Mass.*
E. A. Mack..... 198	vs.	C. H. Kelly..... 195
J. W. Siefert..... 198		H. H. Bennett.... 195
J. H. Ray..... 197		W. S. Gibbons.... 188
F. T. Letchfield... 197		C. Center..... 183
Wm. Stokes..... 196		H. G. Selby..... 178
Total..... 986		Total..... 939

Watertown, S. Dak.		*Milwaukee, Wis.*
H. C. Parsons.... 198	vs.	J. J. Ring..... 196
Carlyle Marquis.. 196		A. E. Gaartz..... 193
Paul Born..... 196		A. Shiells..... 193
E. D. Lacy..... 196		H. W. Mansfield.. 191
J. C. Southwick... 194		N. E. Dahm..... 189
Total..... 980		Total..... 962

Hopkins, Minn.		*Madison, Wis.*
C. C. Snavely.... 197	vs.	H. B. L. Gorman.. 196
P. Sundquist..... 195		J. P. Verner..... 195
A. G. Hamilton... 195		George Potter..... 194
J. B. Shirley..... 194		R. C. Brayton.... 192
A. L. Hamilton... 194		H. Segebrecht..... 189
Total..... 975		Total..... 966

Detroit, Mich.		*Adrian, Mich.*
A. J. Walrath.... 197	vs.	J. S. Bonner..... 194
C. R. Neigebaur.. 194		W. H. Matterson.. 192
H. L. D. Smith... 193		Wallace Harvey... 192
F. O. Taylor..... 192		Ray Audretsch.... 189
T. E. Lannen..... 191		George Isaacson... 186
Total..... 967		Total..... 953

CLASS C.

St. Paul, Minn.		*Ashland, Ohio.*
Blankenbiller..... 197	vs.	Walter Good..... 194
E. J. Narum..... 197		F. R. Beer..... 191
S. O. Arnold..... 196		C. O. Weaver..... 191
G. W. Keys..... 196		H. E. Le Fevre.... 190
O. J. Mooney..... 194		J. B. Blue..... 187
Total..... 980		Total..... 953

Olympic, San Francisco, Cal.		*Citizens, Rochester, N. Y.*
	vs.	G. S. Searle..... 188
Unofficial.		W. W. Lewis..... 184
Targets or mail		A. G. Johnson.... 182
report not in.		F. C. Sherman.... 178
		A. P. Slade..... 177
Total..... 971		Total..... 909

Stanton, Neb.		*Cypress Hills, N. Y.*
J. Freckel..... 198	vs.	H. Otto..... 194
R. H. Morse..... 196		F. E. Prescott..... 190
L. Riley..... 194		A. Kumke..... 188
E. R. Herrmann.. 191		H. J. Korb..... 188
B. W. Salsbury... 191		P. F. Lahm..... 187
Total..... 970		Total..... 947

Corinna, Me.		*Tucson, Ariz.*
E. F. Mower..... 197	vs.	
E. B. Holt..... 197		
W. H. Mower.... 196		Defaulted.
W. G. Berry..... 191		
L. D. Ireland..... 186		
Total..... 967		

Indianapolis, Ind.		*Louisville, Ky. (Swiss).*
H. H. Jones..... 197	vs.	C. D. Wale..... 191
F. O. Brown..... 193		Emil Ochsner..... 185
H. Wheatley..... 192		M. Kaelin..... 181
W. A. Walker.... 190		B. Ochsner..... 178
Charles Ridlen.... 189		H. J. Godecker.... 178
Total..... 961		Total..... 913

Albion, Ind.		*Louisville, Ky.*
A. Black..... 193	vs.	M. Kaelin..... 191
L. N. Leatherman 191		F. D. Knighton... 188
M. D. Snyder.... 189		J. von Siebenthal.. 184
J. C. Lee..... 186		Charles Wale..... 182
D. T. Leatherman 184		L. McGill..... 180
Total..... 943		Total..... 925

CLASS D.

Auburn, N. Y.		*5th Maryland Club.*
J. H. Cole..... 199	vs.	R. L. Fearn..... 190
C. E. Shapley.... 198		F. A. Miller.... 188
F. B. Annin..... 197		A. F. Tawney..... 184
I. E. Ward..... 196		H. W. Hill..... 180
J. H. W. Stebbins, 195		W. W. Learch, Jr., 179
Total..... 985		Total..... 921

Quinnipiac, New Haven, Conn.		*Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va.*
H. J. Gussman... 199	vs.	R. A. Fairless..... 193
M. O. Buttsteadt. 197		J. H. Joy..... 191
A. F. Landensack. 195		A. L. Clifton..... 190
F. J. Haas..... 195		W. H. Baker..... 187
W. O. Brueler.... 194		H. D. Lay..... 186
Total..... 980		Total..... 947

McKeesport, Pa.		*Lestershire, N. Y.*
W. Montgomery.. 198	vs.	T. Whatmough.... 154
D. Giles..... 197		F. J. Mathein.... 148
John Zenn..... 194		T. Murray..... 140
Chas. Barger..... 194		H. Cornell..... 139
M. B. Packard... 192		O. R. Johnson.... 137
Total..... 975		Total..... 718

R. & R. Club, New York City.		*Ithaca, N. Y.*
A. B. Leavett.... 194	vs.	John A. Peters.... 174
P. A. Raymond... 194		W. B. Allen..... 150
T. W. Hughes.... 193		R. Sherwood..... 146
A. P. Lane..... 192		H. C. Thorne..... 143
F. J. Kahrs..... 187		N. Terwilliger..... 130
Total..... 960		Total..... 743

Lynn, Mass.		*Ashburnham, Mass.*
C. C. Richardson.. 193	vs.	H. S. Hubbell..... 187
W. T. Abbott.... 192		J. R. Briggs..... 183
W. F. Hill..... 191		K. Albridge..... 183
C. J. Fisk..... 190		Charles Newell.... 180
C. O. Morse..... 190		J. E. Mack..... 177
Total..... 956		Total..... 910

Rochester, N. Y.		*Middletown, N. Y.*
Charles Spraker... 186	vs.	E. H. Rose..... 182
Charles Warder... 181		R. Canfield..... 179
J. N. Wernz..... 179		H. L. DeWitt..... 174
M. C. Bradbury.. 177		F. K. Gaffney..... 174
H. C. Stapleton... 168		J. Schramm..... 168
Total..... 891		Total..... 877

CLASS E.

Glendale, Bedford, O.		*Guthrie Center, Iowa.*
B. T. Wright..... 200	vs.	C. C. Kennedy.... 187
S. L. Walterson... 197		J. T. Oneal..... 184
G. G. Black..... 197		H. Johnston..... 184

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Wm. Lion	192	E. Haynes	182
L. H. Scott	191	H. W. Riddle	180
Total	977	Total	917

Pierre, S. Dak.		*Meeker, Colo.*	
H. M. Derr	197 vs.	W. S. Harmon	196
W. D. Johnston	193	C. C. Carlyle	191
F. A. Lucas	191	J. E. Patterson	186
Chas. Stough	190	L. R. Tucker	182
E. G. Smith	190	C. B. Jeffries	182
Total	961	Total	937

Toledo, Ohio.		*Topeka, Kans.*	
H. G. Affleck	190 vs.	R. H. Moorehouse	182
Guy D. Carpenter	189	L. C. Bell	181
J. W. Taylor	188	W. O. Howard	179
S. L. McAfee	188	A. W. Mason	177
H. S. Crawford	185	H. C. Ericsson	176
Total	940	Total	895

Shawnee, Lima, Ohio.		*Fort Harrison, Terre Haute, Ind.*	
Guy Sproul	194 vs.	H. A. Elton	194
John Reed	189	H. J. Mueller	190
Chas. Hover	185	E. H. Bindley, Jr.	184
G. B. Myers	185	W. E. Conner	181
John Vogelgesang,	185	T. I. Colwell	181
Total	938	Total	930

Helena, Mont.		*Tulsa, Okla.*	
Otto H. Koch	184 vs.	John D. Freeman	167
C. McGuinness	184	Harry D. Wilborn	149
W. R. Strong	180	C. R. Gilmore	148
H. Conrad	177	T. F. Meagher, Jr.	141
J. J. McGuinness	177	C. E. Duffield	126
Total	902	Total	731

Chicago, Ill.		*Manhattan, Kans.*	
S. Middleton	187 vs.	R. A. Huse	164
D. E. Moore	184	Boyd Coffey	158
P. F. Zinke	178	F. Schermerhorne	157
E. L. Marmaduke	175	Frank Aimen	153
F. L. Purrington	175	C. B. Knox	145
Total	899	Total	777

CLASS F.

Kiowa, Des Moines, Ia.		*St. Augustine, Fla.*	
L. W. Scott	196 vs.	H. M. Snow	194
P. Nichols	195	J. L. Crary	187
A. Carter	194	R. P. Davis	184
W. E. Kessler	188	J. R. Beaman	183
P. Winfrey	187	A. H. Perkins	182
Total	970	Total	930

Detroit, Mich., Y. M. C. A.		*Rensselaerwyck, Albany, N. Y.*
W. H. Honor	196	
S. E. Sanderson	195	
C. Moxson	192	Withdrawn.
H. Steir	191	
G. S. White	190	
Total	964	

Washington, D. C.		*Erie, Pa.*	
W. R. Howe	196 vs.	Bob Davis	172
R. F. Beresford	194	T. M. Robie	166
S. D. Breckenridge	191	J. Nicholson	160
W. R. Tuckerman	190	C. O. Stanger	159
Robert Stead	189	M. Snyder	149
Total	960	Total	806

Taunton, Mass.		*Quincy, Ill.*	
A. K. Crowell	195 vs.	W. O. Cook	183
H. A. Woodward	194	A. Gertenbach	183
C. E. Walker	192	J. A. S. Ehart	183
Wm. Salisbury	191	J. B. Carroll	178
W. Taylor	188	D. G. Kilburn	168
Total	960	Total	895

Hydraulic, Cleveland, O.		*Covington, Ky.*	
J. Patterson	196	W. W. Britt	179
E. Foster	192	R. L. Trimble	178
S. Daykin	187	C. A. Schroetter	170
E. Gruber	186	J. O. Gower	165
F. Monkosky	185	A. B. Dailey	164
Total	946	Total	856

Portland, Ore.		*Port Clinton, Ohio.*	
J. S. Hyatt	193 vs.	George Becker	177
C. A. Myers	193	A. A. Hopfinger	165
E. Eggersglauss	183	James Wendling	163
C. G. Stryker	182	J. R. Emery	159
C. H. Willison	178	O. Heineman	158
Total	929	Total	822

Correction:
Tucson, Ariz., 4th Match; Total, 951.

Shoshoni Scores.

The Shoshoni Rifle Club had its first indoor rifle shoot yesterday. You might call it indoors, where you shoot out of a house to the outdoor targets, but, then, you know the old saying about looking a gift horse in the mouth. Scores were not very large, but the boys did pretty well, especially in the cranking line, 25 yards prone.

E. L. Crabb	99	100—199
R. E. Ireland	93	95—188
W. J. Miller	93	93—186
A. Olson	89	88—177
L. E. Blackwell	85	88—173
W. Garden	84	88—172
F. Bancroft	80	83—163

OFF-HAND.

E. L. Crabb	92	86—178
A. Olson	81	70—151
Blackwell	67	63—130
Bancroft	53	— 53

Glendale Gleanings.

Turner having started off festivities in the sixth match by shooting himself in the leg, the rest of the outfit were excited enough to shoot holes in everything else in the immediate neighborhood. Remains, 962.

The scribe, luckily, was not on hand to witness the accident; therefore, had to shoot his score the next evening. The effect was not so noticeable in his case; in fact, he rather overreached himself for 198.

We do not wish that Pierre, S. Dak., bunch any hard luck, nor have we the least hard feelings toward them, but we would be just as comfortable and a whole lot happier if they would not hang so persistently close to our heels.

It looks like this to us:

MATCH 6.

G. G. Black	198
L. H. Scott	192
B. T. Wright	191
W. C. Miller	191
S. L. Watterson	190
Total	962

Tagging along:

William Lian	188
H. C. Scott	186
L. H. Armstrong	176

AL IBI.

Scores of Massachusetts Rifle Asociation Matches.

Standing of teams week ending January 22, 1916, Department Matches, Boston Edison Rifle Club:

1st Street Engineering Department	787

Members of this team: G. W. Ellis, H. W. Stevens, J. P. Doherty, J. T. Hurley, R. D. Phelps.

2nd—Station Engineering Department	778
3rd—Purchasing Department	704
4th—Generating Department	671
5th—Installations Department	631
6th—Supply Department	617
7th—Transportation Department	445

Standing of teams for week ending January 22, 1916:

Boston Edison Rifle Club Match:

Lynn Gen. Electric Rifle & Rev. Club	1899
Ashburnham Rifle Club	1759
Boston-Plattsburg Rifle Club	1682
Jordan, Marsh Company Rifle Club	1616
Melrose Rifle Club	1598
Boston Rifle Club	1553
Watertown Rifle Club	1549
Clinton Rifle Club	1533
Boston Postoffice Clerks Rifle Club	1380
Roger Wolcott Camp U. S. W. V. Rifle Club	989
Littleton Rifle Club	789

Jordan, Marsh Company Rifle Club Match:

Boston Fusileer Vet. Assn. Rifle Club	766
Clinton Rifle Club	764
Melrose Rifle Club	739
Boston Edison Rifle Club	732
Boston-Plattsburg Rifle Club	717
Jordan, Marsh Company Rifle Club	710
Watertown Rifle Club	701
Lexington Minute Men Rifle Club	644
Boston Postoffice Clerks Rifle Club	620
East Walpole Rifle Club	600

Taunton Tattlings.

Last week's schedule of offhand team matches of the Taunton (Mass.) Indoor Rifle Club was seriously affected by la grippe and other things to the extent that only three of five matches were shot and in each of the three one of the two teams had less than the usual five men to make a team total. We hope this week will be better. The Wenimissetts won with a score of 411, within one point of the record for the series, and the Centers and Erifmirs were the other two winners. C. E. Walker, of the Centers, provided the feature by raising the single string record two points to 94 and the single target record to 49, within one point of the possible. Pretty fair offhand shooting.

Our N. R. A league team assembled on Friday evening, January 28, and got he eighth match out of its system in pretty good style. We still seem to hang around the 960 mark, going two points over it this time, but we still have hopes to hit the 970 and are going to keep trying at any rate. We are finding one very gratifying feature in connection with the work of our judge, O. C. Chace, and that is that very few of his markings are changed by the officials.

In this match there was a rather unusual feature contributed by Harry E. Davis, who came to the range to help out the league team wearing a pair of crutches—not to shoot with, however. He badly twisted an ankle during the week and needed the props to walk with, but he could not see how they would interfere with prone shooting, and they didn't. He made 192 and got on the team easily. Some stunt, though, and a little out of the ordinary. According to the official returns from five matches we lead Class F by 75 points and here's hoping we can hang on to it. Our local judge gave us 964 for the seventh and 962 for the eighth, so we think the lead will not be reduced to any great extent for those two matches, at any rate. If we can cop first honors in our class on the first try, ye scribe (also acting team captain of said team) will be duly elated.

Pleased to report Mr. Flint, victim of our accidental shooting, is progressing nicely and complete recovery is anticipated.

P. C. TAYLOR.

Seattle Scores.

The Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association shot matches nine and ten of the U. S. R. A. League series at the N. G. W. Armory on January 21, 1916.

We have not yet received the official scores, but on the returns of the unofficial scores, we have won three out of the first five matches. A possible 50 points out of 50 or five consecutive shots on one target in the 1⅛ inch circle, which counts ten, places the maker on the roll of honor and a 49 entitles him to honorable mention. On our score book we have credited C. D. Meyer with honorable mention on match 2, W. R. Hinckley on match 6 and J. J. Agutter on match 8. Officially, only the claim of W. R. Hinckley has been allowed to date. As the official team score of match 2 agrees with ours it is probable that Meyer will be honorably mentioned later.

Match 9 against Illinois State Revolver Association of Chicago scores:

W. R. Hinckley	139
W. S. Belding	132
J. J. Agutter	130
C. D. Meyer	129
C. C. Finn	125

Total, 655, or 87.3 per cent.

Match 10 against Springfield Revolver Club:

W. R. Hinckley	139
J. J. Agutter	134
E. G. Johnson	132

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U. S. R. A. 1915 OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Again won with

Peters AMMUNITION

Match A—Revolver Championship . . . . . won by Hans Roedder—score 460
Match C—Military Revolver Championship . . won by Dr. J. H. Snook—score 623
Match D—Military Record . . . . . won by Dr. J. H. Snook—score 218
Match B—Pistol Championship . . . . . 2nd—Dr. J. H. Snook—score 464
Match F—Pocket Revolver Championship . . 2nd—Dr. J. H. Snook—score 208
GRAND AGGREGATE—won by Dr. Snook—total points, 1254.

1915 OFFICIAL HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE

The Endurance Test and the most significant of all Trap-Shooting Honors was won by Mr. Woolfolk Henderson, using exclusively

Peters "steel where steel belongs" Factory Loaded Shells

He shot at 2800 Registered Targets, broke 2731—average .9753

THE HIGHEST YEARLY AMATEUR AVERAGE ON RECORD

The High Amateur Average has been won with **Peters** Shells FIVE out of the last SIX YEARS

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio

NEW YORK: 60-62 Warren Street SAN FRANCISCO: 583-585 Howard Street NEW ORLEANS: 321 Magazine Street

W. S. Belding 130
D. K. MacDonald 122
Total, 657, or 87.6 per cent.

All scores are shot offhand at twenty yards, artificial light only, being permitted. All the above contestants used Smith and Wesson .22 calibre target pistols and Lesmok ammunition.

C. C. FINN, Governor, U. S. R. A.

Leaders in Fraternal League.

With the leaders (Windsor, K. G. E.) defeated, a forfeited match, several postponements and several protests, two of which have not yet been returned to the statistical officer, the ninth week of the Fraternal Rifle League closed Friday night. The defeat of Windsor puts the American Mechanics in the lead.

Samoset, Red Men, refused to shoot again with Rockameecook Red Men although there was some talk of it and the match now stands on the records as a forfeited match. Rockameecook was not ready to go on and after waiting the required time Capt. Helier called the match.

Because of so many postponements and because all of the teams have not been able to keep the records, some of them, which have not been published because of lack of room in the daily papers, the statistical officer herewith gives the total team aggregates in the number of matches shot.

In the nine match class: American Mechanics, 1004; Samoset Red Men, 945; Longfellow, K. of P., 941; Modern Woodmen, 752. In the eighth match class: Windsor, K. G. E., 927; Forest City, K. G. E., 8; Bayard, K. of P., 818; Pine Tree, K. of P., 804. In the seven match class: K. & L. of A., 784; Machigonne Red Men, 752; Ligonia Odd Fellows, 766; Hadattah Odd Fellows, 734; Rockameecook, Red Men, 682.

In the individual's class, E. A. Grover, of the Mechanics, leads the field shooting 205 of the 225 in nine matches; J. L Sheafe, of the same team, scored 195; William E. Dunham, of Longfellow, 193, and J. B. Johnson, of Samoset, 192. In the eighth match class (200), Harry C. Hanson, of Windsor, made 189; M. B. Durgin, of the same team, 185; A. B. Durgin, of the same team, 183, and Ben F. Carey, of the same team, 184. In the seventh match class (175), F. A. Maw, of Ligonia, leads with 161; Dr. Winkler, of K. & L. of A., 158; William G. Taylor, of Machigonne, 157; W. True, of the same team, 154. George St. John shot 142 out of the 150. He has not shot out the full program to date.

In the captain's class, W. E. Sheafe, of O. U. A. M., is high in nine matches with 203; Harry G. Eastman of Longfellow, is second with 196 in the same number of matches, and F. G. Helier, of Samoset, third, with 188 in the same number of matches. In the eighth match class, W. W. Jones, of Pine Tree, leads with 159, and E. T. Simmons, of Forest City, is next with 155. In the seventh class match, Elton Thompson, of K. & L. of A., is high, with 158, and E. J. Huelin, of Ligonia, second, with 155, Huelin tieing Simmons in one match less and Thompson being within a point of Jones in one match less.

Following is the standing:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
O. U. A. M.	8	1	.889
Windsor, K. G. E.	7	1	.875
K. & L. of A.	5	2	.714
Ligonia, Odd Fellows	5	2	.714
Forest City, K. G. E.	5	3	.625
Longfellow K. of P.	5	4	.556
Bayard, K. of P.	4	4	.500
Pine Tree, K. of P.	3	5	.375
Rockameecook, Red Men	3	5	.375
Samoset Red Men	3	6	.333
Machigonee, Red Men	2	5	.286
Hadattah, Odd Fellows	2	5	.286
Modern Woodmen	0	9	.000

D. C. R. A. Notes.

Once more we put in our appearance to report our work for the last week, and it certainly gives us a great deal of pleasure to advise that the seed of new hope has started to take root and believe that the foundation for something worth while has been started, and by the addition, from time to time, of good material we will be able to develop a rejuvenated squad that will make some of the old timers step lively to keep the dust out of their eyes.

Four new members have been added to the association during the past week; real live ones that make things count by their work, and should attack other good material to follow their example. We have come to the conclusion that the real trouble with us, for some time, has been that we have too many old members who do nothing to promote the welfare of the club and that its only salvation lies in a new start, backed up and supported by the faithful few, and to this end we are working, and making nice progress.

Our greatest asset has been that of Mr. W. A. Sprout, of Olympic fame. By way of introduction to the newer members of the shooting fraternity, we feel it quite an honor to have Mr. Sprout join us, for his great ability as a shooter and also for the pleasure we take in associating with such a fine man, who has won fame for himself and his country in shooting circles.

In 1912 he was one of the select team which the U. S. sent to Stockholm, Sweden, to represent our country in the Olympic games for the championship of the world. He shot as a member of the military team and won especial distinction in his work with the small bore. In the 50 metre match he was high man on the U. S., with the fine score of 193 x 200. In this match the Stevens

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414's were used, but with the blade front and receiver rear sight which were far inferior to those used by other countries, but with this handicap the U. S. team landed third place in this match.

In the individual small bore match, which was shot at 25 metres, the conditions called for 25 shots on silhouette of a man 47 inches high, divided into 10 zones, 25 shots in series of 5 each. The target appeared 25 times for 3 seconds, each time with 5 seconds between. Our team used the Winchester Automatic in these matches, but faced the same handicap by having a sight without windage. The score was to be counted by the greatest number of hits, but at the end England, Sweden and U. S. were tied, with 1 miss each. The miss charged to our team was a shot that had just grazed the shoulder, but was ruled out by the executive officer; so, to deside, the shots by zones were counted and the U. S. team was forced into third place—which was, at that, a remarkable showing, since this kind of target shooting was entirely strange to them and aggravated by the handicap of poor sights. The military team easily won the championship of the world with a fine score.

Mr. Sprout has not given much attention to the game since 1912, until at present, but he shows by his fine groupings that he has lost none of his skill and it is only a question of a little time to polish up until he will be turning in topnotch scores with remarkable regularity.

Another very promising candidate is Mr. V. R. Reynolds, who previous to joinii our ranks, had no experience in match shooting, although a gun lover all his life. After hooking him up into the sling and taking his measure on the mat he proceeded to pound in groups that would do a Lee or Tindal credit any day. It is only a matter of a little more seasoning until he will be heard from among the league leaders every week.

Old Reliable (Ollie Schriver) came across with his usual 199 and came near getting us over the top rail into the 908's, but we fell one short and settled back to 979.

Team score as we saw Match No. 6:

O. M. Schriver	199
J. D. Schriver	198
C. E. Groome	195
W. R. Stokes	194
J. D. Jensen	193
Team total	979

Also ran: C. E. Murphy, 192; R. Alderman, 191; R. H. McGarity, 191; W. A. Sprout, 190.

By Mac.

From Bucyrus, Ohio.

The Bucyrus Rifle Association, of which aggregation of "bugs" you may have had some information during the past four years, held its annual meeting for the election of officers and other business matters that need talking over at least so often, on January 16. A goodly majority of the boys assembled at our indoor range (the outdoor range being indisposed) and proceeded to business.

V. M. Virtue was made president; J. B. Shaner, vice-president; B. F. Spicer, secretary-treasurer; Sergt. C. P. Ustine, Seventeenth United States Infantry, executive officer, and F. W. Croneis, team coach.

Rifles, other rifles, machine rests, small groups, large groups, irregular groups, foresights, hind-sights, and kindred topics were discussed in the talkfest that followed. We did not forget to touch with more or less emphasis upon the reckless manner in which Bridgeport and King's Mills are scrapping to beat this outfit to first base in the interclub matches, now half finished.

We have a grim determination to pass both of them before the series closes next spring. We are confident that old Bucyrus holds rifle-shooting material than which there is none better in the whole United States; but I wish to state on behalf of these same Bucyrus riflemen that we have for four years groped about in the darkness with inefficient rifles, with no means of knowing how ignorant we really were, and under these conditions making scores that were really a menace to the mental quietude of the more wisely educated clubs of the country. But pass along the information, please, that Bucyrus is getting its eyes open, and will have to be reckoned with in future events. Riffe barrels that make inch and a quarter groups are not good enough for us any more. Watch us grow.

B. F. Spicer,
Secy. Bucyrus Rifle Association.

Newport Rifle Club.

The following offhand scores at 25 yards were shot by the members under varying conditions, a couple of the shooters using telescope sights:

January 23, natural light.

F. B. Spooner	241	246	241	242	242	—1212
	239	240	239	245	240	—1203
	241	247	243	246	242	—1219
H. P. Fletcher	245	242	241	238	242	—1208
	245	243	241	241	242	—1212
A. A. Albro	247	246	244	244	247	—1228

Fifty yards, pistol:

F. B. Spooner	88	90	95	93	88	—454
	91	91	90	93	94	—459
*H. I. Chace, Jr.	244	246	244	242	246	—1222
†A. R. Anthony (open sight)	243	245	243	243	246	—1220
A. C. Athony	244	241	238	239	237	—1199

January 27, artificial light:

F. B. Spooner	237	240	239	234	238	—1190
T. J. Biesel	238	239	237	236	238	—1190
R. F. Rhodes	239	235	244	233		
*P. E. Brooks	241	247	243	246	247	—1224

*Telescope sights.

†Does not mean his scores were shot with open sight, but means that they were shot by Open Sight Anthony.

A. A. A.

Springfield Sprinkles.

The writer has been "in high gear" all last week trying to put every member wise that there would be "eats" at the Club last Saturday evening along with the names Manito and Baltimore on the slate for desert.

Col. Stibbs scouted around the early part of the week and rounded up a few selected chickens (get this right now, chickens to eat) and Saturday afternoon their necks were wrung to the last cord and right away the cooking was on. It was pretty rich to watch Range Master Gaylord inhale the fumes from the kettle. Not being a smoker, it was pretty tough on his pipes.

Owing to the good eating, the trench holders were somewhat hard pushed to keep the pills in the black. That man "Pete" Dolfen is as careless as sin. His scores vary anywhere from 47 to a possible.

The writer has been receiving quite a few very nice letters from the ARMS AND THE MAN regarding "dope" and bum sketches, and, with all rights reserved, the sketch pertaining is not sarcasm, so please don't "slam" me next time. My mind is limited for ideas of sketches, and this slipped out before thinking twice.

Following are the detail scores of our matches Nos. 11 and 12:

MATCH 11—BALTIMORE

P J. Dolfen	47	47	48	—142
Dr. I. R. Calkins	49	43	47	—139
L. P. Castaldini	46	44	48	—138
Maj. F. A. Wakefield	45	46	43	—134
R. C. Warner	46	44	45	—135
Total				686

MATCH 12—MANITO.

P. J. Dolfen	47	49	49	—145
L. P. Castaldini	46	45	47	—138
Dr. I. R. Calkins	47	46	43	—136
R. C. Warner	46	44	45	—135
Dr. W. B. Russell	44	41	46	—131
Total				685

E. M. Shirley, *Sec.-Treas.*

The Rifle and Revolver Club of New York, Inc.

There was considerable excitement at our range Thursday night. Theodore Wilson Hughes, our executive officer extraordinary, made the pistol team for the first time. To be sure, it was on a "tail holt," but what of it? He made the team!

Our new member, H. S. Hubbell, has come through in grand style with the pistol. He got 115 in the first match and 133 in the second. We expect him to become one of our most consistent shots before the season is over. His fielding is a little ragged at present and occasionally he scores a scratch hit, but his batting is above the average for a bush leaguer. He is expected to improve in fast company.

Lane, Baker and Moller finished in the order named in both matches, all with good scores.

The rifle team, minus two of the old standbys, performed in wondrous fashion. It totaled 963, our best to date. Paul A. Raymond, known to all shooting men by his deeds with the rifle, pistol, revolver and scattergun, and winner of the Keller all 'round championship at Sea Girt, N. J., a couple of years back, led the team with 196, the best individual score to date.

U. S. R. A. MATCH, NO. 11.

A. P. Lane	46	45	45	136
J. A. Baker, Jr.	45	42	45	132
J. A. L. Moller	41	43	45	129
A. B. Leavitt	42	36	41	119
H. S. Hubbell	37	36	42	115
				631

Also ran.

T. W. Hughes....107 C. H. Halevy..... 91

U. S. R. A. MATCH, NO. 12.

A. P. Lane	46	47	45	138
J. A. Baker, Jr.	47	42	47	136
J. A. L. Moller	43	47	45	135
H. S. Hubbell	48	43	42	133
T. W. Hughes	37	41	36	114
				656

Also ran.

A. B. Leavitt.....105 C. H. Halevy..... 97

N. R. A. MATCH.

P. A. Raymond	196
Dr. A. B. Leavitt	195
A. O. Lane	194
T. W. Hughes	191
J. A. L. Moeller	187
	963
Also shot. Parris	174

The scribe who pens, or pencils, these lines each week had a serious attack of "Wrestleitis" last week, but is expected to recover in time for the next regular match shoot. This new disease hit New York about three months ago. Its ravaging effects have been most disastrous in the vicinity of the Manhattan Opera House and Madison Square Garden.

This disease is nothing new to science, but, nevertheless, science plays an important part. For instance, approximately 5000 of both sexes of the species assembled in Madison Square Garden last Thursday night for the express purpose of passing judgment on two of the worst cases yet discovered. It was necessary to place the patients on a raised platform, squared and roped off for the protection of innocent bystanders.

For some reason best known to himself one of the patients wore a hood, or black mask, which completely covered his head. I think he was ashamed of himself. He ought to be, after what happened to him. They called him "The Mysterious Masked Marvel." He was mysterious all right and masked, but as a marvel he was nix.

The other patient was a young farmer from Nebraska. He had heard about this New York "Marvel" and wished to know him better. So he came to New York and arranged for the meeting at Madison Square Garden.

When I first saw them they were giving each other the "once over" from opposite corners of the arena.

You would naturally think that the farmer boy would be awed by his strange surroundings, his mysterious opponent and the confusion and terrific din set up by the similarly afflicted patients. But he wasn't. Lithe and quick as a panther, he stole forth from his corner, met the mysterious one in the center, shook hands to prove the sincerity of his designs and purposes, and then began to maul and manhandle the hooded one to the queen's taste. He threw his lithe and lengthy figure into a scissors, got his victim on the

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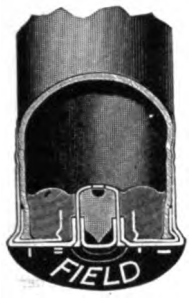
TALKS ON AMMUNITION

Western



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floor and proceeded to cut his form in twain. When he had about completed the job he changed his mind, turned his now submissive opponent on his back and pinned his shoulders to the mat. After a short rest the same performance was repeated. Twice in the same place seemed to convince everybody that the farmer boy had "wrestlengitis" down to a fine science. At any rate, the vanquished one thought so and, because he was entirely out of breath, asked the silver-tongued referee-orator to pass the word along to everybody.

What has the foregoing to do with the Rifle and Revolver Club of New York, you ask? Nothing at all, excepting that we, as title-holders to the cellar position on the team each week, desired to pass the "honor" along to more aspiring and none the less deserving brothers in arms, so found the above our best excuse.

AL BLANCO.

Citizens' Rifle and Revolver Club, Rochester, N. Y.

Unofficial result of shooting in U. S. R. A. League, January 30, 1916.

Match No. 11, revolver, vs. Providence.

A. G. Johnson	128
A. P. Slade	119
William W. Lewis	115
F. C. Sherman	114
C. D. U. Hobbie	113
	589

Revolver Match No. 12 vs. Chicago:

W. W. Lewis	128
F. C. Sherman	127
G. S. Searle	126
A. P. Slade	123
A. G. Johnson	121
	625

C. D. U. HOBBIE.

The League Score Sheet.

1915-16.

Official scores:

MATCH 5.

621	Baltimore vs. R. & R., N. Y.	642
579	Belleville vs. Providence	639
662	Chicago vs. Pittsburgh	681
660	Boston vs. Portland	681
602	Chicago vs. Pittsburgh	687
651	Cincinnati vs. Olympic	682
609	Citizens vs. Manito	623
603	Dallas vs. Manhattan	654
...	Havana vs. Youngstown	636
647	St. Louis vs. Springfield	679
661	Seattle vs. Spokane	684

MATCH 6.

613	Baltimore vs. Havana	...
667	Manhattan vs. Springfield	682
570	Belleville vs. Dallas	606
673	Boston vs. Citizens	614
600	Chicago vs. Cincinnati	654
625	Manito vs. Spokane	678
672	Olympic vs. Seattle	671
694	Pittsburgh vs. St. Louis	656
666	Portland vs. R. & R., N. Y.	643
638	Providence vs. Youngstown	635

MATCH 7.

628	Baltimore vs. Spokane	672
583	Belleville vs. Seattle	655
671	Boston vs. St. Louis	648
628	Chicago vs. R. & R., N. Y.	647
665	Cincinnati vs. Providence	644
584	Citizens vs. Portland	670
632	Dallas vs. Pittsburgh	670
...	Havana vs. Olympic	*682
...	Manito vs. Manhattan	673
678	Springfield vs. Youngstown	650

MATCH 8.

634	Baltimore vs. Seattle	658
598	Belleville vs. St. Louis	654
655	Boston vs. R. & R., N. Y.	639
642	Chicago vs. Providence	639
659	Cincinnati vs. Portland	683
598	Citizens vs. Pittsburgh	675
591	Dallas vs. Olympic	*693
...	Havana vs. Manito	*620
681*	Spokane vs. Springfield	*679
667	Manhattan vs. Youngstown	633

*Unofficial.

In the Spokane-Springfield match, as each club has some close shots, whose decision might affect the result, the targets have been referred to other members of the executive committee. The score is closer than indicated above.

The Boston-Cincinnati scores in Match 4 were also referred and declared tied. Boston wins by reason of the higher score in the succeeding match. This is according to the present league agreement for deciding tied scores. Ties for place are to be shot off.

Remember the date of indoor championships—April 8-16 next, inclusive. Interest your local police department in the Police Team Match, scheduled then.

Unofficial scores:

MATCH 9.

...	Baltimore vs. Youngstown	641
577	Belleville vs. Springfield	692
674	Boston vs. Spokane	678
633	Chicago vs. Seattle	655
666	Cincinnati vs. St. Louis	660
610	Citizens vs. R. & R., N. Y.	638
627	Dallas vs. Providence	630
...	Havana vs. Portland	690
661	Manhattan vs. Pittsburgh	686
...	Manito vs. Olympic	691

MATCH 10.

...	Baltimore vs. St. Louis	681
585	Belleville vs. Providence	657
655	Chicago vs. Portland	680
659	Cincinnati vs. Pittsburgh	672
588	Citizens vs. Olympic	682
592	Dallas vs. Manito	...
...	Havana vs. Manhattan	650
657	Seattle vs. Springfield	655
674	Spokane vs. Youngstown	636

ROLL OF HONOR.

Since our last notice the following have added 5-shot possibles to their credit:

George Armstrong, Olympic; Dolfin, Springfield; J. A. Baker, Jr., R. & R., N. Y.; Ross, Pittsburgh; Wilburn, Spokane, and Runck, Cincinnati.

HONORABLE MENTION.

These have new 49's: Marshall, Kinsley and von Henenburg, Boston; J. F. Stevenson, Runck and Cornish, Cincinnati; Belsterling, Dallas; Kahle and Dietz, Manhattan; Drs. Atkinson and Brown, Pittsburgh; Wilson (3, Newhall and Morre, Portland; Colwell and Brown, Providence; A. P. Lane, R. & R.,

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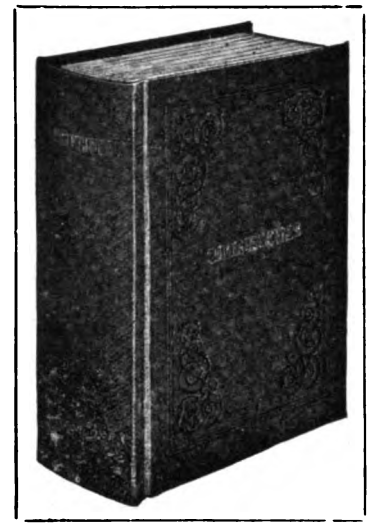

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N. Y.; Coats (2), Rauth, Wilburn and Kuist, Spokane; Castaldini, Calkins and Lawrence, Springfield.

Notice.—Any scores not properly certified by the U. S. R. A. governor may be protested by any competitor.

Club officials are requested to return their targets arranged in serial order.

J. B. CRABTREE,
Secy.-Treas., U. S. R. A.

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association.

Report on U. S. R. A. League matches shot, January 27, 1916. No. 11, against Olympic; No. 12, against Baltimore.

John A. Dietz	46	48	46—140
D. J. Gould, Jr.	48	46	42—136
R. Douglass	46	44	45—135
Dr. H. A. Baylis	45	46	43—134
C. L. Cousmonn, Jr.	43	43	43—129
			674
C. L. Causmann, Jr.	47	47	44—138
J. E. Silliman	50	42	44—136
Hans Roedder	46	44	45—135
J. A Dietz	41	47	44—132
R. Douglass	46	43	42—132
			672

JOSEPH E. SILLIMAN.

Cincinnati Revolver Federation.

Summary of scores made in U. S. R. A. Indoor League matches for week of January 23-29, 1916.

Match No. 11 (against R. R. of N. Y.)

Name	Score	Team score
S. Runck	139	
C. Runck	136	
H. Cox	132	
J. Daniel	130	
K. W. Stevenson	130	667
L. D. Cornish	128	
A. H. Kenan	126	
R. L. Hambly	126	
J. F. Stevenson	112	
M. Van Matre	110	

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Match No. 12, (against Youngstown)

Name	Score	Team score
S. Runck	137	
H. Cox	136	
A. H. Kenan	131	
C. Runck	131	
L. D. Kornish	126	661
J. Daniel	126	
K. W. Stevenson	124	
R. L. Hambly	118	
M. Van Matre	114	
J. F. Stevenson	108	

L. D. CORNISH,
U. S. R. A. Governor.

Youngstown Scores in U. S. R. A.

With scores of 137 and 134 out of a possible 150, respectively, T. H. Clarke Thursday carried off the honors in the weekly shoot of the local revolver club at their range in the Dollar Bank building. Manitou and Cincinnati furnished the opposition and as these clubs have been turning in good scores it is doubtful if either match will be recorded as a victory for the locals. The high individual score of the evening was a 49 by J. J. Kane, while the most consistent shooting was done by T. H. Clarke, his lowest score being 44 and highest 47. Scores:

Youngstown Rifle and Revolver Club vs. Manitou Revolver Club, match No. 11:

T. H. Clarke	47	45	45—137
F. W. Strickler	47	43	45—135
W. O. Brown	43	45	46—134
J. J. Kane	41	44	48—133
C. C. Porter	45	43	42—130
Team total			669

Youngstown Rifle and Revolver Club vs. Cincinnati Revolver Club, match No. 12:

T. H. Clarke	44	46	44—134
J. J. Kane	41	42	49—132
M. F. Kane	45	43	44—132
F. W. Strickler	46	44	42—132
L. H. Caldwell	41	46	39—126
Team total			658
M. S. Tod	40	37	41—118
R. R. Rose	36	35	34—105

Providence Revolver Club.

Scores made January 29, 1916, at 20 yards.

Match No. 11, vs. Citizens:

H. C. Miller	41	45	46—132
F. P. Day	45	47	40—132
S. B. Hibbard	41	46	44—131
A. B. Colwell	44	45	38—127
Robert Donaghy	42	41	43—126
			648

Match No. 12 vs. Rifle and Revolver Club, N. Y.:

F. P. Day	47	41	44—133
A. B. Colwell	44	43	44—131
H. C. Miller	42	42	46—130
Robert Donaghy	43	46	38—127
W. H. Brow	41	45	39—125
			646

EDWARD C. PARKHURST, Secy.

U. S. R. A. League. St. Louis Scores.

Match 11:

Orr	136
Crossman	134
Olcott	131
Ayer	130
Krondl	130
	661

Match 12:

Orr	144
Krondl	132
Ayer	129
Crossman	125
Olcott	124
	654

E. M. KRONDL,
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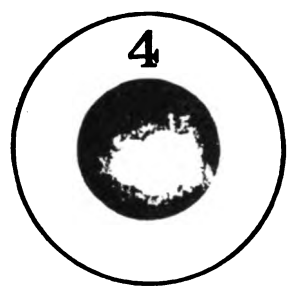

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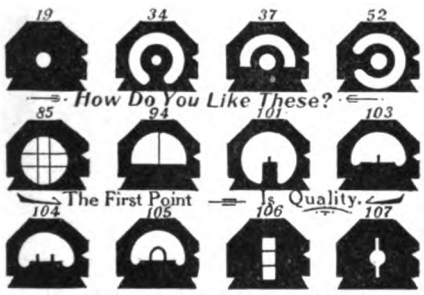

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Vol. LIX, No. 20 FEBRUARY 10, 1916

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MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

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VOLUME LIX. No. 20. WASHINGTON, D.C., FEBRUARY 10, 1916. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

Preparedness Against War.

By John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, in "National Defense."

MY interest in the military preparedness of our country was not born of the present European war. My views on the subject first became definite and clear in May, 1893, when, through correspondence with General Wood, I agreed to cooperate with him and a group of university presidents in the plan of a series of summer camps for the military training of university undergraduates. This idea has appealed to me with great force for two reasons: First, because in the event of a grave national peril our university students would be the first to offer their services; they could give the enthusiasm of faith and the loyal devotion of patriots, but without knowledge, skill or experience in the art of warfare. It is like a hideous nightmare to think that under the possible circumstances of a sudden surprise of an invading enemy these young men would be led to slaughter like cattle to the shambles. In the second place, the American youth of today need above all things to be given an opportunity to forget themselves and their selfish interests and pursuits in some form of disinterested service in which the spirit of unselfishness and manly endeavor, richly latent in their natures, may find concrete expression.

Whatever views I may hold concerning military preparedness, therefore, cannot be ascribed to any feeling of panic due to brooding over the unspeakable horrors of the present world tragedy whose daily progress we follow with anxious and depressed spirits. The war, however, has served to confirm my opinion of the necessity of a more adequate military preparedness.

Why should we prepare ourselves against the indefinite and seemingly remote possibility of war? Because our history as a nation imperatively constrains us to heed those councils of wisdom which our past distinctly suggests. The wise man is one who is able to profit not merely by his own mistakes, but also by the mistakes of others. Even the fool may avoid the exact repetition of his own folly. And it is true likewise that a generation proves its wisdom when it recognizes the mistakes of a past generation and resolves to avoid them by all possible means at its disposal. Let us learn wisdom from the folly of those who have gone before us. For lack of trained troops, thousands and thousands of our young American citizens have been cruelly sacrificed, and warfare needlessly prolonged in every conflict in which this country has been engaged. The failure to devise some national policy of adequate military preparedness has resulted throughout our history in making the maintenance of peace incalculably difficult and the termination of war when it has come inexcusably and disastrously delayed.

It is moreover always a mark of wisdom where one is reasonably provident, whether it be an individual or a nation. While every present and actual danger must be faced, the possibility of future danger may be ignored. Let us not deceive ourselves, as some have done, by the subtle fallacy that a danger which is only possible is therefore not a real danger. There is a reality in the possible as well as in the actual.

A real danger does not have to be immediately and actually present. What is a real possibility from the point of view of hard common sense? It is a possibility which is similar to an actual event which has been observed in our own or another's experience, and where the conditions of possible reoccurrence still remain. There is a real danger of our house being destroyed by fire; there is a real danger of every ship that leaves its port meeting disaster on the high seas. Hence our fire, marine and the various other forms of insurance covering every contingency of life, which every sensible and prudent man immediately recognizes as a wise mode of protection against the perils and dangers which the unknown future holds. Military preparedness is a form of insurance; for when wisely conceived, and adequately realized, it will serve either to prevent war and its incalculable losses altogether, or at least greatly to shorten the duration of war, so that the nation suffers the minimum rather than the maximum of its horrors. Shall we be wise in protecting our property and guarding our business ventures, and remain content with an absurdly complacent policy of inaction as regards the security and integrity of our national life itself?

The many objections to a policy of reasonable preparedness seem to find concentrated expression in the question, "But who is our enemy? Against whom are we to prepare?" This question is wide of the mark. It is not only illogical, it is trivial and irrelevant. There is no sophistry so disingenuous as that which is concealed in the form of a question whose sole significance lies in the fact that it tends to dodge the point at issue. If this question is not put in the spirit of sophistry, it can have only one possible meaning—that he who asks the question is convinced that the nation should prepare to defend itself only when an enemy is clearly and definitely revealed as such. Let us follow this attitude to its logical conclusion, for it is not sufficient for us to merely feel regarding this important subject, but we should think also. Our minds must be quickened as well as our hearts. While following sentiment, let us not turn our back upon reason. If we are only called upon to prepare against a definite and conspicuous enemy, then it would be too late to prepare at all. With the foe upon our borders there is no time for preparedness, only for the mobilizing of our available forces as best we may. This question, therefore, means that it is time enough to meet the enemy when he is recognized as such. And this would necessitate a complete dependence upon a voluntary army hastily collected and wholly lacking in any knowledge or experience whatsoever of arms. To meet disciplined and seasoned troops by hastily gathered forces of ignorant and unprepared citizens is the the height of folly.

There are a few in our country, I believe, who would frankly confess that they think our present army should be disbanded and disarmed, and who would advocate a policy of complete non-resistance. The only one who can logically, and with any sincerity, ask the question—Who is our enemy? is he who thoroughly and fundamentally believes that war for any cause is wrong, and that it is better to surrender at once than to fight at all. There are only two logical positions in this controversy, either no army and navy at all, or else an army and navy adequate for the task of successful self-defense in the event of a war forced upon us against our wish and will.

It is further urged by those who would object to any program of preparedness that if we increase our military strength, we as a nation will be tempted to use our power in a war of aggression and that our attitude to other nations of the earth will be one of arrogant superiority and irritating challenge. I feel very strongly that preparedness is not at all incompatible with the love of peace and the hatred of war. If we as a people are trained in the essential principles of justice and our ideas of right are grounded in the conviction that there is one ethic for the individual, as well as for the nation, the ability to defend ourselves will not lead to aggressive and insolent militarism. The spirit of militarism can never be due to the mere state of preparedness in itself, but is created by a warped mind and a heart of greed and unworthy ambition. Militarism is not determined by chance or circumstances, but by the definite policy of a state seeking world power and world domination. It is a sad commentary upon the spirit of our nation if we must refuse to possess ourselves of power for fear that in the possession we may prostitute that power to unworthy and ignoble ends. If this is true of our country at large, then no individual in our land should be entrusted with power in our business, professional, political or social life. The glory of power is revealed through restraint. I have sufficient confidence in the spirit of our nation, in our traditions of justice, in our moral integrity, in the sincerity of

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our public pledges, in the freedom from the mania of imperial power and territorial acquisition, so that I have no fear that our nation will ever be betrayed by the false ambition of militarism to wage an unjust and unrighteous war in an unworthy cause.

Why is it that there is this general movement throughout our land demanding a wise and adequate policy of military preparedness? Because we loathe the very thought of war. Because we have been stirred to the lowest depths of our nature by the cruel catastrophe which has befallen the civilization of Europe, and have experienced a feeling of unspeakable repulsion at the daily story of the incalculable sacrifice of noble and useful lives, and of the pain, anguish and misery following in train of this horrible war. We believe in the policy of adequate preparedness, because we hate war and do not propose to have it forced upon us through out conspicuous weakness and widely recognized lack of military resources in men and material. This does not mean that we are indifferent to the sacred responsibility resting upon us both individually and as a nation to defend and maintain the cause of peace, but we are determined that a false and sentimental idea of peace shall not leave us "naked to our enemies." The true pacifist is one whose counsel makes for peace and therefore I hold that he who urges a policy which will leave our nation shorn of her strength and a prey to any envious and covetous people, has no right to call himself a pacifist—a maker of peace. His way is the way of war—war, which if resisted, means disaster and death; if not resisted, means shame and servitude, the loss of liberty and the surrender of our birthright. As I have said in another place and would here repeat with an emphasis intensified by growing conviction, a true and wise preparedness is "preparedness against war and not for war."

This is not an impracticable theory, incapable of being realized in the actual experience of a nation. Switzerland proves the possibility of a nation in arms challenging the world as the defenders of peace.

It is impossible for us to meet the present condition of affairs in our country and in the world by an easy-going policy of complacent optimism. It is very convenient to indulge in the Micawber-like feeling, that something is bound to turn up which will bring relief in the event of any emergency. It is well to cherish always a hopeful spirit, but such a spirit dare not be regarded as a substitute in any way for the distinct appreciation of the possibilities of the future and a wise provision to meet them.

In addition to the military preparedness to meet a possible national peril there must be also a renewal of national spirit and a preparation both of heart and of mind. It has been alleged time and again during the war by many among the European peoples engaged in the conflict, that America cares only for the power of gold, and the policy of our people generally is solely that of individual profit, that our spirit is grossly materialistic, and that the only argument that is conclusive in our minds is that which affects directly or indirectly our possessions. If this indictment is true to any degree whatsoever, it is cause for shame and humiliation.

As we look into the future we must issue some form of an emancipation proclamation, if not in words at least in the high resolve that we will endeavor to free ourselves from the tyranny of things and will be willing to sacrifice our possessions for the higher purposes of our being both as individuals and as a nation. This alone can give us freedom of spirit. It seems to me, therefore, that the appeal which comes at this time to our citizens, especially our young men, to volunteer their personal service in some form of military training, will withdraw their minds for a time at least from themselves and from the things which hold their spirits in bondage and center them upon the needs of their country. If it is necessary to sacrifice time, and ease, and comfort, all the better. To be conscious of the necessity of sacrifice, however slight, restores the soul.

Finally, there must be a preparedness for all that the future holds in store for us by a demand throughout our country for an undivided loyalty on the part of the entire body of our citizens, and an unconditioned and unreserved acknowledgment that America is their one and only fatherland. Public sentiment must run so strong and so high as to make it impossible for anyone who has taken the oath of citizenship to divide his allegiance between the claims of this country and those of the country upon which he turned his back long years past in order to seek a home in this new land beyond the sea.

Let us not shrink from calling things by their right names, and therefore let us brand as traitor whoever lives in our midst enjoying the protection and prosperity of our country and yet dares to express by word or deed the spirit of hyphenated loyalty. There are welcome and room within our borders for all sorts and conditions of men, but no place and no quarter for traitors.

The time has come for the renewing of our vows, for the quickening of our sense of national responsibility and the reciprocity of obligations, not merely demanding our rights, but recognizing our duties as citizens. The time has come also for the grateful appreciation of the debt we owe to the past, a debt which we can discharge solely by safeguarding our heritage and transmitting it unimpaired to coming generations.

BETTER RIFLES AND SIGHTS WANTED.

By O. P. Stoner.

NOW that the Dupont Powder Co. has given us some progressive powders, their No. 18, 15, 10, and 80, just the powder we have been looking for, I would like to see something new in rifles and sights.

The 250 Savage is about it, though it seems to me the case is a little short for the amount of powder used to get 3,000 feet velocity.

The Stevens 25 horsepower, if it could be made with a 14-inch twist and use the 84 gr. Savage bullet, would make an excellent rifle. I find that the 117 gr. bullet with 8-inch twist fouls or gas cuts at the breech, extending 6 to 10 inches from the breech. When using 84 gr. bullets with same charge of powder I notice the fouling is much less, because the gas pressure is less against the base of the bullet, the bullet leaving the barrel faster and giving the powder less time to burn.

A .25 caliber 14-inch twist, with large powder space giving 2,600 to 3,000 feet velocity with 84 gr. to 90 gr. bullet will foul very little. I have used the .32 special and .32-.40 caliber high power rifles with 16-inch twist 165 gr. bullet, giving 2,000 to 2,300 feet velocity, a hundred rounds each without cleaning and found no fouling.

The 250 caliber is a long range cartridge in a short range rifle; by this I mean the barrel is too short and light for long range shooting. In the early days when the timber was thick, and there were no open long range shots, a 15-inch barrel would have been long enough. But the old timer preferred to lug a long heavy rifle because he could hold it more steadily.

Nowadays the game is scarce and wild and the long heavy rifle should be more in demand, for it requires steady holding for a crow or a hawk at 200 yards, or goat, sheep, antelope and coyote at 400 to 800 yards. I have found more shots beyond this range than under.

A 22-inch barrel 7 pound rifle is not a long range gun to my notion. A rifle with 26-inch to 30-inch barrel weighing 9 pounds or more would be my choice.

Next comes the sight question. Nearly all of the commercial rifles, repeater and single shot, come out with a little bump about half way between the breech and the muzzle—much resembling a horse-fly, and when you are about to take fine aim the thing appears to be preparing to fly.

I have never yet seen a good rifle shot who is satisfied to use the flimsy sights that come on sporting rifles. They usually knock these off and put on a home-made one, or pay half the price of the rifle for peep sights that must be placed on the tang, and will bump you in the eye when shooting prone.

Nor will they focus as well as an open or peep sight place on the barrel or receiver. I know some of you will disagree with me there. But here is some proof of my statement.

I have been shooting about ten years and started with the best that could be had. The first four years did not show much improvement in my groups using peep sights on tang and Steven's Schuetzen rifles.

I was using the 32 caliber Hudson load, and knew it would place them there if I could see them right. One day while preparing for a big match to be shot at 60 yards, open sights only, I decided that to hold my own in it would be necessary to make a different rear sight, as the one on the rifle was so flimsy it would blur in the bright light.

I made a large rear sight, ¾-inch high and ¾-inch wide and filed a notch ½-inch deep, ⅛-inch wide, and fitted a dovetail slide for elevation which had a notch 1–20-inch wide and ⅛-inch deep. I had this sight dovetailed to fit a telescope sight base which, 6 inches long, could be adjusted any distance from the eye desired.

Result, rear sight did not blur, front sight looked larger and gave a clear definition on the target. At 60 yards practice my first ten shots would all hit a half-inch ring, I made many ten shot groups about as good.

On the day of the big match, which was for an elk, I shot about the same group and carried away nearly all the elk. At Dayton, Ohio, I shot this sight against peep sights and carried away first money in three matches, scoring 70 out of a possible 72 at 200 yards, ½-inch ring, 1-inch center.

At Muncie, Ind., I scored 624 out of a possible 625 at 40 yards, rest, ¼-inch rings, ½-inch center, 2-inch black bull. I was shooting against telescope and peep sights, and got first money in every match. I could never do this with peep sights on the tang or too close to the eye. I can make a peep sight 1–20-inch square by moving a slide over the small notch, which gives about the same results.

Here is another sight which could be put on the cheapest rifle without extra cost. Make a sight the same form as the Winchester single shot open, but twice as long and of thicker material, minus the dovetailed base

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for slot in the barrel. Instead a hole for base screws must be drilled at the end and one at the head of sight opened for windage with graduate scale. Head of sight must be heavy enough for slide for elevation, with graduate scale.

These slides can be made with peep or open, with notch any depth desired. The barrel must be drilled and tapped according to length of sight. To fit sight on a single shot rifle so it can be taken down without interfering with sight, if the sight is 5 inches long, drill the forward hole 5¼ inches from receiver, the rear hole ½-inch from head of sight. For receiver sight the base does not need to be more than 2 inches long. I would like to see rifles come out with better sights. Let's hear from other sportsmen; give your views on sights, rifles, loads, targets, etc.

MORE ABOUT LIGHTING INDOOR RANGES.

By F. W. Strickler.

An article in a recent issue of ARMS AND THE MAN by Mr. A. P. Lane on the lighting of indoor rifle ranges suggests another matter in connection with indoor shooting on which the writer, and possibly others, would like to hear the opinions of the experts.

Our range has a board partition in front of the targets, and four or five feet distant from them, for the purpose of better reflecting the light on the targets. Approximately midway between this partition and the firing point there is a black screen, through which is cut a round hole large enough to see the target easily. The effect of perspective and the shutting off of the light by this black screen is, at least to the writer, that of making the target appear much farther away than it really is (20-yard revolver range). Aside from the purpose of reflecting light on the target, served in part by the board partition above referred to, and which the black screen certainly does not help, what good can possibly be gained by placing any object whatever between the firing point and the target?

It is a well-known fact that looking through a series of round apertures has the effect of making the object appear farther away than it really is, due partly to what is called "perspective," and partly to shutting off of light from the eye. It is also well known that the distance from an object to the eye of the observer appears less when there are no intervening objects, best illustrated by the fact that distances are almost invariably underestimated on the water or a flat plain.

The effect of looking down a narrow alley together with the imperfect lighting of indoor ranges does not tend to bring the ten ring any closer to the gun. But these are things that cannot easily be gotten away from. As the writer has seen ranges with a screen or two between firing point and target, without ever getting near any satisfactory "why or wherefore" of their *raison d'etre*, will Mr. Lane or some one else who has been there, come to the rescue and tell us? Not that we think the disappearance of that screen would keep us in the black, but we have a darned strong notion that it would not make us go out any often or any wider, especially as we can go some now along those lines.

THE FABLE OF THE MILITARY BUG AND THE BUTTERFLY.

(With apologies to Æsop and George Ade)

Two boys resided in the same Community. Bill belonged to the Ordinary Run; that is, he attended Public School and High School, and thereafter Rustled for a Job. Mortimer hailed from one of the First Families, viz: the Old Man had come into his Pile by the Wholesale Groceries Route, so Morty went to Private School and afterwards was known as one of the Younger Set.

Bill was possessed of a large Sense of Patriotic Duty, so when he had finished School and Corralled a Job he enlisted in the National Guard. He attended Drill one or two Evenings a Week, went to the Rifle Range Sundays, and spent his Annual Vacation in Camp. At Camp Bill served on the Kitchen Police, assisted at digging Holes in the Ground, stood Guard at Night in the Rain, and during maneuvers forded Streams, Hiked in the Dust, and Crawled through the Brush on his Stomach. After about a Year's Service, Bill's Faithfulness was Rewarded, and he was made a Corporal.

While Bill was thus Engaged, Mortimer was becoming a Leader of the Young-Men-About-Town. Sundays when Bill would be Perspiring in the Hot Sun at the 600-yard Range, Mortimer would be Motoring or on the Links. Evenings when Bill was attending the Non-Com. School, or helping the Q. M. Sergeant get things in Shape for Inspection, Mortimer would be Demonstrating the Latest Step with some Doll, or Lifting a Few with Convivial Spirits at the Club. Mortimer and his Companions gave Little or No Thought to the Country's Need, and when they did Condescend to notice the National Guard referred to them as Tin Soldiers.

As Years went by, the Military Bug still continued to Gnaw at Bill's Vitals, and his Military Duty at times Interfered with his Job. However, he advanced through the Grades of Sergeant and First Sergeant, and on one Golden Day was given a Commission as Second Lieutenant.

Mortimer in the Meantime had become Ping Pong Champion of his Set.

It was a Proud Day for Bill, some Years Later, when he became Captain and Company Commander.

All he had to do was to Recruit his Company, get the Men out to Drill, take them to the Range, assume Responsibility for Several Thousand Dollars' Worth of Rifles, Blankets, Spoons, Ammunition, etc., See the Boys' Bosses about Letting them Off for Camp, and act as General Adviser, Oracle and Banker for Sixty Odd Individuals.

About this time a Wave of Apprehension swept over the Country. Some Little Misunderstandings over in Europe caused the People to begin to Find Out that a Handful of Men could not Lick the World, also that it took Something besides two feet and a Broad Back to make a Soldier. The Army and National Guard were no longer looked Upon as Rough Necks and Tin Soldiers, but the People began to Realize that they were composed of Earnest Men who were probably a little Farther Sighted and Longer-Headed than the People Themselves.

Seeing the Popularity the Military was Gaining, Mortimer heard his Country's Call.

But did he Enlist as a Mere Private, and take his chances and work for his Promotion as Bill had?

Nay, not Mortimer.

He organized a Troop of his Boon Companions, and because he was Able to Interest a Different Class of Men in the National Guard, he was Handed a Commission as Captain of Cavalry.

Whereupon Bill did some Deep Thinking.

MORAL—The Longest Way Round is the Longest Way Round.—National Guard Magazine.

"SLAPPED ON TH' WRIST, BA JOVE!"

By Interested Reader.

The recent article concerning the two-faced performances of the Springfield rifle, by Lieut. Col. John S. Barrows, M. V. M., appears to have drawn the fire of the country's foremost theoretic critic, Mr. E. Newitt. Incidentally, in addition to showing up the utter inability of Colonel Barrows to appreciate "theory, principles and purposes" of sights and various other things, Mr. E. takes occasion to rebuke other American methods of shooting and target shooters in general.

Listen:

"I say, Old Top, on a former occasion I mildly rebuked the target shooter for his efforts to interfere with the design of the rifle. Hi will now add some remarks in the 'ope of himpressing the blighter with a sense of the 'arm 'e is doing."

There you have it, just like that. All you fellows that have learned and yearned to point that old Springfield of yours at or near the target, or you soldiers of Uncle Samuel down along the Mexican border, who have been so anxiously watching that pile of rocks or brush some three hundred yards away, and from which you are expecting to see the slight movement or spurt of flame indicating that you are to be the target of a rifle sighted for just about your distance, don't you dare even to think a cuss word, or to express a wish that your Springfield did not shoot some eight feet high at that distance just once so that you could point it somewhere near where that little movement is taking place without having to hunt a new point of aim at some other location on the Texas landscape. Theoretically your gun is a beaut, and, if in your hurry, you overshoot you may kill a pig some seven hundred and forty-eight yards in the rear, because, theoretically, mind you, the latter distance is still in the danger zone.

Again. You fellows who go out to the range, or on a hike with a belt full of good, substantial '06 150-gr. cartridges, you have it all wrong again. Just think. You perhaps might be able to carry a dozen or more cartridges in addition had you had the foresight or theoretical guidance beforehand to have secured a supply of Krag cartridges instead of the '06. Krag cartridges are suggested by the writer for the reason that they are similar in size and weight to the 303 British M-VII, the Russian, and a little lighter than the French. The old Krag cartridge also has the rim head similar to the three mentioned above instead of the improved rimless of the '06, and, and, dare we whisper it—the German cartridge. The Turks also use the rimless cartridge, but they evidently have some sort of a "negative angle" sight rigged up so they appear to get by with it.

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To get back to sights. Mr. E. comes across with the following statement:

"But a cry, and that a reasonable one, may go up for a battle sight which enables a quick clear view of the object, which alone is possible with a good big aperture mounted on the rifle near the eye."

Now, the new British Enfield rifle is equipped with just that. It has at least a "big" aperture (one could nearly throw a cat through it) near the eye and nearly as much of the country around, over and through it can be seen the present battle sight on the Springfield. It is big enough to take in a whole regimental line at 500 yards. Is it possible that Mr. E. is about to spring that sight upon his long-suffering country that is slowly recovering from "negative angle" theories and assertions? Help!

The writer once witnessed two noted game shots operate a negative angle Springfield on a woodchuck at about one hundred and eight yards. The ground was a grassy slope towards where the chuck was feeding, and it took some half dozen shots before he took any notice of the bombardment, and then he only sat up and looked about. Theoretically he should have been dead as a smoked herring, because those experimenters held all over the landscape, excepting where the chuck was located. Mr. E. says: "The purpose of the latter (battle sight) is to convert as much as possible of the battlefield into a continuous danger zone, independent of estimation of distance and sight adjustment, etc." That is just what happened. The danger zone extended almost out of sight, both of the chuck and the riflemen. A .22 short in a sporting rifle would have killed that chuck as dead as Crossman's goat, Catalina.

In spite of the theoretically implied ignorance and general cussedness laid upon the riflemen of this country, including target shooters and hunters and soldiers, by Mr. E., it still holds true that the workmen that use the tools are the ones that are the surest to know whether or not the tools are good ones, and we venture to predict that when the returns are in Colonel Barrows will have a safe majority in the voting on facts vs. theory.

MILITARY TRAINING AND WAR ENTHUSIASM.

THE other night several thousand people gathered in a park in Denver and cheered to the last echo a half dozen speakers whose talks supported the policy of President Wilson. Some of the speakers became very eloquent when the subject of war was broached and were cheered again and again when they declared that America should protect her honor with her blood.

Such sentiments sound well and no doubt a majority of those present are willing to die, if need be, for the American Union, says the Pueblo Chieftain, a Colorado newspaper. But, supposing it had been necessary for Denver to have given fifteen thousand men that night and she had given them, what would our Government have done with them?

They are not trained. Many of them never answered a military roll call in their lives. Hardly any ever held a gun in their hands, let alone being skilled in the use of firearms, and, most of all, the government has not the guns to give them.

This is one side of the situation in a nut shell. We may have the patriotic heart that is willing to die for America, but we have not the military preparation as a nation to do the fighting.

War is not gathering under some open sky on a moonlight night and becoming enthused over some sentimental speech of some great orator. War is deliberately killing so many of the enemy and destroying so much of his property that he will grant your demands. Sentiment is a necessary part of war, but preparation is a far greater part. Germany has the world at bay today because she kept her own preparedness ahead of her war sentiment. The Red Cross records show that two and one-half million men were killed the first six months of the war. At that rate one standing army of fifty thousand men would last a little less than four days.

We have cultivated a national sentiment among our people, but is it a war sentiment? To be sure, the crowd at Denver cheered, but did it know what it really was cheering? Was it cheering for real war or was it cheering that American sentiment that has done so much to keep out of war?

Let's look at the situation squarely. Is there not a deep-rooted sentiment in Colorado against anything of a military nature? Even with such good prospects of war our National Guard is having the fight of its life to keep alive. The enemies of the guard say the trouble is because the guard is not properly managed. Such is not the case at all. From the cradle to the grave the most of us have been drilled into the belief that military Europe is a dreg on the world's progress and that free America is the restorative of real governmental life. Our boys went out a year ago and saw some military life. They were killed and they killed. The experience did just what calling the National Guard into the field always does. It lessened the military enthusiasm in this state. It caused a certain class of our citizens to begin a tirade against our soldier boys that was almost damnable in its abuse.

Those same men were some of the speakers at the Denver meeting and in the cheering crowd were thousands who have fought the military arm of this state for years and years. They fought the military arm of our Government during the Spanish-American War. They have been against constituted authority and law whenever they have been placed on the trial of steel vs. gallery playing and self-ambition.

Colorado men and women must not suppose that because a few thousand cheered war speeches in Denver that a military arm of our Government could be constructed from the ranks of that crowd. Its most caustic speakers would be the first to cry "Imperialism," or to bewail the fact, as they would see it, that our boys were being used to place the yoke of eternal bondage around the necks of what was before a free people. Just hark back to our war with Spain if you do not agree with these ideas.

. . . . . .

The way is plain. If we are going to get ready to fight we must create a military spirit. We must teach our boys and ourselves to long for the night when drills are on. We must prepare their minds not to rebel against the long march, the cold ground for a bed and the hard-tack and water for breakfast. We must train our children and ourselves to endure hardships in the name of America just the same as we train them to love the sentimental side of our national life.

It is not enough that we gather by some silvery lake and furnish sentimental copy for our papers. Those same orators will be at the same lake decrying military men before yon moon quarters again.

These are the things we must consider. And until we are ready to prepare not only in sentiment, but from every other point, which preparation will be costly, laborious and obnoxious to most of those who participated in the Denver meeting, we had best follow carefully the advice of William Howard Taft and "Watch Our Step."

SWEDISH ARMY ORGANIZATION.

THE International Military Digest gives the following summary of the Swedish Army from an article which appeared in June last in the Revista Militare Italiana:

The Swedish Army consists of three parts: 1st line, the active army; 2nd line, the reserve; 3rd line, the landsturm or national militia. Personal military service is compulsory, from the age of 20 to 31 in the active army, from 31 to 35 in the reserve, and from 35 to 42 in the landsturm.

Services with the colors is as follows: For infantry 250 days in the 1st year, 30 days each in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and 15 in the 9th; total 355 days; for cavalry, field artillery, field and signal engineers, 281 days in the 1st year, 45 each in the 2nd and 3rd, and one period of 25 days in the 5th or 6th year; total 396 days; for fortress engineers, 295 days in the 1st year, 35 each in the 3rd and 4th and 15 in the 9th; total 380 days; for the transportation troops, 150 days in the 1st year, 30 days each in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and 15 days in the 9th; total 255 days. The total effective force that can be raised is 670,000 men.

The Swedish Army is organized into 6 divisions. Infantry regiments have 3 battalions of 4 companies each. The infantry is armed with the Mauser magazine rifle, model 1896. Some cavalry regiments consist of 5 squadrons each, others of 10 each. Cavalry is armed with a straight sabre, model 1883, and repeating carbine, model 1894. Both rifle and carbine are of 6.5 mm. calibre and carry 5 cartridges.

Light field artillery is armed with the Krupp 75 mm. gun and 10 cm. mortar. Heavy field artillery has gun and mortar of 12 cm. calibre. Fortress and siege guns are from 5.7 to 15.5 cm. calibre, and coast guns from 5.7 to 24 cm. Engineer troops are divided into field, fortress, telegraph, balloon, aviator, photograph and radio units. The train troops are divided into transportation and sanitary units.

The Army in war is commanded by the Sovereign or by a general officer whom he selects. A field army consists of a number of divisions, each division having 2 brigades of infantry, 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 regiment of artillery, and auxiliary troops. A large part of the Army in war is required for the garrisons of coast fortresses, including their land defense.

There are about 2,500 shooting clubs, with a membership of 180,000, from which it is estimated that 120,000 "Volunteer Riflemen" can be organized in case of war.

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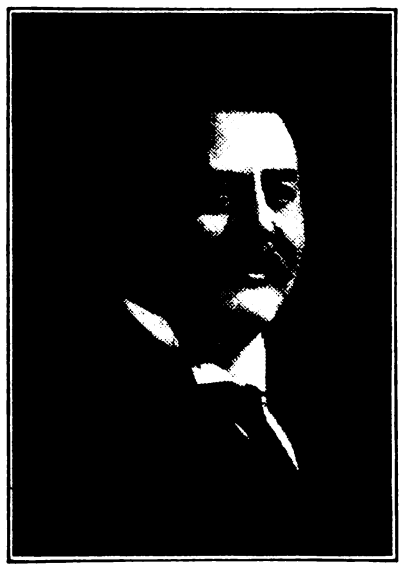
DEATH OF THOMAS H. KELLER, SR.

ARMS AND THE MAN regrets to announce and the trade and sportsmen throughout the country will be shocked to hear of the sudden death of Mr. T. H. Keller, Sr., or "T. K.," as he was familiarly known to his host of friends.

Mr. Keller had been suffering for some time from a nervous breakdown, and during the past six weeks was able to devote only a part of the time to business. He was one of the best known figures in the ammunition business and the shooting game, and was no mean shot himself; in fact, he was an all-round shooter, as he could handle the shotgun, the military rifle, the Schuetzen rifle and the revolver with equal facility and no little credit, although he did not profess to be an expert in this line. He was a salesman of the highest order, and for many years the New York manager for the Peters Cartridge Co.

By a strange coincidence the news of his death was received by the Board of Directors of the company while it was in its annual meeting, and a resolution was adopted before the meeting adjourned. This resolution not only expresses the sentiments of Mr. Keller's associates in business, but it is believed that it reflects also the feeling of



F. H. KELLER, SR.

his wide circle of acquaintances, and it is therefore reproduced here as a public tribute to a man whose life was a marked success in the truest sense of the word:

Whereas, The sad news of the sudden death of our associate in business, and personal friend, Thomas H. Keller, manager of the New York office, has just reached us.

Resolved, That we express our great sorrow over the loss of an able associate and a lovable personal friend. His sterling qualities and kindly heart endeared him to all with whom he was associated socially, or in business.

Coming to this company nearly twenty-five years ago, in the early days of its career, he was identified with its growth in succeeding years. At his suggestion, the New York branch office was established and it was under his management from the first. He was a born salesman of large experience, and his wide acquaintance with the trade, among whom his personal friends were legion, and among the shooting fraternity, by whom he was well known from coast to coast, made his advice on many important matters related to the company's interest of great value. He will be greatly missed in the councils of the company, and in the future gatherings of those associated with him in business.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the bereaved family, with expression of our deep and sincere sympathy.

BIG GAME IN THE TRENCHES.

SMALL but informing books have already appeared on some of the minor horrors of war, telling us of the dreadful things which invest the clothing of our soldiers, and of the terrible bloated flies which a few hours' sunshine produce in thousands in the trenches and billets. We now learn, says a British exchange, that in some of the districts through which the British trenches run, there is a plague of voles, due, no doubt, to the non-cultivation of the fields, and these voles fall into the trenches by scores, are trampled under foot by the men, and are then devoured by dreadful beetles.

To this plague has now succeeded one of giant rats, some having been measured as nearly two feet in length from tip of nose to end of tail, and of a girth which is proportional. To combat these, ferrets are now being sent out in hundreds from this country, with the result that the price of ferrets has considerably risen everywhere, while in some places they are not procurable at all. Private Thomas Atkins is having great sport, and even his French comrade joins eagerly in la chasse, a bag of over 400 rats having been made in an afternoon.

The cold in these trenches has not this winter been, so far, so great as that which was encountered last year, and our men, moreover, are probably better prepared to meet it when it comes; but the wet and mud have been terrible, the rain having been very heavy and constant; and to the minor horrors of which we have before heard are now added these plagues of mice and of giant rats—tests, indeed, of that extraordinary cheerfulness which is so strong a characteristic of that wonderful person—the British soldier.

THE ALBANY AFFAIR.

WHEN one considers the difficulty of securing a coherent and intelligent account of any incident of an exciting nature it is easy to understand why errors creep into newspaper articles.

Within the past week or two the newspapers have told of the killing and wounding of pedestrians on the streets of Albany by a mysterious gunman. Some of these reports gave in complete detail descriptions of a wonderful new cartridge which had been used in the killing. It was noiseless, of vast power and the propulsive element was something quite different from powder. There were other accounts which said the shooting was done by a man armed with a revolver equipped with a Maxim silencer.

It is impossible to blame newspaper reporters without technical knowledge and with only hearsay evidence at their disposal for believing some of these grotesque yarns. The facts of the case constitute a sufficiently curious tale to make it worth notice.

A young man who had been a movie and vaudeville actor and who seems to have been entirely lacking in mental balance was finally arrested and charged with the killing. He made a partial confession and additional evidence was at hand to prove his guilt. He has been sentenced to Matteawan, the New York asylum for the criminal insane.

In his room was found the ingenious and deadly device by which he committed his atrocious acts. He had taken a .22 caliber rifle; cut off the stock and part of the barrel, thus shortening it until it would go inside his coat sleeve. Then he had equipped the gun with a silencer. From the trigger he had run a wire up his sleeve over his back and through a pulley, down through the other sleeve. By closing his hand he was able to pull the trigger and discharge the arm.

Of course a .22 short under these circumstances gave off practically no sound. He was able to move among crowds at will, his hand slightly raised from his side and shoot anyone he happened to see. The examination of this pitiful character showed that he was not acquainted with any of his victims. He simply had an insane delusion that he was being pursued and apparently his notion was to shoot anybody in sight whenever he could.

The customary outcry against the use of silencers and indeed many editorial attacks upon firearms in general have been the natural result. As a matter of fact, he could just as easily have gratified his lust for murder by going into a crowded lunch-room and sprinkling cyanide of potassium or some equally deadly poison upon the food of his intended victims.

CO. F. WINS MAINE NATIONAL TROPHY.

THE National Trophy for the State of Maine, presented by the United States for excellence in target practice for the year 1915, has been won by Company F, Second Infantry, with a figure of merit as follows:

20 Experts.	
7 Sharpshooters.	
40 Marksmen.	
Total.....	67 + 1.00 = 67.00.

This organization bore 81 enlisted men on the rolls during the practice season and qualified as second class or better 64, a percentage of qualification of 79.01.

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GOVERNOR WHITMAN FAVORS UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING.

PREPAREDNESS was the theme which ran through most of the speeches at the annual reunion and dinner of the Amherst Alumni Association, held last Saturday night in Boston. The gathering was probably the largest of its kind ever held in New England, more than 1,000 persons being seated. They came from 16 States and from Canada and included the entire faculty of the college.

"It is idle to talk of peace in terms of non-resistance," said Governor Charles S. Whitman, of New York, one of the speakers, himself an Amherst alumnus. "Passions have been loosed that will threaten for years to come, and in the troubled future that stretches out before us, the sanest pacificism is such preparedness for national defense as will inspire possible aggressors with respect and with caution."

The Governor declared himself in favor of universal military training, asserting that the volunteer system had failed at every point and would continue to fail.

THREW BACK ENEMY'S BOMBS (MAYBE?)

CAPT. C. E. BEAN, official representative with the Australian expeditionary forces in Gallipoli, describes how Lance Corporal Keyzor, of the First Battalion, won the Victoria cross.

Keyzor was one of the best bomb-throwers in the Australian and New Zealand army corps. During fierce attacks at the Lone Pine he was throwing for 50 hours almost continuously. He was sent to first one corner of the trenches, and then to another, not only throwing bombs, but constantly smothering with his coat or sandbangs the enemy's bombs which had fallen in the trench. He often threw them back.

When the enemy reduced the time of the fuses he caught several bombs in the air like a cricket ball and threw them back before they burst.

Picking up or extinguishing bombs, or catching them in the air was a matter of such hourly occurrence during the fights at Quin's Post, Hill 60, and the Lone Pine that probably hundreds of cases went unmentioned, even when a man picked up half a dozen in one fight.

COUNTRIES FORBIDDING SALE OF MERCHANT SHIPS.

THE following letter has been sent to the collectors of customs by the Commissioner of Navigation with instructions that the facts be brought to the attention of those concerned:

In the past 11 months leading maritime nations possessing over three-fourths of the world's merchant shipping under foreign flags have passed laws or issued decrees forbidding their citizens or subjects to sell and transfer to the flag of another nation any merchant ship under their respective flags except by a special permit from the Government. Great Britain enacted such a law on February 12, Austria-Hungary issued such a decree on August 27, Denmark on October 8, Germany enacted such a law on October 21, France on November 11, Norway issued a decree on December 6, Brazil on December 9, and Spain promulgated a law on January 9, 1916. The merchant shipping of these countries aggregates 33,900,000 gross tons out of a total of 43,370,000 gross tons of all foreign nations. Other nations may promulgate similar laws or decrees for the duration of the war, and notice of such laws or decrees may not be received in this country until after they have taken effect.

The Bureau of Navigation suggests that prospective American purchasers of ships under foreign flags with a view to American registry will consult their own interest in a clear title if in all cases they acquaint themselves with the transfer law of the nation whose flag the ship proposed to be bought now flies.

A MILITARY ACADEMY FOR EACH STATE.

ESTABLISHMENT of a military academy in each state of the Union, at which students should be under strict discipline and military instruction—a plan which was put into partial operation soon after the close of the Civil War, but which was abandoned after a few years—is suggested by Capt. Joseph M. Locke, U. S. A., retired. Capt. Locke, who was brevetted major and lieutenant colonel in the Civil War, was active in the establishment of such an academy at Dayton, Ohio, being aided in the work by Gen. J. D. Cox, afterward Governor of Ohio, and by Rutherford B. Hayes, also a governor of the state and afterward President of the United States. Owing to failure of funds the academy was forced to close in its third year.

The plan as detailed by Captain Locke provided that students at each state military academy should be chosen by competitive examination from among the high school students of the state with the highest scholastic standing. Each school district was to have at least one cadet in the academy.

The academy was to be under the direction of a board of visitors, of which the governor of the state, ex-officio, should be president, the remaining members being appointed from the several districts of the state. The superintendent of each academy was to be a man of military experience, and the commandant of cadets was also to be a practical military man, both to be either resigned, retired or active officers of the United States Army.

The curriculum of the academies, the plan provided, was to be military and based on that of West Point; and the rules and regulations established at the academies were to be identical, as far as possible, with those in force at the United States Military Academy.

The plan provided that students on graduation were to receive from the governor of the state commissions as second lieutenants in the state militia, promotions being made annually as required by incoming cadet graduates until each graduate should have served at least one year as captain. After this they were to be transferred to a list subject to call into service when necessary. From such a list the plan provided that the governor of the state was to select regimental, staff and general officers of the militia of the state. The plan also provided for automatic retirement on attainment of a specified age.

PROGRESS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY.

THE past fifteen months of war in Europe has, says the Scientific American, resulted in a remarkable advance in anti-aircraft artillery. Whereas, at the beginning of the conflict, the aviators considered themselves secure when flying at altitudes of 8,000 feet, since the shrapnel burst some thousands of feet below them, there is abundant danger today even when flying at 10,000 feet.

The range of the anti-aircraft guns has been steadily increased from below 5,000 feet to over 10,000. It is becoming increasingly difficult for aeroplane observers to conduct effective reconnaissances owing to the very great height at which they are compelled to fly over enemy's positions.

PRESERVE LASTING REMINDERS OF YOUR TRIP.

By Lewis R. Hillier.

THE purpose of this article is to call the attention of sportsmen, of any line, to the value of systematic photographic records. System rules the world today, and it is being introduced into every department of human activity where accurate records are needed. It was said of Gladstone, the great English statesman, that his filing system was so systematic that he could locate any particular letter or paper in a few minutes. Think of what this meant, when a man of Mr. Gladstone's ability must have had hundreds of important documents on file.

Think of the pleasure you can have in looking over the scenes of past exploits. This photographic record-keeping is not such a laborious occupation as you might imagine. A good camera and a suitable filing index, supplemented by a diary, are the main things required. Then apply a little patience, and you will get much more pleasure from your recreation trips, hunting, fishing, golfing, or whatever form of sport or pastime you indulge in. Take your camera with you and make snap-shots of new towns, interesting scenic views, companions, big catches and things of like nature. Jot down a few notes in your note-book or diary. After your pictures are developed, make one or more prints of each, and write the date of exposure and explanatory notes on the backs of the negatives. Then file the pictures in the proper envelope or behind the proper card. After you have done this, you will have preserved the most interesting incidents of your trip in a permanent form, and one which is easily accessible. This system can be made perfectly accurate, and it brings back many things which you would otherwise forget.

Each collection of photos should be headed by a card upon which is written the year when the pictures were taken. You can follow this by subdivisions into months, weeks or special trips. Then, when you are telling about the fine times you had in such a month of such a year you can in a few seconds put your finger on the pictures and notes which you made at that time. A mixed collection of photos is not near so good as one which is properly systematized. The few moments of time required to snap the picture, write the date and a few notes will be repaid a thousandfold later on in the wealth of reminiscent material which will be at your disposal.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.
EVERY THURSDAY

Editor
JAMES A. DRAIN

Associate Editor
ASHMUN BROWN

Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

Entered as second-class matter, April ' 1908, at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

A CITIZEN SOLDIERY.

Students of the legislative situation at Washington are pretty well united in the opinion that this Congress is not to accept Secretary Garrison's idea of creating a force of Federal Volunteers under the name of the Continental Army. Among the friends of the Continental Army there is a disposition to blame the National Guard for this result, and to attribute selfish motives to the Guard. This is unfortunate. As pointed out previously in these columns, the charge of selfishness will not lie, for, as any dispassionate review of the controversy will show, all sides to that controversy are animated by the same high motives of doing that which appears best for the nation.

The Continental idea is in disfavor primarily because it proposes to create two classes of citizen soldiery in the country. The obvious question is, "Why this duplication?" Friends of the Continental idea answer, "Because in order to obtain the best results and the greatest efficiency, there must be absolute centralization of control in the National Government, and, under the Constitution, that centralization is impossible so far as the Organized Militia is concerned."

The idea that there is not, under the Constitution, a sufficient measure of control is based primarily upon an opinion rendered by an Attorney General in a previous administration. But one has only to read the cautiously given testimony of Brig. Gen. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, and Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, presented before the House Committee—putting aside for the moment the sound arguments presented by the advocates of the National Guard—to realize that there is grave doubt of the soundness of that opinion.

A popular, but not a convincing argument, is that under the Constitution—assuming the provisions of the Dick law to be unconstitutional—the National Guard is merely 48 little and separate armies, instead of an autonomous whole. The Dick law, it might be answered, furnishes the means of making these 48 little armies an autonomous whole, as needed, and the contrary opinion, in the judgment of many eminent lawyers, is in error.

Germany, it may be submitted, apparently has not suffered grievously in her military system through maintaining state armies, that are state armies primarily, officered and disciplined by the states, until called into the imperial, or federal, service. What the Bavarian Army, under the leadership of its gallant prince, accomplished on the Eastern front is a matter of very recent history.

Brig. Gen. Mills, himself a critic of the existing National Guard law and an advocate of complete Federal control, in his testimony before the House Committee, offered suggestions for legislation that would give the Federal Government quite as much control, for national purposes, over the Organized Militia of any certain State, as the imperial Government of Germany exercises, in time of peace, over the Bavarian Army.

The fact must be recognized that the several States have need for an Organized Militia. The statement that they should have state constabulary begs the question. Practical men know that it is impossible to secure legislation in any more than a very few States to establish a state constabulary.

Also the fact must be admitted that the creation of a rival force of citizen soldiery in each State means the abolition of the existing Organized Militia system. The two cannot survive side by side.

Consider these facts: Since there are 435 Congressional districts in the United States, assume an average State with nine Congressional districts. Apportion the 400,000 men of the Continental Army among these on a basis of 333 each year to each district, and at the end of three years there would be in existence in the State a force of citizen soldiery called Continentals aggregating about 9,000, in addition to whatever Organized Militia force existed.

What, in the way of appropriations, could be obtained from the State Legislature for the Organized Militia under those circumstances? Probably not a cent. And if the Continental Army scheme fails nothing is left.

As every intelligent Regular Army officer detailed as an inspector-instructor of Organized Militia knows, as every man who has looked into the facts knows, state appropriations for and enlistments in the National Guard have been procured on the argument very largely of the national defense. Legislatures have appropriated in the belief that the money so appropriated was for the dual purpose of training men for national service in time of national need and for state service in time of local need, but the national thought predominating.

Abolition of the Organized Militia system, especially in view of the fact that there is grave doubt that the Continental Army, as proposed, would attract even a tithe of the enlistment required, would be, in fact, a move in the direction of lessening, not strengthening, the national defense. The maintenance of the Continentals, even supposing that they could be recruited to the desired strength, would entail an additional federal expense, an expense which, it is gravely feared, would not be commensurate with the returns in preparedness.

The obvious course—and Congress appears more and more to be leaning toward this view—is not to abolish the existing partnership between States and nation in training citizens for military purpose, but (*a*) to enlarge the Federal share of that partnership, and (*b*) to make the machinery of the system more efficient. It is a practical course and one more certain in its effect than the experiment of a new citizen army. Until the country is educated to the necessity and the democracy of universal military service, it is the soundest course to follow.

THE "SILENT GUNMAN."

That hysterical section of press and public which holds to the theory that the way to abolish homicide and crimes of violence is to make the possession of fire arms a felony, is constantly uncovering curious "facts" in support of that theory. Thus, in an ordinarily sane and intelligent Washington newspaper recently there appeared this editorial comment, the rich humor of which will be apparent to readers of ARMS AND THE MAN, who are familiar with firearms and the limitations of silencers:

"Albany's 'silent gunman' has been caught, with his weapon, which clears up the mystery attending the shooting of four persons in that city. The man is evidently a maniac, and he has used no more than the ordinary 'silencer' on a commonplace pistol, with a wire arrangement that permitted its firing from the muzzle end, so that it could

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be held up the sleeve and discharged in that position without attracting attention."

How thoroughly "ordinary" such a silencer, and how very commonplace such a pistol that shoots from the muzzle!

"The main evil," proceeds the editorial, moralizing, "lies in the facility with which any person, sane or insane, law-abiding or criminally minded, can arm himself at a low cost and without delay."

True, quite true. But why not seek to reach all silencers and all deadly weapons? For example, certain inventive yegg men have demonstrated that a sock inclosing a section of lead-pipe furnishes an effective silencer and handle for that deadly weapon, the combination being rather more fashionable in criminal circles than a silencer on a "commonplace pistol." Let us, therefore, abolish the sock.

WHAT WE NEED IN ARTILLERY.

ACCORDING to figures presented to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs by Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., on its present establishment the army is short more than 1,000 machine guns of the total of about 2,000 required on a basis of five to a regiment of cavalry or infantry.

General Crozier added that the German army had begun the war with an allotment of sixteen machine guns to a regiment of about twice the size of ours, and that now it was reported that each German regiment was supplied with forty-eight machine guns. As a matter of fact, officers are convinced—and General Crozier made this plain to the committee—that our estimates for machine guns are entirely too modest. However that may be, the present supply at the army's disposal, about 1,000, is nothing short of farcical.

A similar condition prevails with respect to field artillery. We have built and are building 225 batteries of four guns each, mostly 3-inch, but with a few 4.7 and 6-inch howitzers. There is a total of 900 guns, enough for a field army or armies of 200,000 men. In this respect, too, General Crozier pointed out that the proportion of guns to other line troops estimated for by the Greble Board was only 4.9 per 1,000, as contrasted with the Germans' reported ratio of six guns per 1,000 rifles. Field batteries for the Continental Army, or any other future organization of new troops are simply non-existent, and even with all the appropriations necessary and authority to go ahead and rush orders General Crozier testified that it would require eighteen months to get the equipment needed for 300,000 more men.

The quantity of ammunition available for the field artillery is likewise deficient. The Government has on hand about 750,000 rounds, or about 700 rounds per gun, scarcely enough for a week's fighting at a moderate rate under existing circumstances. In this connection General Crozier drew attention to the necessity of making provision ahead, so that the country might not lose the benefit of the extensive additional equipment of private armament and ammunition plants caused by orders from European governments.

The advantage of making it worth while for private manufacturers to maintain their present capacities after they ceased to receive foreign orders was made apparent by his statement that it would cost $50,000,000 to put the Government on a self-supplying basis for all war materials required. Even the Government ownership men must be staggered by this figure. What we want today is not the expenditure of enormous sums of money with which results cannot be accomplished for years, but the immediate provision of adequate means for defense, measured in rifles, guns, ammunition and men, and $50,000,000 sensibly spent would go far toward giving us a real army. The unreasonableness of the suggestion that the Government build its own plants is fully illustrated by General Crozier's assertion that of the country's present output of 50,000 shells a day 48,500 are being manufactured in private plants.

LOS ANGELES IN FIRST PLACE.

INASMUCH as the report of the secretary of the National Rifle Association, printed in your paper for January 20, is not supposed to be a work of fiction, but a statement of fact, permit me to call to the attention of yourself and your readers a correction thereto.

It is this—that the Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club is not second club in the country for number of men qualified over the N. R. A. course, but first by about 100 per cent margin over the nearest club, the Fort Pitt Rifle Club.

Because of the arbitrary short notice sent out by the former secretary, Lieut. Jones, calling for reports of those qualified to be in his office by December 1 to be listed in his shooting news, a number of men in this club who had fired their practice courses, but not their finals, were not represented in this report, but were represented in the final report, submitted as per N. R. A. regulation, before January 15. The buttons for these men have been received and awarded to them.

In the report sent in by December 1, and which left here about November 24, more than 30 experts were listed, and thus in that report alone we were first over the entire country. In the final report sent in by the treasurer, Mr. Wotkyns, who had the tabulation of the scores in charge, we had more than 40 experts, 7 sharpshooters, and 6 marksmen! All of these buttons are in our hands and have been turned over to the men winning them.

We worked too hard to break all existing records for men qualified to allow any such suspicious error as this to stand uncorrected and ask you to give this letter all the space possible.

It is a remarkable fact that our preliminary and our final report both should fail to make an impression on the mind of Mr. Jones, inasmuch as we broke all records for civilian clubs, and inasmuch as our first report was sufficient to put us in first place. We, however, prefer not to comment further on this remarkable error in view of the change of régime in the N. R. A. offices.

I would call to your attention again, however, the fact that every man of those qualified was a man who had paid in his initiation fee of $3.00, and his dues of 50 cents per month, which we find it necessary to charge to pay our high rent of $15 per month and other expenses. Every man not qualified by the first of the year pays for 1916 75 cents per month, and if he has not qualified by July 1, he pays $1.00 per month, this to encourage our dead timber to become alive.

The Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club has thus broken all civilian club records for men qualified, for the third time in its history, it holding the record for 1911 and for 1912, and now for 1915 by an overwhelming margin. This merely goes to prove that our winning of the National Interclub Military Match in July was part of our plan to develop riflemen—not paper membership running into the hundreds and paying a dollar dues every few years.

We offer our apologies to our Fort Pitt friends for thus bumping them out of first place, which we did also in 1911 and 1912 and again in the Interclub Military Match, but we found it impossible to avoid.

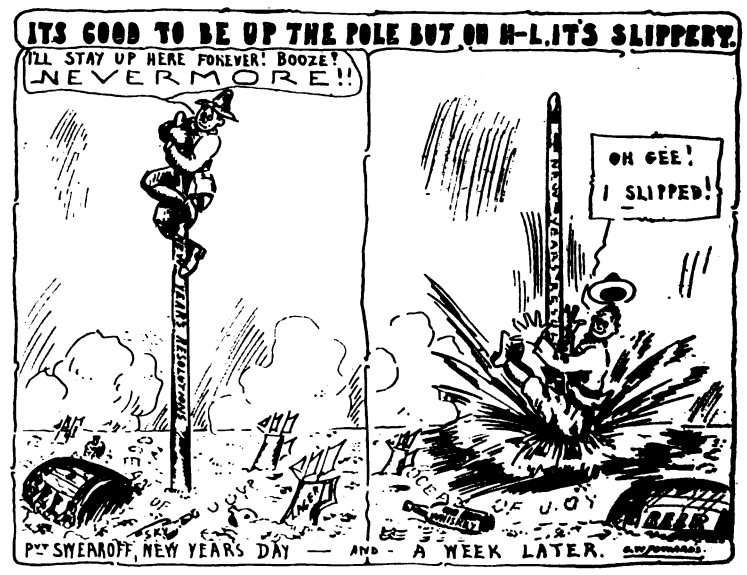
EDWARD C. CROSSMAN,
Secretary Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club.

In this connection the following statement, emanating from the office of the National Rifle Association, is of interest:

"In reference to the letter from Mr. E. C. Crossman, secretary of the Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club, which was referred to this office for confirmation by ARMS AND THE MAN, I have the honor to state that the records in this office show that the Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club qualified during the year 1915 6 marksmen, 6 sharpshooters, and 40 expert riflemen.

I further find that the rifle club organized in the Seventh Regiment New York National Guard qualified 42 sharpshooters, and 30 expert riflemen; the Fort Pitt Rifle Club of Pittsburgh, Pa., 1 sharpshooter and 23 experts; the United States Rifle Club of St. Albans, Vt., 18 marksmen, 21 sharpshooters, and 10 experts, and the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club of Butte, Montana, 1 sharpshooter and 24 experts."

FRED. H. PHILLIPS, JR.,
Secretary National Rifle Association.


ITS GOOD TO BE UP THE POLE BUT OH H-L IT'S SLIPPERY.
I'LL STAY UP HERE FOREVER! BOOZE! NEVERMORE!!
OH GEE! I SLIPPED!
PTE SMERKOFF, NEW YEARS DAY — AND — A WEEK LATER.

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N. R. A. Gossip.

College rifle clubs continue their phenomenal shooting in the indoor league matches being conducted by the National Rifle Association. In the match for the week ended February 5 three clubs, those of the Michigan Agricultural College, the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the Washington State College, made the possible score of 1,000 each. Other high scores were: Norwich University, 997; Cornell University, 994; Iowa State College, 993; West Virginia University, 987; University of Michigan, 987; Columbia University, 982, and University of Vermont, 981.

In the civilian club matches for the same week the Peters Club, of Kings Mills, Ohio, made the highest score, 996, and retains the leadership among the seventy-two clubs competing for the seven matches shot to date. Other high scores were: Bridgeport, Conn., 993; Bucyrus, Ohio, 993; McKeesport, Pa., 990; Quinnipiac Club New Haven, 987; Ogden, Utah, 986; St. Paul, Minn., 984; Auburn, N. Y., 985; Warren, Pa., 983; Manchester, N. H., 982; Kane, Pa., and Watertown, S. Dak., 980 each.

For military schools the St. John's Military Academy, of Delafield, Wis., made the highest score, 986, followed by these clubs: New Mexico Military School, 974; New York Military Academy, 972; Bordentown, N. J., Military Academy, 934; Miami Military Institute, 927; Tennessee Military Institute, 921; St. John's School, New York, 921; Wentworth Military Academy, 917, and Harvard Military School, California, 902.

The Tyrone, Pa., High School rifle team made the highest score in the interhigh school matches, 970, followed by these clubs: Iowa City, 964; Placer County, Cal., 960; District of Columbia Manual Training, 956; Ogden, 946; Portland, Me., 945; Morris High, 934; Baltimore Polytechnic, 924; Burlington High, 920, and Springfield, Mass., High, 920.

Still another rifle club was organized among employes of the executive departments this week. Saturday afternoon the State Department Rifle Club was organized, with a membership of forty-six. The club will shoot on the indoor range of the Association. The officers of the new Government club are William Walker Smith, president; Leon Canova, vice-president; Charles W. Williams, secretary; James McMahon, treasurer; Miss Ethel Christensen, assistant, and Maj. Wallace McCothran, executive officer.

Official Bulletin No. 2

National High School Gallery Competition

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 22, 1916

MATCH NO. 2.

CLASS A.

Placer County High, Auburn, Cal.		*Northfield High.*
P. W. Conroy....195	vs.	Geo. C. Springer.177
W. C. Huntley...191		Earl Hutchins....172
J. E. Monroe....190		Harold Elliott...172
E. P. Oest.....190		Philip Whitney...164
P. Hunt..... ...189		Edward Smith...163
Total..... ...955		Total.....848

Ogden, Utah, High.		*Morris High.*
Carl Smith.....195	vs.	L. Condon.....192
W. Browning....191		A. Richardson...187
B. McFarland....192		Julius Steiner....184
F. Browning.....189		Robert Johnston.181
W. Blackman....184		I. Rosenweig.....180
Total.....951		Total.....924

Iowa City High.		*Portland High.*
Walter Kelly....193	vs.	G. Fielding.....194
Henry Snyder....192		W. Stevens.....193
Phil Freyder.....190		Arthur Coúre....186
Roy Cox.....190		F. Johnston.....187
F. Newberg.....186		Henry Curey.....186
Total.....951		Total.....946

Boys' High.		*McKinley Manual, D. C.*
Capt. Stollmack..191	vs.	J. W. Stockett...191
Scileppi 189		T. Waite.....190
Pescrotla 188		C. H. James.....187
Golder 188		J. G. Byler.....187
Plattner 187		A. O. Ridgeley...186
Total.....943		Total.....941

Salt Lake City High.		*Brooklyn Manual Training.*
Earl Robson.....193	vs.	
M. Richardson...190		
Ralph Lewis.....190		Defaulted.
Albert Dunyon...187		
Joe Carthey.....177		
Total.....937		

Curtis High.		*Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.*
F. Zicki.....186	vs.	
A. B. Sbarboro...180		
F. Begg.....179		Defaulted.
S. Meyerson.....176		
W. Roberts.....176		
Total.....897		

CLASS B.

Erasmus Hall High.		*Gilroy High School.*
Theo. Bromley.....185	vs.	
Marshall Grant...184		
W. Gallagher....182		Dafaulted.
W. Spark.....177		
Bernal Abol.....176		
Total.....904		

Brookline, Mass. High.		*Smith Manual Academy.*
H. P. Hassey....183	vs.	W. Aulopp.....168
Pennington 182		W. Hartman.....168
E. Williamson....180		F. W. Lawton....164
G. Rosenfield.....179		D. Condie.....158
H. C. Gray.....178		Jose Mujuerza...154
Total.....902		Total.....812

Sacramento High.		*High School of Commerce, N. Y.*
Jack Edwards....186	vs.	
Adolph Merwin..182		
Lloyd Applegate.176		Defaulted.
Walter Greer....171		
E. Woodbury....172		
Total.....887		

Central High, Grand Rapids.		*Warren High.*
Dewey Slocum...180	vs.	H. Robertson....165
James McBride..179		Earl Sundell.....164
Kenneth Rindge..177		Jos. Logan.....161
Alen Spraker....174		Marshall Myers..155
Geo. Miller.....171		Clifford Moberg..137
Total.....881		Total.....782

Cedar Rapids High.		*Utica Free Academy.*
Maurice Kurtz...181	vs.	Stuart Braho.....162
Herbert Hartley..171		C. Steiner.....146
John Agner.....170		Arthur Post.....134
Geo. Newland....170		Merritt Jones....131
Robert Bruch....168		Geo. Hughes.....139
Total.....860		Total.....712

Stuyvesant High.		*Commercial High School.*
Capt. Reutershan.171	vs.	
Fred Marsh.....172		
John Gluck.....174		Defaulted.
Ew Kransdorf....165		
Sol Kransdorf....157		
Total.....839		

CLASS C.

Tyrone High.		*Springfield High.*
Foster Dixson ...185	vs.	E. D. Martin....193
Chauncey Piper ..197		M. C. Hawes....190
Robert Eves.....179		Albert M. Holton.184
John Keppler ...185		H. O. Congand..176
Thos. Mitchell...196		Leslie Hancock..177
Total.....942		Total.....920

Central High, D. C.		*East Orange High.*
W. R. Stokes.....187	vs.	John Rowley.....157
Robt. Faris.....183		C. W. Laird.....151
F. J. Harbough..183		S Finck.....151
R .W. Richardson..183		R. Thorne.....148
Elmer Working...180		H. Bartels.....141
Total.....916		Total.....748

Burlington High.		*Crosby High.*
Harold Horton...186	vs.	O. Hull.....163
Clyde Alvio.....186		W. Pape.....148
Fred Rawson....182		K. Ebbs.....141
Harold Ward.....179		E. Pape.....144
Wm. Doran.....178		W. Moran.....135
Total.....911		Total.....731

Baltimore City College.		*Crane Tech High.*
G. A. Ennis.....178	vs.	Colin Campbell...161
R M. Pryor.....175		Walter Werre...154
E. C. Ousler.....167		Bernard Bulawn..156
S. W. De Moss..167		Arthur Gezelins..135
P. L. Reinhard...168		Mansfield Johnson.132
Total.....855		Total.....738

Newark High.		*University High, Wyo.*
Lester Knapp....148	vs.	
Jas. Cargill.....128		
Leo Buck.....116		
Jay Shoultes.....119		Defaulted.
Brainard Parsons.119		
Total.....630		

Inter High-school Matches.

MATCH NO. 3.

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 29, 1916

CLASS A.

Iowa City High		*D. C. Teck.*
H. Snyder.....195	vs.	T. J. Waite.....194
W. Kelley.....195		F. C. Johnston..191
U Kelley.....190		E. H. Windle....191
F. Newberg.....189		C. M. James....191
P. Freyder.....187		A. O. Ridgeley..188
Total.....962		Total.....955

Placer County High.		*Portland, Me., High.*
J. E. Monroe.....193	vs.	G. Fielding.....192
R. W. Conroy.....192		W. Stevens.....194
F. Musso.....192		A. Coure.....194
E. Oest.....192		H. Carey.....188
R. Hunt.....191		D. Morse.....182
Total.....960		Total.....950

Ogden High.		*Curtis High.*
Carl Smith.....193	vs.	F. Begg.....181
N. Heath.....191		W. Roberts.....181
B. MacFarland....188		M. Heine.....180
W. Browning....187		S. Mergerson....176
F. Browning.....186		F. Vilmar.....175
Total.....945		Total.....893

Boys High.		*Salt Lake High.*
Stollnack 191	vs.	
Plattner 190		
Golder 187		Report to come later.
Pisciotta 184		
Sceleppi 181		
Total.....933		

Morris High.		*Brooklyn Teck.*
L. Condon.....188	vs.	
J. Steiner.....188		
R. Johnston.....185		Defaulted.
R. Kerr.....186		
A. Richardson....184		
Total.....931		

Baltimore Poly. Inst.		*Northfield High.*
C. A. Barrett....188	vs.	G. C. Springer..170
H. M. Jones.....187		P. Whitney.....164
R. H. Hartzell..181		E. Smith.....146
W. Smith.....180		H. Elliott.....139
L. Reineke.....177		J. Hurley.....140
Total.....913		Total.....759

CLASS B.

Sacramento High.		*Erasmus Hall High.*
Lawrence Dee....190	vs.	W. Gallagher....191
A. Merwin.....183		T. Bronley.....185

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W. Greer	179	M. Grout	178
F. Ready	177	K. Leibert	124
E Woodbury	174	Duncan	163
Total	903	Total	891

Cedar Rapids High.		*Gilroy High.*
M. Kurtz	192 vs.	
H. Hartley	180	
B. Pope	177	Withdrawn.
J. Agner	177	
R. Dostol	174	
Total	900	

Brookline High.		*Commercial High.*
R. W. Beal	183 vs.	Mason 110
H. A. Gray	181	Meiselman 110
R. D. Currier	178	Rowan 49
F. G. Rosenfield	178	
H. P. Massey	177	
Total	897	Total 269

Central High, Grand Rapids.		*Smith Manual Academy.*
P. Gibson	180 vs.	Waulepp 167
R. Bloomer	177	F. A. Lawton 162
D. Slocum	178	W. R. Compton 160
J. McBride	171	D. Condie 153
Jas. Sutfin	169	E. Speigelhalter 151
Total	875	Total 793

Warren High.		*Utica Free Academy.*
H. Robertson	179 vs.	
Wm. Burkhart	173	
E. Sundell	170	Defaulted.
J. Logan	167	
C. Moberg	157	
Total	846	

High School of Commerce.		*Stuyvesant High*
N. Glassman	175 vs.	Marsh 176
E. Horst	173	Snyder 169
J. Lowendahl	167	Reutershar 150
E. Panzer	156	S. Krausdorf 144
W. Scanlon	147	E. Krausdorf 135
Total	818	Total 774

CLASS C.

Tyrone High School.		*Newark Valley.*
C. Piper	199 vs.	
W. Holley	197	Unofficial.
Wm. Snyder	197	Mail reports or tar-
K. Weston	192	gets not in.
G. Glenn	191	
Total	976	Total 702

Springfield High.		*Burlington High.*
E. D. Martin	196 vs.	W. Doran 185
M. Hames	189	W. E. Winger 183
E. M. Williams	186	C. Alvis 183
H. O. Congdon	182	H. Horton 182
W. Woodward	182	H. Bigler 178
Total	935	Total 911

Crane High.		*Crosby High.*
B. B. Bulawa	198 vs.	Hull 150
C. Campbell	183	W. Moran 150
A. C. Gezelius	189	C. Bannon 129
Ed Stoltzel	183	Ebbs 119
W. Wirre	180	Hodson 116
Total	933	Total 664

Central High, D. C.		*Baltimore City College.*
W. R. Stokes	183 vs.	G. A. Ennis 175
F. J. Harbough	181	O. Anodown 174
H. Criswell	181	E. C. Oursler 174
E. Working	179	K. R. Multiken 172
R. Faris	179	P. L. Reinhard 170
Total	903	Total 865

East Orange High.		*University High, Wyoming.*
S. Finch	171 vs.	Lester Pape 166
R. Thorne	167	R. Butler 159
B. Farrar	158	E. DeKay 154
A. Congdon	152	H. Baettie 152
H. Bartels	138	O. Knight 146
Total	786	Total 677

Official Bulletin No. 6

National Interclub Gallery Competition.

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 29, 1916

CLASS A.

Kings Mills, Ohio.		*Bangor, Me.*
Frank D Wilson	200 vs.	L. S. Chilcott 198
John Beedle	200	L. W. Somers 197
James Crawford	199	E. M. Sylvester 193
Ralph Grandin	199	W. A. McDonald 193
Forest McClung	198	L. S. Chilcott, Jr. 192
Total	966	Total 973

Warren, Pa.		*District of Columbia.*
H. O. Wheelock	200 vs.	O. M. Schriver 199
E. S. Munson	199	J. D. Schriver 198
Hugh Robertson	198	C. E. Groome 195
E. W. Sweeting	197	W. R. Stokes 194
J. A. Clark	196	J. C. Jensen 193
Total	990	Total 979

Bridgeport, Conn.		*Marion, Ohio.*
C. B. Naramore	200 vs.	Thos. McMurray 197
L. W. Burgess	198	A. R. Sammons 197
A. B. Gully	198	M. E. Carrol 196
C. R. Disbrow	197	L. C. Stoughton 195
W. W. Naramore	197	E. E. Smith 192
Total	990	Total 977

Bucyrus, Ohio.		*Birmingham, Ala.*
J. W. Carmean	199 vs.	
F. W. Croneis	198	
B. F. Spicer	198	Defaulted.
A. C. Philpott	197	
R. M. Kinnear	196	
Total	988	

Buffalo, N. Y.		*Manchester, N. H.*
A. C. Trautman	199 vs.	D. J. Cullity 198
E. L. Smith	198	E. A. Hayes 197
E. C. Hentcy	197	W. F. Twaddel 196
C. M. Bickers	197	R. P. Farmer 195
A. D. Bissell	197	A. E. Thomas 195
Total	988	Total 891

New Haven, Conn.		*St. Louis, Mo.*
J. Alden	197 vs.	
C. W. Harrison	191	
H. A. Warner	190	Withdrawn.
A. N. Ellis	189	
E. C. Simpson	189	
Total	956	

CLASS B.

Ogden, Utah.		*Tacoma, Wash.*
Chas. Gruman	200 vs.	H. O. Scofield 198
Geo. F. Roach	198	R. Vanderkinter 195
Wm. Parnell	198	F. B. Platt 190
F. Crockett	198	W. Harris 190
N. D. McMillen	198	J. M. Stewert 190
Total	992	Total 963

Salt Lake, Utah.		*Watertown, S. D.*
J. H. Ray	197 vs.	E. D. Lacy 198
J. W. Siefert	197	H. C. Parsons 196
Wm. Stokes	197	E. W. Harper 196
F. L. Klein	196	J. C. Southwick 195
C. T. Letchfield	195	L. E. Rowe 194
Total	982	Total 979

Kane, Pa.		*Adrian, Mich.*
W. D. Wise	200 vs.	W. H. Matterson 194
C. G. Kelts	198	E. J. Kortie 193
O. Johnson	195	I. S. Bonner 190
R. L. Williams	194	Glenn Drake 190
A. G. Johnson	194	R. Audretsch 188
Total	981	Total 955

Hopkins, Minn.		*Youngstown, Ohio.*
J. B. Shirley	198 vs.	L. Seaborn 190
A. G. Hamilton	197	T. H. Clarke 189
C. C. Snavely	196	W. O. Brown 186
R. B. Hixson	193	M. F. Kane 184
A. L. Hamilton	192	L. Hartzell 183
Total	976	Total 922

Madison, Wis.		*Milwaukee, Wis.*
H. B. L. Gorman	197 vs.	A. E. Gaartz 194
C. M. Brown	195	A. Shiells 192
R. C. Brayton	194	John Kleine 192
J. P. Verner	194	J. J. Ring 191
H. Segebrecht	193	H. W. Mansfield 191
Total	973	Total 960

Detroit, Mich.		*Boston, Mass.*
Chas. Neigebaur	196 vs.	C. Kelly 196
A. J. Walrath	194	H. H. Bennett 189
A. J. Coon	192	H. Marshall 189
T. E. Lannen	191	von Henenberg 189
H. L. D. Smith	189	C. Center 187
Total	962	Total 950

CLASS C.

St. Paul, Minn.		*Tucson, Ariz.*
Dr. P. Blanken-biller	198 vs.	Unofficial.
E. J. Narum	198	
S. O. Arnold	197	Targets or mail report
O. J. Mooney	197	not in.
G. W. Keys	196	
Total	986	Total 950

Olympic, San Francisco, Cal.		*Louisville, Ky.*
		Emil Ochsner 194
		C. D. Wale 186
Unofficial.		Paul Huber 185
		Ben Ochsner 185
Targets or mail report not in.		M. Kaelin 181
Total	969	Total 931

Stanton, Nebr.		*Citizens, Rochester, N. Y.*
R. H. Morse	195 vs.	G. S. Searle 192
B. W. Salsbury	194	A. P. Slade 190
Max Teidtke	193	F. C. Sherman 188
S. K. Galbraith	192	L. D. Slade 187
E. R. Herrmann	192	E. S. Mix 183
Total	966	Total 940

Corinna, Me.		*Albion Ind.*
W. E. Ireland	198 vs.	L. N. Leatherman 196
E. F. Mower	193	A. Black 194
E. B. Holt	196	D. T. Leatherman 194
W. G. Berry	190	L. O. Lee 188
W. H. Mower	187	M. D. Snyder 188
Total	964	Total 960

Indianapolis, Ind.		*Louisville, Ky.*
R. F. Haddath	196 vs.	F. Knighton 188
H. Jones	192	M. Kaelin 184
H. Evans	191	H. J. Godecker 183
C. Ridlen	189	Chas. Wale 180
J. T. Johnson	188	J. Von Siebenthan 178
Total	956	Total 913

Cypress Hills, N. Y.		*Ashland, Ohio.*
F. E. Prescott	191 vs.	Walter Good 194
P. F. Lahm	191	J. B. Blue 193
H. Burn	191	W. Buchter 190
J. Korb	191	F. R. Beer 189
H. Otto	190	H. E. Le Fevre 186
Total	954	Total 952

CLASS D.

Auburn, N. Y.		*McKeesport, Pa.*
C. E. Shapley	199 vs.	John Kerr 200
J. W. Stebbins	197	W. Montgomery 197
J. Welch	195	D. Giles 193
G. W. Hudson	195	C. Barger 190
F. B. Annin	195	J. Zinn 190
Total	981	Total 970

Quinnipiac, New Haven, Conn.		*Lestershire, N. Y.*
M. O. Buttsteadt	198 vs.	G. E. Prince 144
G. W. Chesley	197	F. H. Hill 134
H. J. Gussman	196	H. Cornell 133
P. E. Littlehale	196	O. R. Johnson 127
F. J. Haas	193	F. J. Mathine 126
Total	980	Total 664

Lynn, Mass.		*Ithaca, N. Y.*
C. J. Fisk	199 vs.	John A. Peters 167
C. O. Morse	193	R. Sherwood 165
W. T. Abbott	193	N. Terwillijer 142
A. O. Neidner	193	Chas. Caster 139
W. F. Hill	193	Wm. H. Taggart 126
Total	971	Total 739

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Rifle and Revolver Club, New York City.		*Rochester, N. Y.*
P. A. Raymond	196 vs.	Chas. Sraker 189
A. B. Leavitt	195	F. E. Adsit 176
A. P. Lane	194	F. S. Kemp 173
T. W. Hughes	191	H. C. Stapleton 173
J. A. J. Moeller	185	M. C. Bradbury 170
Total	961	Total 881

Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va.		*Ashburnham, Mass.*
R. A. Fairless	195 vs.	J. R. Briggs 189
W. H. Baker	192	M. S. Whitten 183
H. D. Lay	190	K. Albridge 177
G. T. Taylor	189	Geo. Willard 177
A. L. Clifton	189	J. E. Mack 173
Total	955	Total 899

Fifth Maryland Club.		*Middletown, N. Y.*
F. A. Miller	188 vs.	E. H. Rose 188
R. L. Fearn	178	R. Canfield 182
W. W. Search, Jr.	182	A. W. Corwin 175
L. W. Lipton	177	B. McCoach 173
H. W. Hill	175	Jos. Schramm 168
Total	900	Total 886

CLASS E.

Pierre, S. D.		*Manhattan, Kans.*
H. M. Derr	198 vs.	Frank Aimen 169
P. J. Murphy	197	C. B. Knox 162
F. A. Lucas	197	Frank Scherinerhorne 160
W. D. Johnston	197	F. W. Langdon 160
Chas. Stough	195	Boyd Coffey 159
Total	984	Total 810

Glendale, Bedford. Ohio.		*Tokepa, Kans.*
G. G. Black	198 vs.	H. C. Ericsson 188
L. H. Scott	192	J. C. Springstead 179
W. C. Miller	191	W. O. Howard 178
B. T. Wright	191	Wm. Pettit 176
S. L. Walterson	190	F. Domingo 175
Total	962	Total 896

Fort Harrison, Terre Haute, Ind.		*Mecker, Colo.*
H. J. Mueller	193 vs.	V. A. Sinner 196
H. A. Elton	192	C. C. Carlyle 194
B. E. Wimer	191	W. S. Harmon 193
J. C. Anderson	191	O. R. Miller 188
W. E. Conner	190	J. E. Pattison 185
Total	957	Total 956

Shawnee, Lima, Ohio.		*Helena, Mont.*
Guy Myers	196 vs.	W. R. Strong 185
Guy Sproul	193	H. Conrad 184
John Vogelesang	186	C. E. Kumpe 184
Chas. Hover	185	J. J. McGuinness 182
Chas. Collins	183	Chas. Bower 176
Total	943	Total 911

Toledo, Ohio.		*Chicago, Ill.*
Guy D. Carpenter	189 vs.	D. E. Moore 189
Geo. Snider	189	S. Middleton 187
H. G. Affleck	188	E. G. Krumrine 182
H. S. Crawford	188	F. L. Purrington 180
H. O. Yunker, Jr.	186	P. F. Zinke 179
Total	940	Total 917

Guthrie Center, Iowa.		*Tulsa, Okla.*
C. C. Kennedy	195 vs.	
H. W. Riddle	194	Unofficial.
J. T. Oneal	183	
H. Johnston	181	Targets or mail report
D. E. Boots	178	not in.
Total	931	Total 804

CLASS F.

Washington, D. C.		*Portland, Oregon.*
B. Miles	197 vs.	J. S. Hyatt 191
W. B. Howe	196	C. A. Meyers 190
W. Tuckerman	196	C. H. Willison 190
W. R. Beresford	194	C. G. Stryker 187
S. Breckenridge	193	N. Schmidtt 182
Total	976	Total 940

Detroit, Mich., Y.M.C.A.		*Erie, Pa.*
W. H. Honor	196 vs.	C. O. Stanger 173
G. L. White	194	M. G. Snyder 172
C. Moxson	193	B. Davis 169
F. H. Mears	193	T. M. Robie 163
H. Steirs	193	J. Nicholson 163
Total	969	Total 840

Taunton, Mass.		*Covington, Ky.*
E. Lawton	198 vs.	W. W. Britt 186
J. F. Barden	197	R. L. Trimble 186
A. K. Crowell	193	C. A. Schrotter 179
H. A. Woodward	190	Jos. O. Gower 155
C. E. Walker	186	M. L. Rowland 146
Total	964	Total 852

Kiowa, Des Moines, Iowa.		*Hydraulic, Cleveland, Ohio.*
A. Carter	196 vs.	J. Patterson 196
L. W. Scott	195	E. Foster 190
W. E. Kessler	193	F. Gruber 183
L. Wharff	191	S. Daykin 180
T. H. Winfrey	189	G. Brainard 179
Total	964	Total 928

St. Augustine, Fla.		*Port Clinton, Ohio.*
H. M. Show	196 vs.	A. A. Hopfinger 185
R. P. Davis	187	Jas. Mendling 177
J. L. Crary	187	O. Heineman 170
L. S. Canova	183	S. Kuhnle 155
L. J. Capella	182	F. J. Hopfinger 155
Total	935	Total 842

Quincy, Ill.		*Rensselaerwyck, Albany, N. Y.*
J. C. Young	181 vs.	
W. O. Cook	180	
J. A. S. Ehart	173	
A. Gertenbach	158	Withdrawn.
W. A. Simmonds	155	
Total	935	

Corrections:

Detroit, Mich., Y. M. C. A., fifth match, 964.
Kiowa, Des Moines, Iowa, fifth match, 960.

Olympic, San Francisco, Cal. MATCH NO. 4.		*Detroit Y. M. C. A.* MATCH NO. 1.
Geo. Armstrong	198 vs.	H. Steir 194
A. J. Reed	198	Honor 192
C. W. Linder	197	C. B. Russell 185
G. L. Scoville	197	W. Chamberlain 164
W. C. Prichard	195	N. L. Miller 163
Total	985	Total 898

Official Bulletin No. 2

National Military School Gallery Competition.

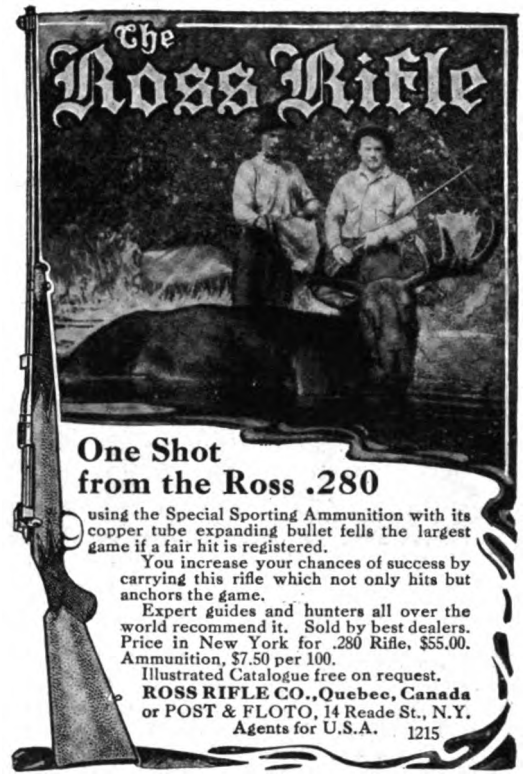
WEEK ENDING JANUARY 29, 1916

CLASS A.

St. Johns Military School.		*New Mexico Military Institute.*
B. Brown	198 vs.	W. Bunting 198
C. Smythe	197	J. B. Dows 196
C. Liedgen	195	S. J. Klotz 194
R. Stehlan	196	H. J. McCutchen 194
H. Youngs	194	R. C. Hill 191
Total	980	Total 973

New York Military Academy.		*Tennessee Military Institute.*
W. T. Smith	197 vs.	B. Dumas 189
R. B. McClure	195	C. Jones 187
B. D. Stevens	193	C. E. Freeman, Jr. 186
G. F. Marshall	194	M. L. Lee 185
M. Sibley	191	J. G. Mackie 185
Total	970	Total 930

Bordentown Military Institute.		*Morgan Park Academy.*
R. Thatcher	188 vs.	W. E. Wagner 187
R. R. Williamson	189	W. F. Wahls 184
W. Cleves	188	R. Cass 183
H. Gretz	187	E. N. Curtis 163
H. E. Terry	186	T. M. Winston 162
Total	938	Total 879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St. Johns School, N. Y.		*N. W. Military and Naval Academy.*
G. I. Tinklepaugh	189 vs.	G. Gillman 179
W. D. F. Schas	187	D. Stevenson 169
C. S. Kohler, Jr.	186	J. Day 164
S. V. Buntin	182	P. Ryder 164
G. M. Jones	177	D. Volentine 155
Total	921	Total 831

Kemper Military School.		*Harvard Military School.*
Middah	186 vs.	H. Wishart 179
Phillips	184	E. Busser 167
G. Johnson	179	H. Miller 164
Dew	178	G. Wolfe 164
George	177	W. Burge 161
Total	904	Total 835

CLASS B.

Wentworth Military Academy.		*Missouri Military Academy.*
Ashurst	189 vs.	Robertson 165
Skidmore	187	Miller 165
Ward	187	A. Twist 164
J. Allen	184	Linney 160
Warwick	179	Coughlin 157
Total	926	Total 811

Miami Military Institute.		*Hitchcock Military Academy.*
W. J. Chapin	184 vs.	H. H. Trefts 178
B. Winkler	184	A. C. Latno 176
J. Kirby	180	E. J. Strain 174
F. Palmer	174	H. McCullough 172
A. Lyons	170	F. S. Hinze 155
Total	892	Total 855

Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy.		*Nazareth Hall Military Academy.*
C. Taylor	179 vs.	W. Lillundahl 98
H. Robinson	176	P. Oeslerreich 92
H. Gardner	166	J. H. Freh 91
S. Dougherty	164	P. Redline 83
K Brix	162	R. Plumb 72
Total	847	Total 436

Shattuck School.		*Nebraska Military Academy.*
G. E. Ward	175 vs.	Lewis 156
L. A. Patterson	170	Hesse 150
G. B. Stephens	169	Galvin 143
W. M. Quaintance	166	Engler 139
F. Palmer	166	Hennigsen 138
Total	846	Total 726

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Bingham School.		*Columbia Military Academy.*
O. L. Jamison....184	vs.	Allen 160
D. Peacock.....174		Thompson 159
J. S. Sims.....163		McCoy 159
F. H. Floyd.....162		Johnson 157
J. R. Fant.....160		Peaaler 142
Total.....843		Total.....777

Official Bulletin No. 3

National Intercollegiate Gallery Competition.

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 29, 1916.

CLASS A.

Michigan Agricultural College.		*University of California.*
R. D. Kean 200	vs.	C. W. Sebastian..196
R. A. Pennington.200		L. W. Whitton...194
S. W. Harmon...200		M. M. McIntire...192
M. M. Harmon...200		E. K. Schulze....192
E. H. Pate.....200		K. B. Clark.....191
Total.....1000		Total.....965

Massachusetts Agricultural College.		*Iowa State University*
R. L. Clapp.....200	vs.	Donald Price.....199
S. F. Tuthill.....200		M. Wilcox 198
F. H. Cantleat....200		P. G. Ingham....196
C. R. Phipps.....200		H. Hinkley.....196
C. R. Raymond...200		Robert Hammer..195
Total.....1000		Total.....984

Washington State College.		*West Virginia University.*
J. L. Stevens.....200	vs.	C. W. McDowell.199
John E. Geue 200		M. L. Bonar.....198
Wm. E. Saupe....200		E. Bjornson.....197
G. C. Farnesworth.200		A. K. Carroll.....195
V. I. Stevens.....200		H. Ferguson.....195
Total.....1000		Total.....984

Norwich University.		*University of Illinois.*
M. H. Greene....200	vs.	L. J. Larson.....197
C. A. Shinquin....200		M. Dayton.....197
J. F. Laughlin....199		R. L. Templin....194
F. C. Berry.....199		K. S. Stice.....194
C. L. Stevens.....198		W. J. Mumm.....194
Total.....996		Total.....976

Cornell University.		*University of Vermont.*
G. Rickard 200	vs.	J. J. Finnessey...195
T. J. Ryan.....199		P. L. Slayton.....194
A. B. DeLaskie...199		F. F. Corley.....194
A. N. Volkhardt..199		J. E. Taggart.....193
B. H. Carroll.....199		R. R. Bogie.....195
Total.....996		Total.....965

U. S. Naval Academy.		*University of Pennsylvania.*
Williams 200	vs.	R. L. Watkins....198
Tomlinson 200		F. W. Campbell..197
Reeves 199		S. R. Campbell...195
Porter 198		E. H. Ten Broeck.195
Richards 197		J. A. Eyster.....192
Total.....994		Total.....977

North Georgia Agricultural College.		*University of Minnesota.*
Unofficial.		E. Rollman.....195
Targets or mail report not in.		R. K. Smith.....194
		I. C. Lawrence...194
		J. Stryker.....192
		F. M. Friar.....191
Total.....970		Total.....966

CLASS B.

University of Michigan.		*Kansas State Agricultural College.*
A. Mac Naughton.199	vs.	R. F. Copple.....196
G. C. Curtiss.....198		D. S. McHugh....196
L. C. Wilcoxsen..198		B. M. Williams....194
D. C. McIntyre...197		R. C. Warren....194
I. B. Clark.....197		L. C. Allis.....193
Total.....989		Total.....973

Notre Dame University.		*Worcester Polytechnic Institute.*
H. Rivas 199	vs.	H. S. E. Reid....195
J. M. Miller.....198		A. C. Penn.....191
L. Vogel 196		S. A. Wilder.....191
M. Joyce.....193		R. H. Taylor.....190
J. Young.....193		H. F. Banan.....189
Total.....979		Total.....956

University of Maine.		*Princeton University.*
O. F. Tarr.....198	vs.	J. Q. Horne.....197
H. W. Cohn.....196		W. T. Kenyon....196
N. P. Knowlton..194		H. C. Cross.....194
W. S. Stevenson..194		J. E. Murdock...193
L. T. Merriman...193		E. B. Simonin....192
Total.....977		Total.....972

Yale University.		*University of Arizona*
R. M. Theband...197	vs.	R. G. Lindsley...195
H. G. Anderson..195		V. Hammels.....191
E. P. Sykes 194		C. Curry.....190
G. D. Wicks.....194		R. Garing.....188
H. C. Norton.....190		N. Abell.....187
Total.....970		Total.....951

University of Idaho.		*Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.*
E. F. Rice.....195	vs.	H. Chevront 192
B. A. McDevitt...195		C. Titus 181
E. T. Almquist...192		H. B. Hildebrand.179
H. S. Ayers.....191		G. L. Gloeckner..178
C. H. Sandberg...190		W. B. Weber.....177
Total.....963		Total.....907

University of Nebraska.	
H. G. Southwell..193	vs.
I. F. Smith.....192	
W. Hall.....191	
L. A. Wilson.....191	
E. T. Kelly.....189	
Total.....956	

University of Wisconsin.		*Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College.*
P. D. Gibson.....195	vs.	G. W. Smith.....193
W. G. Hansen....192		J. M. Moose.....187
O. V. Endres.....190		T. M. Robinson..186
S. S. Eaton.....190		R. H. McInturff..186
G. W. Palmer....188		L. Day.....182
Total.....955		Total.....934

CLASS C.

Harvard University.		*Lehigh University.*
W. S. Stearns....200	vs.	J. A. Holmes.....197
L. Clark.....197		H. J. Pardee.....194
C. Patterson.....195		W. S. Smith.....190
C. Coolidge.....194		W. O. Snyder....189
H. Guild.....194		W. A. Yates.....184
Total.....980		Total.....954

Rensselaer Poly.		*College of St. Thomas.*
M. X. Smith.....196	vs.	A. La Pierre.....188
L. K. Palmer.....196		F. Naughton.....181
A. F. King.....195		J. Bergen 181
O. P. Liebreich...194		T. O'Connor.....177
A. R. Barbiers....194		A. Geuenther.....168
Total.....975		Total.....895

Ohio State University.	
R. C. Hatch.....197	vs.
P. F. Fessler.....197	
J. J. McKittrick..195	
E. R. Dunsford...190	
T. D. Holman....189	
Total.....968	

Columbia University.		*Connecticut Agricultural.*
W. G. Fogg.....196	vs.	Collins 194
R. E. Pickett.....195		Prindel 191
J. F. Condon, Jr..193		Wright 187
J. E. Beals.....191		Dickenson 185
J. E. Geissler.....189		Goodrich 183
Total.....964		Total.....940

Iowa State College.		*Johns Hopkins University.*
W. L. Moore.....197	vs.	J. W. Young.....195
L. Weimer.....195		W. B. Pratt.....191
K. W. Barnes.....192		P. R. Wiggins....186
E. Ried 190		J. E. Sanner.....185
W. Griswold.....189		J. VanHulsteyn...179
Total.....963		Totalfl.....936

Williams College.		*Pennsylvania State.*
E. H. Bancker....193	vs.	I. A. Robinson...191
D. N. Swain.....192		F. Schnelle 186
C. P. Smith.....189		K. N. White.....185
F. M. Moffatt, Jr.188		P. E. Harding....185
H. W. Chapman..187		G. D. Musser.....185
Total.....949		Total.....932

Oregon Agricultural.		*Massachusetts Institute of Technology.*
R. A. Parrish.....189	vs.	M. F. Brandt.....198
O. A. Mulkey.....189		T. E. Stahl.....191
J. C. Bayless.....185		G. R. Bond.....185
H. C. Patton.....185		A. E. Tuttle.....174
C. C. Jacoby.....183		W. F. Johnson...172
Total.....931		Total.....920

Y. C. C. Members Win in Trap Shooting.

The 50-target trap-shooting event at the Youghiogheny Country Club resulted in Dr. Heisey winning in Class "A," J. W. Wilson in Class "B," and Cornelius in Class "C." Dr. Heisey had a 44 out of a possible 50, being high gun, but was closely followed by John Stallings with a 43. J. W. Wilson, of the Y. C. C., and McCartney, of Pittsburgh, tied for head of Class "B," and in the 25-target shoot-off Wilson won with 20 breaks, against McCartney's 18. Cornelius and Haberman tied for head of Class "C," and had a close race in the shoot off, Haberman being down only one in his first 15, whereas Cornelius was down three, but Haberman dropped three more in his last 10, whereas Cornelius went straight after his twelfth target, winning the spoon with a 22, against Haberman's 21.

The individual scores in the 50-target event were as follows:

Dr. W. C. Heisey	44
John Stallings	43
A. Hickman	42
Dr. Howder	41
H. A. Young	41
J. W. Wilson	40
J. L. McCartney	40
M. D. Ullery	39
R. F. Lincoln	33
W. A. Cornelius	32
George Haberman	32
A. Rojohn	29
J. Wilson	29
J. A. C. Sword	27
R. S. King	18

A strong, puffy wind was blowing from the back, making the targets very irregular, many being beaten down very low by the wind. Some good scores, however, were made in practice. In the 25-target events scores were as follows:

Dr. W. C. Heisey	22	20	19	25	22
J. W. Wilson	20	17	20	20	..
Cornelius	19	18	22	22	..
John Stallings	18	20	21	23	..
J. L. McCartney	16	18	18	15	..
M. D. Ullery	15	12	19	20	..
Dr. Howder	20	19	23	..	..

The next shoot at the Youghiogheny Club will be on Saturday afternoon, February 26.

A Note From Baltimore.

It may interest your readers to know that in Match No. 9 of the United States Revolver Association League series last week, Dr. C. H. Goddard, of the Baltimore Revolver Association, made a Colt .22 caliber automatic pistol, made a 5 shot possible of 50 points. His first 5 shots totaled 39; the second, 50, and the third 44 points. The possible was a beautiful group four of the shots being in exact alignment horizontally and the other being but slightly off.

The members of the Baltimore organization have shown much interest in these new arms and two or three months ago, two of the members made a test of one of them as to

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5 OUT OF THE PAST 6 YEARS

The Yearly Amateur Average

HAS BEEN WON WITH

Peters SHELLS

YEAR	WINNER	SHOT AT	BROKE	AVERAGE
1910	J. S. Day	4280	4164	97.28—A World's Record at the time
1912	Barton Lewis	4645	4440	95.59
1913	Barton Lewis	6080	5811	95.58
1914	Woolfolk Henderson	2050	1981	96.63
1915	Woolfolk Henderson	2800	2731	97.53—A New World's Record

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penetration in comparison with a ten-inch Smith & Wesson single-shot pistol. To the surprise of the experimenters the automatic shot the same depth into a piece of pine as did the single shot. The cartridges were .22 long rifle of the same make in each arm and the wood into which the bullets were discharged was perfectly clear, sound and free from knots, so that there could be no doubt of the accuracy of the test and its results.

It was highly gratifying to the owner of this other Colt .22 automatic pistol to find it to be the equal in shooting power as well as in accuracy of the single-barrel target pistol.

While the .22 short cartridges can be used in this automatic by employing it as a single-shot—opening the breech up hand for each shot—the .22 long rifle cartridges function it perfectly. The magazine holds ten of them.

S. G. WILMER.

Glendale Gleanings.

Neither disgusted nor satisfied, we are handing in an unofficial 976 for the seventh match.

Wright missed another clean sheet by one lonely point. Black's middle name is now "197," while Old Bill Lian, the man whose pipe very kindly lets Bill smoke it, made a good 195.

Bill is one of those good, old-fashioned kind, who does not go by spurts and spams, but just works his head off and keeps everlastingly at it. Some of these days he will be right up there where he belongs. Lloyd Scott gains but one point each week, but he gains it just as surely as the week rolls around, so what more can a man ask?

Watterson pulled off a real estate deal just lately which would take almost any man's own breath away for a while, and by the looks of his 192 he has not fully recovered as yet, but we find him on the team at that.

A new man blew in on us last week. We coaxed him into the prone position with Lian's 404, and from the looks of the target he took his spite out on, he is doomed to make some of our strong (?) men look to their laurels in the near future. While it lasted, his shooting would make Dan Boone look like a ten-year-old with a bean shooter, but when he had fired ten shots he was panting and blowing so hard that his recovery was for a while in doubt, but perhaps his day is coming.

SEVENTH MATCH.

B. T. Wright	199
G. G. Black	197
William Lian	195
L. H. Scott	193
S. L. Watterson	192
Total	976
H. A. Moore	191
H. C. Scott	182
L. H. Armstrong	174

AL IBI.

The Rifle and Revolver Club of New York.

We had a good turnout at our range, 104 East 126th Street, for the regular weekly league shooting last Thursday evening. Besides the shooting members, Parris and Barrett were present. Mr. Howellet was a guest.

The air was surcharged. We felt it the moment we entered the range. It was not heat, because the stove was out, gone, forgotten; but that something, that feeling of impendence, caused us to inquire of the secretary.

We learned that if we would take off our overcoats, get out our pistols and fire a few sighting shots preliminary to the match, we would be doing something really worth while for our club; that the event of the season was coming off; we were ready to do battle with that famous organization of pistol pointers, the Manhattans, or Silliman's club, as it is known to us.

In its heyday the old organization claimed most of the best revolver and pistol shots in the East, a few of which still remain; but a spirit of indifference to expansion, to progress with the times, of changing conditions, has caused the organization to relapse into a state of innocuous desuetude, more or less. At any rate, enough of the old guard are left, with the newer members, to make it a real match.

The U. S. R. A. schedule, under match No. 13 (get the number, boys), said Manhattan vs. R. & R. C., of New York. That's us; that is, we and about ten more tired and rusty novitiates.

Well, somebody took the bullets out of some of our carefully selected cartridges, made others keyhole, moved the target while we were aiming—oh, pshaw! we didn't make the team, but everybody else did, and when Abbott Angora Lane turned in a fat 134 we found that our best fine scores totaled 666. Then some rude person called up the Seventy-first Armory, where the Manhats shoot, and asked for the score. Unless somebody is kidding us, we win the match; for we get the information over the phone from Mr. Norman Douglass, the champion of South Carolina, that 642 was the total for our opponents. Our score for the second match was 648.

The rifle team, not to be outdone by the short-arm artists, piled up a good 964, also the best total to date. Next week we expect to reach 980. We base our expectations on some things we observed during the work of the evening. We have almost harnessed the B. S. A. A new front sight seems to

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give better definition of the bull's-eye. It seems to eliminate the grayness and mistiness which previously shrouded the results of each shot in much uncertainty.

After much argument pro and con on the merits of mattresses as an aid to good prone shooting, we finally convinced our club officials that we should have two of these for the grand old game of small-bore tummy shooting. Six feet by three they measure, and are six inches in thickness. Pretty soft, eh, what?

The league matches are more than half concluded, and we are primed for the race to the post. For a new club, we are fairly well satisfied with the showing we have made to date. The new members are coming along nicely, and by the time the outdoor season is here we should give a better account of ourselves.

U. S. R. A. MATCH NO. 13.

A. P. Lane	49	45	47—141
J. A. Baker, Jr.	48	47	44—139
A. A. Lane	43	47	44—134
J. A. L. Moller	48	38	43—129
H. S. Hubbell	43	40	40—123
Total			666
Also:			
Hughes	36	36	34—106
Leavitt	40	39	42—121
Kahrs	35	33	33—101
Halevy	41	24	28— 93
Duncan	43	40	40—123

MATCH NO. 14.

J. A. Baker, Jr.	45	47	45—137
A. P. Lane	46	47	41—134
J. A. L. Moller	42	41	48—131
F. J. Kahrs	39	42	42—123
A. A. Lane	36	46	41—123
Total			648
Also:			
Hughes*	39	41	38—114
Leavitt*	38	42	42—122
Halevy	34	31	31— 96
Duncan	38	37	30—105
Hubbell	38	40	40—118

*Best scores to date for these men.

N. R. A. League Team.

Frank J. Kahrs	196
P. A. Raymond	195
A. A. Lane	192
T. W. Hughes	191
Dr. A. B. Leavitt	190
Total	964
Also:	
C. H. Halevy	189
A. P. Lane	189

Taunton Tattlings.

The Taunton Tattler wishes to apologize for attempting to describe in his last tattle something which never happened (at least as it appeared in these columns). He referred two or three times to the league team from Taunton scoring so and so in their seventh and eighth matches, while as a matter of fact, the eighth league match was a week in the future at the time the story was written. He should have said the sixth and seventh matches had been shot. There, I feel better, for I mean to state things correctly or not at all.

Speaking of league matches, I am prone to put a query to friend Al Ibi, the penman of Glendale happenings in Bedford, Ohio. How about that statement in issue of ARMS AND THE MAN of February 3, which says you were not present on league match night when an accident occurred, and consequently had to shoot your scores the next night? As we are not shooting in your class, I suppose by rights I ought to keep my trap closed, but we have it right from the late lamented Secretary Jones that all match scores must be shot on the same night to be legal. We were up against a stiff problem to comply with that rule here in Harringburg, but we did it, and naturally suppose the rest of the league teams are living up to it. If you must break a rule, for pity's sake don't tell about it, for others more interested than we are might take exceptions to that 198 which appears over your signature. If I could get your ear a moment, I could tell you of a happening where we faced the strongest temptation to "wink the other eye" and turned it down cold, and scored up an offshot in a string that counted up 187 for 19 shots. We take it that rules is rules, and sauce for the gander should be served out promiscuous, as it were.

Five offhand team matches were shot last week and the Centers downed the Veterans for their first defeat of the year. Some of the latter were sick, but never mind. Wenimissetts, Erifmirs, Echoes and Highlands also chalked up wins. Walker, he of the sensational 94 of the week previous, bobbed up high again with 88. Eighth league total, 959, as we see it. Here's hoping it will stand the test.

P. C. TAYLOR.

Seventh Regiment Rifle Club.

We are located at Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. Our membership is now 171. Last Friday evening we fired 2,000 rounds of ammunition, strings of 14 shots, costing each member 25 cents per string. Some shooting—what! This is the place to learn to shoot.

Leaders in Class Cup, Match No. 3, are as follows:

Expert Class.		
A. B. Leavitt, Co. D	68	69—137
J. F. Sulger, Co. D	68	68—136
L. C. Butler, Co. K	69	65—134
Sharpshooter Class.		
W. E. Richards, Co. D	69	68—137
R. F. Livingston, Co. K	68	65—133
Ford Kelley, Co. B	66	66—132
Novice Class.		
Private Watherspoon, Co. H	66	63—129
C. A. Volmer, Co. C	65	63—128
R. P. Bell, Co. D	62	66—128

FIRST ENTRY PRIZES, FEBRUARY 4.

Expert Class.		
A. B. Leavitt, Co. D	32	35— 67
Sharpshooter Class.		
W. E. Richards, Co. D	33	35— 68
Novice Class.		
R. P. Bell, Co. D	32	34— 66

RAPID FIRE MATCH NO. 1.

Expert Class.		
A. B. Leavitt, Co. D	50	50—100
J. F. Sulger, Co. D	50	50—100
F. Wenneis, N. C. S	46	46— 92
Sharpshooter Class.		
W. E. Richards, Co. D	49	49— 98
F. M. Terry, Co. B	50	47— 97
J. W. Ingle, Jr., Co. K	46	45— 91
Novice Class.		
R. P. Bell, Co. D	48	47— 95
J. W. Robbins, Co. C	49	46— 95
T. Kerr, Co. C	46	40— 86

Massachusetts Rifle Association.

The second week of the tournament of the Massachusetts Association, N. R. A. Rifle Clubs, closed with increased interest among all of the contestants and a gratifying increase in the total score of each of the new clubs.

Interest among the citizens of the state seems to be increasing in rifle shooting, the state secretary having received the following applications within the past week: Boston General Electric Rifle Club; Gardner Rifle Club of Gardner, with over 60 names on the application, and Andover Rifle Club, with 129 names on the application.

Scores of teams for week ended January 29, 1916, were as follows:

Boston Edison Rifle Club Match.

Lynn Gen. Electric Rifle and Rev. Club	1912
Melrose Rifle Club	1754
Ashburnham Rifle Club	1752
Jordan, Marsh Company Rifle Club	1717
Boston-Plattsburg Rifle Club	1713
Boston Edison Rifle Club	1644
Watertown Rifle Club	1608
Clinton Rifle Club	1606
Boston Postoffice Clerks Rifle Club	1508
Littleton Rifle Club	1413
Roger Wolcott Camp U. S. W. V. Rifle Club	1264

Jordon, Marsh Company Rifle Club Match.

Lynn Gen. Electric Co. Rifle and Rev. Club	878
Jordan, Marsh Company Rifle Club	785
Boston Edison Rifle Club	781
Clinton Rifle Club	779
Boston Fusileer Vet. Assn. Rifle Club	766
Boston-Plattsburg Rifle Club	733
Watertown Rifle Club	731
East Walpole Rifle Club	702
Melrose Rifle Club	698
Lexington Minute Men Rifle Club	698
Littleton Rifle Club	675
Boston Postoffice Clerks Rifle Club	659

Standing of teams at end of second week of tournament, Match No. 1:

	Won	Lost
Jordan, Marsh Company Rifle Club.	5	0
Ashburnham Rifle Club	5	0
Lynn Rifle and Rev. Club	4	0
Melrose Rifle Club	2	2
Boston Postoffice Clerks	2	2
Boston-Plattsburg Rifle Club	2	2
Boston Edison Rifle Club	2	3
Roger Wolcott Camp Rifle Club	1	4
Watertown Rifle Club	1	4
Clinton Rifle Club	0	5
Littleton Rifle Club	0	5

Match No. 2:

	Won	Lost
Melrose Rifle Club	5	0
Clinton Rifle Club	4	1
Boston-Plattsburg Rifle Club	4	1
Jordan, Marsh Company Rifle Club	4	1
Boston Edison Rifle Club	3	2
Lynn Rifle and Rev. Club	3	2
Boston Fusileer Vet. Assn. Club	3	2
Lexington Minute Men Rifle Club	2	3
Boston Postoffice Clerks	1	4
Watertown Rifle Club	1	4
East Walpole Rifle Club	1	4
Littleton Rifle Club	0	5

The Boston Edison Club department matches for week ending January 29, 1916, were won by the purchasing department, with a score of 832.

The winning team was as follows: A. E. Green, A. J. Rice, W. A. Smith, L. L. Edgar, H. W. Haskins.

Street engineering department, second, score 776; supply department, third, score 774; station engineering department, fourth, score 773; maintenance of lines department, fifth, score 756.

D. C. R. A. Notes.

Seven matches gone and still in the 970 class. Well, you will certainly have to hand it to this bunch for being consistent, for since the first match we have stuck between 970 and 979, which is sticking some. Early in the season we promised better things, but have offered our excuses from week to week for not doing better, but some of these days we are going to spring a little surprise and crawl out of the second line trench, and if I am not badly mistaken next week will be a good time to turn the trick.

There is one thing in particular that we have found that is wrecking some very nice scores for us, and that is the sudden change of groupings. After being properly lined in and starting the record string, quite often the first four shots will go all inside the 10 ring and then the next shot go out for a wide 9 that will take considerable doping to coax it back where it belongs. We have taken every precaution we know of to prevent this and have a man in attendance for each shooter during his match so that it will not be necessary to change position for any cause, and each shot is carefully spotted and each gradual shift of group is carefully watched and corrected, yet this very annoying thing still bothers us and if anyone can suggest a good reason for it, and likewise a remedy, we will certainly be very grateful.

Mr. Sprout slipped into the range very quietly Saturday night with a neatly wrapped package tucked away under his arm. Strange packages always arouse suspicion these days, so, to relieve the anxiety, he dug out of the wrappings one of those new nitrogen lamps of a large caliber and we lost no time in putting it into use. Some light—that. Thanks to Mr. Sprout.

During the past few weeks there have been so many new rifle clubs organized among the departments in the District that we have completely lost track of them, but do know that indoor range facilities are already inadequate

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and further action on this line must be taken soon. After strenuous practice next summer with the outdoor facilities offered these clubs, the District should be able to make quite a nice showing in civilians who have qualified and are in good condition to properly handle the military arm of defense.

Quite a few of our members are military men of high standing as rifle men, but those of us who are civilians will be right on the job along with all of the new organizations and never let anything slip by that looks like a good chance to shoot, for if there is anything we like to do better than to shoot, it is to shoot some more.

Match No. 7 as we saw it:

Alderman	197
Stokes	195
Jensen	195
J. Schriver	194
Murphy	194
Total	975

Also ran: Reynolds, 193; Sprout, 193; Megarity, 192; Groome, 192; Holt, 185.

MAC.

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association.

Scores shot February 3 in the U. S. R. A. League:

MATCH NO. 13, VS. R. AND R. OF N. Y.

Dr. J. R. Hicks	44	46	40—130
J. A. Deitz	45	40	44—129
D. J. Gould, Jr.	43	47	39—129
N. Douglass	41	40	46—127
Dr. R. H. Sayre	47	41	39—127
Total			642

MATCH NO. 14, VS. PORTLAND.

D. J. Gould, Jr.	45	49	39—133
Dr. R. H. Sayre	44	45	45—132
J. A. Deitz	43	43	44—130
Dr. J. R. Hicks	41	46	43—130
C. L. Cammann, Jr.	46	41	41—128
Total			653

Jos. E. SIMMONS.

Home Club Target Association.

The following indoor program has been arranged for shooting at the National Rifle Association Shooting Academy at 15th St., below Pennsylvania Ave., on Thursday evenings:

February 10, 4.30 to 10 p. m. Novice Inter-Bureau Team Match. Non-members are invited to participate. Each bureau of the Interior Department will enter one or more teams of three novices each. A novice is defined as one who, prior to January 1, 1916, has not shot a string of ten shots with a military rifle under Army, Navy, or National Rifle Association regulations. Coaching is permitted in this match. Entrance fee, 10 cents each.

February 17 to April 6. Inter-Bureau Championship Tourney. The Land, Patent, Secretary's Office, and Geological Survey teams will shoot on February 17, March 2, 16, and 30. The Pension, Indian, Reclamation Service and Bureau of Mines teams will shoot on February 24 March 9 and 23, and April 6. The standing of the teams will be determined by comparison of total team scores. Each team will be composed of three members. All Home Club Target Association members are eligible. Team members will be selected each week, using the records of previous shooting both in matches and for record as a basis. All members are urged to shoot a record score and report the result to bureau committee members.

A contest for the high average score during the season is continuously open. All strings shot in matches are made of record for this purpose, and additional strings may be shot at any time by applying to the Sergeant in charge or to a range officer for a target for record. Such targets must be returned or they will be counted as zero. In short, election of targets for record must be made before shooting, not after. Prizes will be announced later.

It is required that each member of the Home Club Target Association shoot at least one record string for rating. The highest score to date is 95, by E. E. Parnin, son of J. E. Parnin, of the Pension Office. Can you beat it? Dare you try?

All matches and record scores will be shot with the .22 Krag at 50 feet; prone position unless otherwise announced. Five sighting shots will be allowed. Ten shots constitute a string.

The Committee for Teams follows:

Land Office, F. R. Dudley; Patent Office, H. Keneipp; Secretary's Office, J. Reinhardt; Geological Survey, Mrs. M. L. Ford; Pension, Office, J. E. Parnin; Indian Office, S. E. Bomar; Reclamation Service O. G. Cowfick; Bureau of Mines, George Pope.

For the Committee on Arrangements: Maurice B. Landers, Patent Office.

Shoshoni Scores.

A few of the boys took advantage of the good weather which preceded the present spell of 20 to 30 degrees below zero, and tried to qualify over the regular course last Monday. The bunch was rather surprised at the performance of a wandering web-footer from Oregon, with one glass eye at that, who had never shot a military rifle before, but who calmly took up a Krag and made 42 at the first trial at slow-fire and 49 at rapid-fire, and this with the famous 1905 vintage.

	200 R.F.	300 R.F.	300 S.F.	500 S.F.	600 S.F.	Ttl.
E. L. Crabb	49	46	45	49	45	234
F. Matteson	..	49	42	..	..	91
C. C. Rate	..	40	35	..	..	75
J. W. Drouillard	..	40	35	..	..	75

E. L. CRABB, *Secretary.*

Yonkers Speaks Up.

Just a word to show that, although Yonkers is not shooting in the interclub matches, we are still alive. Last week the indoor team journeyed to Greenwich, Conn., and, to everyone's surprise, came out on top.

Five-man teams, ten shots prone and ten shots off shoulder per man. Hope to have a return match in the near future, and then we had better watch out.

GREENWICH.

	Prone	*Standing.*	*Ttl.*
H. Raymond	78	46	124
P. Raymond	94	77	171
C. Yost	92	50	142
J. Cone	92	78	170
Dr. H. Baylis	95	69	164
Totals	451	320	771

YONKERS.

T. Frazier	93	55	148
J. Trotter	83	73	156
J. Ogden	91	73	164
J. Couzens	88	74	162
A. Schutt	90	66	156
Totals	445	341	786

J. C. COUZENS,
Secy. Yonkers Rifle and Revolver Club.

The League Score Sheet.

1915-16.

MATCH NO. 9.

Official scores:

630	Baltimore, Youngstown	640
577	Belleville, Springfield	692
674	Boston, Spokane	678
634	Chicago, Seattle	656
667	Cincinnati, St. Louis	660
610	Citizens, R. & R., N. Y.	638
626	Dallas, Providence	626
...	Havana, Portland	690
661	Manhattan, Pittsburgh	686
644*	Manito, Olympic	691

MATCH NO. 10.

626	Baltimore, St. Louis	681
585	Belleville, R. & R., N. Y.	650
648	Boston, Providence	657
655	Chicago, Portland	680
659	Cincinnati, Pittsburgh	673
588	Citizens, Olympic	682
593	Dallas, Manito	*637
...	Havana, Manhattan	650
657*	Seattle, Springfield	*655
674	Spokane, Youngstown	636

Unofficial scores:

MATCH NO. 11.

...	Baltimore, Springfield	686
613	Belleville, Spokane	671
656	Boston, Seattle	646
624	Chicago, St. Louis	661
667	Cincinnati, R. & R., N. Y.	631
589	Citizens, Providence	648
...	Dallas, Portland	...
...	Havana, Pittsburgh	...
674	Manhattan, Olympic	662
624	Manito, Youngstown	669

MATCH NO. 12.

...	Baltimore, Manhattan	672
588	Belleville, Havana	...
666	Boston, Dallas	...
614	Chicago, Citizens	625
661	Cincinnati, Youngstown	656
616	Manito, Springfield	685
674	Olympic, Spokane	672
...	Pittsburgh, Seattle	670
...	Portland, St. Louis	654
646	Providence, R. & R., N. Y.	656

The standing of the clubs by matches is at the end of the tenth match, as given below, the third match, between Manhattan and Seattle, and the tenth match, between Springfield and Seattle, not being counted, as the scores in these matches are so close they have been referred to other members of the executive committee.

Club.	W.	L.	Club.	W.	L.
Spokane	9	0	Manhattan	4	4
Olympic	9	0	R. & R., N. Y.	4	6
Portland	9	0	St. Louis	4	6
Pittsburgh	9	1	Chicago	3	7
Springfield	7	1	Baltimore	2	7
Cincinnati	6	3	Manito	2	7
Boston	5	3	Citizens	1	8
Seattle	5	3	Youngstown	1	8
Providence	5	5	Dallas	1	8

* Unofficial.

J. B. CRABTREE,
Secy.-Treas., U. S. R. A

Citizens' Rifle and Revolver Club.

Unofficial scores U. S. R. A. League:

REVOLVER MATCH NO. 13, VS. SPOKANE.

A. G. Johnson	133
G. S. Searle	125
F. C. Sherman	121
C. D. U. Hobbie	113
L. D. Slade	111
Total	603

MATCH NO. 14, VS. ST. LOUIS.

L. D. Slade	126
G. S. Searle	123
A. G. Johnson	119
W. W. Lewis	118
A. P. Slade	116
Total	602

C. D. U. HOBBIE.

Seattle Scores.

The Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association shot matches eleven and twelve of the U. S. R. A. League January 28, 1916, in the Armory range.

The seductive strains of waltzes, two-steps, one-steps, half-steps, etc., and the scrape of feet over our heads, where the N. G. W. were making merry, was too much for our noble shooters. Swaying gently to the time of a dreamy waltz, they shut their eyes and pulled the trigger every time the man pounded on the bass drum. This had an absolutely fatal effect on the score of March 11 against Boston, and opens up an interesting argument for those of our citizens who agree with Mr. Bryan that deadly weapons are not necessary against an invader.

Johnson and MacDonald, who have been appearing with great regularity in the

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Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN is entitled, when his subscription is paid up for one year, to one free insertion of a half-inch want ad in this column.

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F. W. STRICKLER,
Youngstown, Ohio.

matches, are both new members, and this is their first season in fast company. Being young and impressionable, they were unable to bring their minds back from the music to such common things as targets, so MacDonald was the only one to get on the team, and with a score which he will improve a lot. The writer, who has made the team only once before, was obliged to maintain the dignity of the governors' office, so rambled into the second match with a score which surprised himself more than it did anyone else.

MATCH NO. 11, AGAINST BOSTON.

		Pistol.	*Ammunition.*
W. R. Hinckley	133	S. & W.	Lesmok.
C. D. Meyer	132	"	"
J. J. Agutter	129	"	"
W. S. Belding	128	"	"
D. K. MacDonald	124	"	"
Team total	646	or 86.1 per cent.	

Present, and doing as well as could be expected:

E. G. Johnson	116
C. C. Finn	121
F. L. Averill	111

Noting the horrid results of match No. 11, everyone took a hitch in his belt, scraped the cartridges from under his feet, and went after blood. We fear greatly, though, that it is good-by to both matches.

MATCH NO. 12, AGAINST PITTSBURGH.

		Pistol.	*Ammunition.*
W. R. Hinckley	138	S. & W.	Lesmok.
C. D. Meyer	136	"	"
C. C. Finn	135	"	Peters.
J. J. Agutter	131	"	Lesmok.
W. S. Belding	130	"	"
Team total	670	or 89.3 per cent.	

Also shooters:

E. G. Johnson	116
D. K. MacDonald	117
F. L. Averill	115

Work on the new rifle range will now be rushed, and we hope to have it completed next week.

C. C. FINN,
Governor, U. S. R. A.

Providence Revolver Club.

Scores made February 6, at 20 yards:

MATCH NO. 13, VS. MANITO.

Name of Contestants.	1	2	3	Total.	Arm.
S. B. Hibbard	41	46	45	132	22 S. & W.
H. C. Miller	40	49	43	132	22 S. & W.
H. W. Manchester	43	43	44	130	22 S. & W.
E. C. Parkhurst	41	43	44	128	38 Colt
F. P. Day	41	39	44	124	22 S. & W.
				646	

MATCH NO. 14, VS. HAVANA, CUBA.

Name of Contestants.	1	2	3	Total.	Arm.
F. P. Day	42	47	42	131	22 S. & W.
E. C. Parkhurst	41	49	40	130	38 Colt
H. M. Manchester	44	44	39	127	22 S. & W.
Robert Donaghy	42	39	45	126	22 S. & W.
A. B. Colwell	38	45	42	125	22 S. & W.
				639	

Conditions: United States Revolver Association.
Indoor Revolver League.

EDWARD C. PARKHURST, Sec'y.

St. Louis Scores, U. S. R. A. League.

Unofficial.

MATCH NO. 13.

Ayer	130
Orr	130
Krondl	128
Olcott	128
Crossman	125
Total	641

MATCH NO. 14.

Orr	142
Krondl	133
Peterson	132
Ayer	129
Crossman	127
Total	663

E. A. KRONDL, *Secretary.*

Springfield Revolver Club.

What was the number of our last match? Oh, that was No. 13, gee—gosh, things must have gone pretty rough during that one. Just because it was No. 13 it did not bother us any, as we are not superstitious. Dolfen must have left a little along those lines when he started in with only a couple of 46's, but after seeing that he was the only one he redeemed himself with a 48 and a 49, and then broke his leg with a 45. To read this one would think that 45 and 46 was pretty poor shooting, not altogether, but when we see it coming from him—well, that's another thing.

The detail scores for matches Nos. 13 and 14 are as follows:

MATCH NO. 13—CINCINNATI, OHIO.

P. J. Dolfen	46	46	48	140
Dr. I. R. Calkins	48	47	42	137
L. P. Castaldini	48	46	42	136
Maj. F. A. Wakefield	48	42	44	134
R. C. Warner	46	45	42	133
Total				680

MATCH NO. 14—BOSTON, MASS.

P. J. Dolfen	49	45	47	141
Dr. I. R. Calkins	46	43	48	137
R. C. Warner	48	41	43	132
Maj. F. A. Wakefield	48	41	42	131
G. W. Rice, Jr	43	43	44	130
Total				671

E. M. SHIRLEY, Sec'y-Treas.

Portland, Ore.

Portland, Ore., Club vs. Dallas Club, week of January 23:

MATCH 11.

R. H. Craddock	46	47	47—140
George Wilson	43	49	48—140
L. K. Evans	46	45	48—139
W. H. Hubbard	45	45	44—134
D. Goodell	47	40	46—133
Total			686

MATCH 12.

Portland, Ore., vs. St. Louis:

R. H. Craddock	49	47	47—143
George Wilson	48	45	46—139
W. H. Hubbard	47	43	47—137
S. J. Clifford	43	45	47—135
Roger Nehall	44	45	45—134
Total			688

M. ABRAHAM,
Secretary Portland, Ore., Revolver Club.

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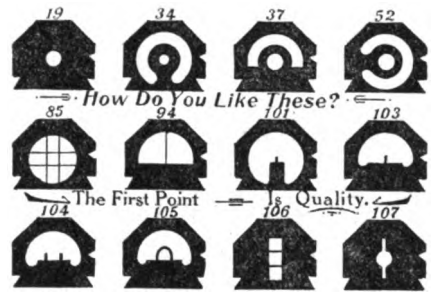

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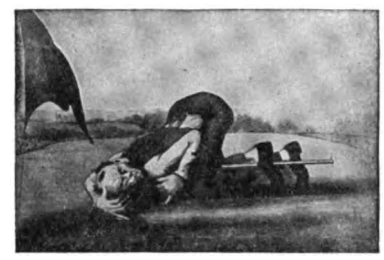

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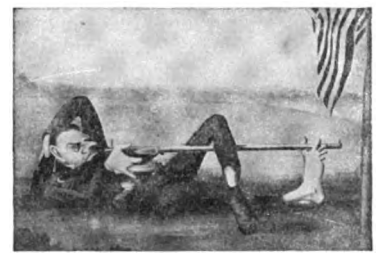

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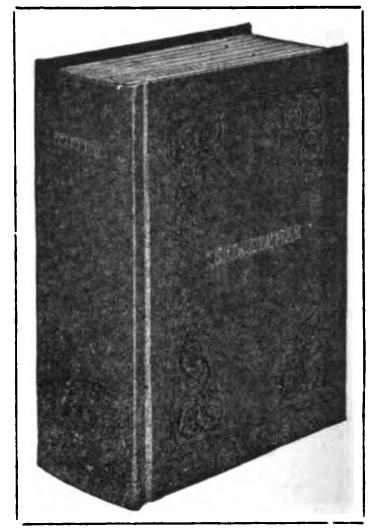

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Vol. LIX, No. 21 FEBRUARY 17, 1916

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MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

CONTENTS.

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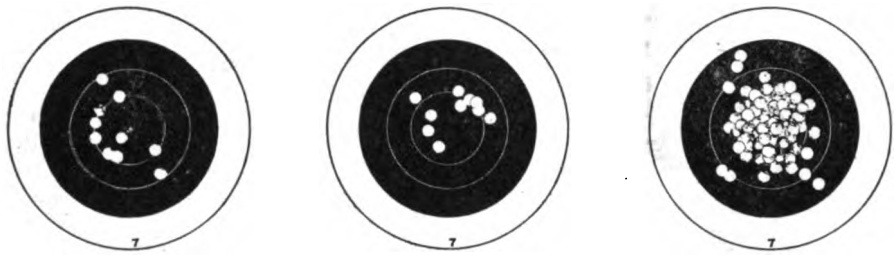

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FORMERLY
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VOLUME LIX. No. 21. WASHINGTON, D.C., FEBRUARY 17, 1916. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

For a Real National Guard.

THERE is now before the two military affairs committees of Congress a logical, definite and complete bill to carry out the idea of a broadened Federal control of the National Guard and the development of that service into the nation's one citizen army, in line with prevailing Congressional thought which has rejected the alternative of a Continental Army or system of Federal Volunteers.

Before and after the recent hearings before the committees, the executive committee of the National Guard Association was in frequent conference with Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee, and Representative Hay, chairman of the House Committee, endeavoring to secure the views of those gentlemen as to what was best to be done. Senator Chamberlain and Representative Hay suggested that the ideas of the National Guard Association in regard to national defense, and in particular regard to the larger use to be made of the existing National Guard, be embodied in the form of a bill. The executive committee demurred, but Senator Chamberlain insisting, the gentlemen composing the committee went to work and produced a bill. When submitted to Senator Chamberlain and Representative Hay it seemed to meet their approval in general, though possibly not in all details.

It is hardly to be expected that the bill in the form presented will be accepted in its entirety, because there is an honest variance of views among the many gentlemen making up the two congressional committees. However, the bill is the foundation for the legislation to be erected, and rather more than less of it very probably will become law. In it are provisions borrowed in part from the suggestions for new legislation made by Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, chief of the Division of Militia Affairs; from bills which have been introduced by Senator Chamberlain, from the old pay bill, and from existing law.

The measure goes much further than the present law in extending the power of the National Government over the organization, in order to make the Guard available for extra territorial and other service. It increases the federal contributions to the support of the force, and offers means through provisions for the examination and qualification of officers to insure that only competent officers shall be chosen. Ample provision for the much-desired reserve is made.

Of particular significance are the provisions for the creation of a Junior Guard, made up of boys between the ages of 12 and 18 years, which will operate as a reservoir upon which both the Regular Army and the National Guard may draw for recruits of some military training. Promotion of rifle practice is well cared for.

The nearest the bill comes to the universal service idea is a provision that whenever a state fails to organize and maintain its allotted quota of National Guard by voluntary enlistment, the President may cause a sufficient number of the Unorganized Militia to be drafted in that state to make up the difference.

Departing from the ancient formula, the first section of the bill proposes that the Militia "shall consist of all able-bodied male citizens of the United States and all other able-bodied males who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States who are *more than* 12 *years of age and not more than* 64 *years of age*, and shall be divided into three classes: The National Guard, the Junior Guard, and the Unorganized Militia." The National Guard is to consist of the commissioned and enlisted Militia between the ages of 18 and 64.

Exemptions are the vice-president, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Federal Government; the members and officers of Congress; persons in the Federal military or naval service; custom house clerks; persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails; artificers and workmen in armories, arsenals, and navy yards of the United States; pilots, merchant mariners actually employed, "and all persons who because of religious beliefs are exempted by the laws of the respective states or territories."

The Junior Guard is to be divided into two classes, and shall not be called into active service of the United States until every other class of militia has been ordered out. The first class of cadets shall be those who are students or graduates of high schools or institutions of higher learning not under 15 years; all others are cadets of the second class, the unit of whose organization shall be the company with authority, as needed, to expand into larger units conforming to the plan of organization prescribed for the National Guard.

For the National Guard proper the organization is to be the same as that of the Regular Army, "subject in time of peace to such general exceptions as may be authorized by the Secretary of War."

No state is permitted to maintain troops in time of peace other as authorized under this act, but the States are not limited in their rights to use the National Guard within their respective borders in time of peace.

The minimum number of enlisted men in each unit of the National Guard is to be as at present; the maximum strength in time of war to be fixed by the President.

Each state, within one year, is to organize National Guard in the proportion of 200 for each member of Congress in the House of Representatives, the President to fix the number in the territories and in the District of Columbia; each year, in the states, there is to be an increase in the proportion of 50 per cent until a total peace strength of 500 for each member of Congress is reached. Each state may organize the full number in less time, if it so desires.

Section 10 gives the President, when a state has failed to organize the required number, authority to enforce a draft, and to detail army officers and non-commissioned officers to train the men drafted "until such time as officers are duly commissioned by the Governor and qualified."

Any artillery, cavalry, or infantry organization existing when the act of 1792 was passed that has been in continuous existence since is permitted to retain its "ancient privileges," subject to all duties required by the Militia law, but shall not be a part of the National Guard.

The President, to assist in maintaining and training the National Guard, may assign its parts to divisions, brigades and other tactical units, and, with the concurrence of the Governors, may detail officers of either the National Guard or the Regular Army to command, with the exception that where complete units are organized within a state, the commanding officers thereof shall not be displaced.

Provision is made for the detail of one officer from the Army or the National Guard, by the President, as chief of staff, and another as assistant chief of staff, with any division called into the national service, and in time of peace the President may detail a field officer of the Army to perform the duties appertaining to a chief of staff for each tactical division.

"There shall be appointed in each state an adjutant general, who shall be an officer of the National Guard with rank of brigadier general," says the bill, and the adjutant general's office shall be the office of record and administration except when the force is called into the service of the United States. He is required to make reports and returns to the Secretary of War as that official may require. Only those who are on the active list of officers of the National Guard, with five years' prior service as such, or in the Regular Army, or both combined, may be appointed an adjutant general.

Each Governor, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, may designate a property and disbursing officer, who is responsible to that secretary. The strictest accountability is required under this

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provision, which follows closely the recommendations of the Division of Militia Affairs. This officer is to be paid at a rate ranging from $500 a year for a force of not less than 500 up to $2,500 for more than 8,500. His traveling expenses are to be paid out of the state's allotment of Federal funds.

While each state is permitted to fix the location of the units and headquarters of the National Guard, it is provided "that no part of the National Guard which is entitled to compensation under the provisions of this act shall be disbanded without the consent of the President."

Three years is fixed as the uniform period of enlistment. The enlistment oath contains this provision:

"In the event that the President of the United States shall order the National Guard into active service because of war or imminence thereof within three years from the date of my enlistment I agree to serve as a member of the National Guard in the service of the United States within or without the continental limits of the United States for the period of two years from the date of said order or until discharged by order of the President of the United States."

Parenthetically, it may be stated that those who have drawn this oath have done so after taking the most eminent legal advice and are convinced that it means precisely what it says and that it is entirely constitutional.

Commissioned officers now serving are to continue without the issuance of new commissions, provided, of course, that they have taken the required oath as to Federal service.

Hereafter, under the bill, National Guard commissioned officers are to be selected from the following classes "and none other": (1) officers or enlisted men of the National Guard recommended by the commanding officers, (2) officers on the reserve or unassigned list of the National Guard; (3) officers, active or retired, and ex-officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and (4) graduates of the United States military and naval academies and graduates of schools, colleges and universities where military science is taught under the supervision of an officer of the Regular Army.

Before commission issues, the nominee must pass such physical, mental, moral, and military tests as may be prescribed in regulations to be formulated by the militia section of the General Staff and approved by the Secretary of War.

Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant occurring when the National Guard is in active service as part of the army of the United States shall be filled by the President, "by and with the advice of the Senate," from the enlisted men of the organization of the National Guard in which the vacancy occurs. Promotions to include the grade of colonel shall be made by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, from within the arm of the service in which the vacancy occurs and shall be confined to the commissioned personnel of such arm of the service pertaining to that state. All general officers, save those taken in on organization, are to be named in like manner by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Precedence is granted, without regard to date of rank or commission, as follows: Officers of the Regular Army and Marine Corps detached for service with the Army; officers of the National Guard in the service of the United States; volunteer officers. Regular Army officers holding National Guard commissions and ordered into active service in the Army or in the Volunteer forces shall have rank and precedence under the National Guard commissions as if they were Regular Army commissions.

In time of war or public danger when two or more officers of equal rank are in the same field department, or command, the President may assign the command without regard to seniority.

Commissions may be vacated on resignation, absence without leave for three months, on the recommendation of an efficiency board, or pursuent to sentence of court martial.

Officers rendered surplus by disbandment of their organizations may be placed on the reserve list or discharged. Any officer on the reserve or active list shall be retired on reaching the age of 64 or if determined by a board of officers to be physically disqualified. Provision is made for an efficiency board of commissioned officers to determine "at any time" the moral character, capacity and general fitness for the service of any officer.

Several carefully drawn sections cover the matter of National Guard reserves. States make their own regulations for organization of reserves, but these regulations must be approved by the President. Regulations for training are to be made by the President. In them the recommendations of the Militia section of the General Staff shall be followed as far as practicable.

Reserves of officers shall be composed of former officers of the Regular Army, Marine Corps, Navy, National Guard, former noncommissioned officers of the Army, and graduates from the military departments of institutions where Regular officers are detailed as instructors. Reserve officers may be detailed, at the discretion of the Governor, for duty at encampments, maneuvers and exercises in time of peace.

The enlisted reserve corps of the National Guard is to consist of honorably discharged enlisted men of the services enumerated above, who have served with record "good" or better for a period equal to one full enlistment, and "civilians of foreign birth who have had experience in actual war and been honorably discharged from service in their respective armies"

In time of peace the enlisted reserve shall not exceed in numbers the difference between the number of National Guard enlisted men and the number required to bring the force up to war strength, with an addition of 10 per cent.

Getting away from one of the old difficulties and a constant source of criticism, this significant provision is included in the bill:

"That all the organizations of the National Guard called into the service of the United States or ordered into active service as a part of the Army of the United States shall be recruited and maintained as near the maximum authorized war strength practicable; and *the President is authorized to recruit such organizations to such maximum war strength from time to time, either by voluntary enlistment or by draft.*" (The italics are ours.)

Rendezvous and depots for the enlistment and training of such recruits are provided for, and extra officers to handle them, consisting of one major, four captains, five first lieutenants and five second lieutenants for each 12 companies, are authorized; these, of course, not to be appointed save when the depots are established.

Contrary to the widely published statement, the bill does not abolish the Division of Militia Affairs, although it does abolish the National Militia Board. The Division of Militia Affairs, however, is to be organized in the office of the Chief of Staff, and unlike the present, shall "consist of officers of the Regular Army *and National Guard.*"

Then there is created an additional section of the General Staff, "to be composed of five officers on the active list of the National Guard with not less than fifteen years' service, at least two of whom shall be officers of the line, said section to be known as the Militia Section." For the first organization, one is to serve for one year, one for two, one for three, one for four and one for five years. Thereafter appointments are to be for five years. They are to be selected so as to give equitable representation to all parts of the country. No officer shall be eligible for reappointment within two years after the expiration of his term of duty on the section. While serving each shall receive the pay and allowances of officers of similar grade in the Regular Army. The section shall be established in the War Department. This section is to recommend to the Secretary policies for the benefit and improvement of the Guard and confer with him and make recommendations on all regulations proposed by him for the National Guard.

Uniforms, arms, equipment, matériel, publications, "public animals," etc., are to be furnished by the Government on Governors' requisitions, and the states may purchase further articles of these classes for cash from the Government, the funds so received to be credited to the appropriation and to be available until expended in purchase of new supplies. Property issued shall remain the property of the United States. When boards of survey find property lost, damaged or destroyed through unavoidable causes, the state is relieved from further accountability; when the loss is through carelessness or neglect, the money value is charged against the state's allotment. Proceeds of sales of condemned property and stoppages of pay are deposited in the treasury to the credit of the state's allotment. The Secretary of War is to authorize an annual dropping allowance for enlisted men's clothing.

Allotments under the annual appropriation are made available to buy horses for mounted troops—to remain the property of the United States—not to exceed 32 to any battery, troop, or company, or four to a battalion or regimental headquarters. The Secretary of War may issue, without cost, to the National Guard, condemned army horses.

Forage, bedding, supplies for horses, shoeing and veterinary service are some of the other items which the bill would permit to be charged against the allotment; also not more than five men to a battery, troop or company may be held under permanent pay, taken from the allotment, to care for the horses.

Discipline and training are provided for in detail. For the Junior Guard, the Militia Section is required to formulate rules and regulations, to be approved by the Secretary of War. The training of second-class cadets is limited to physical exercises of not less than 15 minutes a day, which may include evolutions in drill, calisthenics, swimming, running and the principles of first aid and hygiene "and will be designed to develop the physical standard of the youth of the

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country and to inculcate in them at an early age habits of promptness and obedience, an understanding and appreciation of the institutions of our Government and a patriotic sense of the obligations of *citizenship*."

First class cadets are to wear a uniform similar to that of the National Guard, with a local insignia. Cadets over 15 years may be trained in the use of the rifle and, when organized into rifle clubs under competent supervision, may receive issues of arms and ammunition. All ranges maintained entirely or in part by the Federal Government are open to them.

Active or retired officers of the Regular Army or National Guard may be detailed to assist in organizing and disciplining the Junior Guard.

Discipline for the National Guard proper shall conform to the Regular Army system and be carried out so as to conform to the provisions of this act. Companies must drill, receive instruction or assemble for indoor target practice at least 48 times a year, and shall participate in encampments, maneuvers or other exercises, including outdoor target practice, at least 15 days a year, five of which shall be in rifle practice, unless it has been in active service for at least five consecutive days during the year. Credit for an assembly or drill shall not be given unless the number present exceeds a minimum fixed by the President, nor unless the period of instruction or duty shall be at least one and one-half hours duration. Annual inspections by the War Department are provided.

For summer camps, and exercises, including target practice, Federal appropriation is to provide for pay, subsistence, transportation "and other expenses." State and national rifle competitions are included in this provision specifically. When the camp is on a Regular Army military reservation, command remains in the post commander, without regard to the rank of the National Guard commanding officer.

Officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army may, on application of the Governor, be detailed to attend state camps as instructors. The Secretary of War may order officers' camps of instruction, to be conducted by officers of the Regular Army, "within or without the state." Officers attending are entitled to pay and transportation, and enlisted men to subsistence in addition.

Officers and employes (civil) of the United States and of the District of Columbia, when attending camps as members of the National Guard, are entitled to leave of absence without loss of pay, time or efficiency rating.

Service schools, save West Point, are thrown open to the officers and enlisted men, they to receive Army pay, quarters, allowances and travel for the period of instruction, at the rate of their respective ranks.

On the request of a Governor, officers of the Army may be detailed to service with the National Guard and may accept commissions without vacating their Regular Army commissions or be prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing. Enlisted men also may be detailed in like manner. These assignments may be revoked at the request of the Governor. Retired officers are not barred from these details.

All service of this sort by an Army officer is held by the bill to be service with troops, thus keeping him out of the operation of the Manchu law.

When called into the service of the United States, the National Guard is subject to the Rules and Articles of War and the regulations governing the Army. In time of peace it is subject to the Rules and Articles of War so far as they are not in conflict with the constitutions and laws of their states. The National Guard is to be called out in advance of any volunteer force.

Officers of other military forces in the service of the United States shall not, against the objection of the accused, be competent to sit on a general or a special court-martial for the trial of officers or soldiers of the Militia when called into the service of the United States, and, conversely, officers of the Militia, at such time, are barred from sitting on a court to try officers or soldiers of those other forces.

General courts-martial, convened by Governors in time of peace, shall have the power to impose fines not exceeding $200; to sentence for forfeiture of pay and allowances; to a reprimand; to dismissal or dishonorable discharge; or to reduce non-commissioned officers to the ranks. Special courts-martial and summary courts also are provided for, all with power to sentence to confinement in lieu of fines, at a rate not to exceed one day for $1 of fine.

These court processes are given full force by a provision requiring that they shall be executed by the United States marshal in states where the state code does not provide for the state civil officers serving warrants, subpoenas and the like.

The much mooted pay question is settled as follows: Pay for officers, except during periods of service where they become entitled to full Regular Army pay: Major generals, $800 a year; brigadier generals, $700; colonels, $600; lieutenant colonels, $550; majors, $525; captains, $500; first lieutenants, $300; second lieutenants and veterinaries, $250.

With the same exception as to full pay, enlisted men are to receive pay at the rate of 25 per cent of Regular Army pay, grade for grade; with the proviso, of course, that they have attended the required numbers of drill, assemblies and periods of instruction. Periods of actual military service may be accepted in lieu of attendance at drills, etc.

Disbursing and accounting of the appropriations is placed in the hands of the pay department of the Army.

Section 80 provides that "when Congress shall have authorized the use of the armed land forces of the United States in the emergency of actual or imminent war, requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the regular army, the officers and enlisted men of the National Guard who have signed an enlistment or agreement to render military service to the United States, and have received and accepted compensation for training for such service under the provisions of this act, and who have passed the required physical examination at the time of their enlistment, shall constitute an army, and may be ordered into the service of the United States by the President, to serve for a period of two years, within or without the continental limits of the United States, unless sooner discharged by the President. Officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States, under the terms of this section, shall have the same pay and allowances as officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army of the same prior service."

When called out by the President, the National Guard is to be taken "by regiments, brigades, divisions, or independent and separate organizations, as the quota of each State, Territory or the District of Columbia or major fraction thereof may require, including all regimental, brigade and division staff officers authorized by law and regulations for the corresponding units of the Regular Army or specially authorized by law for the National Guard."

When ordered out, all must be mustered for service under such regulations as the President may prescribe without further commission or enlistment and without making a physical examination previous to muster, but as soon after muster as practicable there shall be a physical examination and another physical examination before muster out.

The President is given power to call out the Unorganized Militia when the country is invaded or in danger of invasion or of rebellion, with the proviso that all between the ages of 18 and 45 shall be taken before an older class is called. The President may organize this draft into divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions or squadrons out of lesser units, and shall provide officers for them by appointing, with Senate confirmation, officers of the existing Regular Army or National Guard.

Any officer or enlisted man of the National Guard who refuses to obey the orders of the President, and any member of the Unorganized Militia who refuses to present himself when called, "shall be subject to trial by court-martial and shall be punished as such court-martial shall direct."

The usual pension provisions for disability and in favor of widows are carried in the bill.

Much space is given to the matter of rifle practice. The Secretary of War is required annually to estimate to Congress for the establishment and maintenance of outdoor and indoor ranges "under such a comprehensive plan as will ultimately result in providing adequate facilities for rifle practice in all sections of the country." All ranges so established, in whole or in part, by Federal funds are open to all branches of the military and naval services. Regular and National Guard officers and noncommissioned officers may be detailed as instructors at these ranges to train the citizenry. For ranges where such detail has been made the Secretary of War is authorized to issue a "reasonable number" of military rifles and such quantities of ammunition as may be available for civilian rifle practice. The Militia section is called upon to formulate comprehensive plans to procure "effectual training in rifle practice of the military and citizenry of the country."

Militant Cupid.

"Engaged to four girls at once?" exclaimed the horrified uncle. "How do you explain such shameless conduct?" "I don't know," said the graceless nephew. "I guess Cupid must have shot me with a machine gun."—Ladies' Home Journal.

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ORGANIZATION FOR PREPAREDNESS BEGUN BY RED CROSS.

THE splendid service rendered by the American Red Cross in times of disaster by fire and flood has attracted the attention of the War Department to this efficient agency as a source of help in time of war. The association has only lately taken up the development of a branch of its force in preparation for war. Former Capt. S. Poulterer Morris, National Guard of Colorado, is now director of the Mountain Division of the American National Red Cross, and prepared the following description of the organization which has been perfected within the National American Red Cross in preparation for possible war service:

The relation of the American National Red Cross to the armed forces of the United States has been defined by United States law, and in a proclamation issued by the President of the United States August 22, 1911, that subsequently was published in the general orders of the War and Navy departments, the status of the organization was set out as follows:

First. The American National Red Cross is the only volunteer society now authorized by this Government to render aid to its land and naval forces in time of war.

Second. That any other society desiring to render similar assistance can do so only through the American National Red Cross.

Third. As required by Article X, Convention of 1906, Revised Treaty of Geneva, that part of the American National Red Cross rendering aid to the land and naval forces in time of war will constitute a part of the sanitary services thereof.

Fourth. That when any members of the American National Red Cross service are assigned to duty with the land or naval forces of the United States, on reporting for duty they become subject to the military laws and regulations.

Fifth. That except in cases of great emergency the American National Red Cross only will be assigned to duty in hospitals in the home country, at the base of operations, on hospital ships and along the line of communication with the military and naval forces of the United States.

Under the responsibilities and obligations set forth above, and governed by the United States law, the American National Red Cross recognizes that its obligations to the armed forces of the United States consist of funds, personnel and supplies.

Under the first obligation, the chapters, which are the local groups of members of the American National Red Cross, are under obligation to collect funds in time of war to maintain relief operations. In order that this efficiently may be done, the Red Cross is organizing in all parts of the country chapters composed of representative people whose influence and assistance would be necessary to success.

The second obligation is that of personnel. This will consist of surgeons, dentists, nurses, nurses' aids, pharmacists and stenographers, together with the untrained personnel among chapter members and others who are willing to undertake the required duties. In this connection the Red Cross has established a new department of its work, known as the Department of Military Relief, and Maj. Gen. Frank Murray, of the United States Army, is now in charge of this department as director general, and, together with the central committee, is working out the details of the following organization that is divided in its personnel into three classes: Class "A," trained personnel willing to serve in field, hospital, supply columns or intelligent sections wherever their services are needed; Class "B," those who will serve in the home country only, and includes trained personnel and others ready to undertake the duties that are required; Class "C," those willing to serve at place of residence only, and includes both trained and others willing to undertake the duties that are required.

Class "A," composed of physicians, surgeons, nurses, dentists, pharmacists, clerks, stenographers, typewriters, cooks, attendants, chauffeurs, letter-bearers and transport personnel, are to be organized into field, hospital and supply columns and information sections. Field columns consist of one director, four assistant directors, six section chiefs, sixteen assistant section chiefs, and sixty-four men Directors and assistant directors must be physicians in good standing, who, if they meet the requirements, may be commissioned to the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army or Navy.

The section chiefs and assistant section chiefs and the men of these columns must be persons trained in first aid, elementary hygiene and hospital corps drill; familiar with appliances, including improvisation, for transportation of sick and wounded, fitting up hospital trains and ships, and similar duties before acceptance for active duty. In filling the position of these columns, preference will be given those who have received special instruction by the Red Cross.

Field columns will be used to supplement and assist the regular sanitary transport columns of the army and navy in transporting patients from field hospitals to evacuation and base hospitals by litter, ambulance, hospital train or ship, and for the performance of such other duties as may be required.

Hospital columns consist of one director, three assistant directors, as many staff surgeons as may be required, six chief nurses, forty-five nures, nurses' aids as required, two section chiefs, dieticians, cooks, ward orderlies, etc. The directors and physicians must meet the same requirements as for the field column. Dentists and pharmacists also may be included in the staff. Nurses must be graduate trained nurses enrolled in the Red Cross nursing service. Nurses' aids will be chosen first from among those who have received special instruction from the Red Cross.

At the present time the Red Cross has 6,000 enrolled trained Red Cross nurses, graduates of hospital training schools with a two years' course, registered in their States, recommended by nursing committees as to their standing and physically fit to stand the hardships of Red Cross service. This branch of Red Cross work already is in a highly proficient state.

Section chiefs will be required to keep records and conduct the supply service.

Hospital columns also will be trained in practical instruction in army and navy methods, the handling of materials used in evacuation and base hospitals, hospital ships and trains. Also to improvise hospital accommodations from local resources. These columns will supplement and assist military hospital formations, perform ward services, manage kitchens and laundries and other branches of hospital work.

Supply columns consist of directors, pharmacists, clerks, teamsters, etc. These are to be trained practically in the kind and character of supplies for sanitary service, how to inspect, distribute and account for the supplies as required by the central committee of the American National Red Cross.

Information bureau sections consist of directors, clerks, typewriters, stenographers, etc. This personnel must be versed in methods of correspondence and how to obtain information from military authorities concerning the sick and wounded and the dead, in order to transmit the same to relatives and friends. These sections also may be attached to the bureau of information of prisoners of war. Prior to their acceptance by the armed forces, these various divisions heretofore referred to are controlled by the central committee of the American National Red Cross. When they enter military control this division will be placed under the medical officer of the army and navy. Immediate command of this division, until accepted by the armed forces, will rest in the respective directors.

The American National Red Cross, through its central committee, has designated the field service uniform, and the same has been approved by the War Department.

Women nurses will not be utilized in the zone of advance.

In time of war the Red Cross brassard can only be issued by military authority.

In the various county medical societies of the country Red Cross committees have been appointed and are recommending to the Red Cross men of professional attainment and character, who are available for service in the event their country needs them. The chapters are at work enlarging their membership so as to enlist the interest of the entire country in the proper care of the health and needs of their army and navy, and thus to provide an efficient force to secure funds when needed, and at present are at work in the manufacture of non-perishable hospital supplies to be stored in twelve depots located in different parts of the country where they can be requisitioned when needed.

SHOT AND BALL GUNS.

By B. England.

IN a country like India, in some parts of which there is always the chance of encountering some animal, dangerous or otherwise, which requires something more effective than a charge of shot to stop it, a shotgun capable of shooting ball fairly accurately up to at least fifty yards is a desideratum; and in the days of my youth, at any rate, a bullet mould was generally to be found among the implements in the guncase.

As the gun was generally the usual 12-bore, the bullet mould was a No. 13, and its ball, if fired naked, could not be depended to shoot straight, even at fifty yards, on account of the windage; and many men were afraid of using a lighter fitting ball on account of the choke boring, which was becoming the fashion. I found, however,

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that the No. 13 bullet could be made to shoot well enough to hit a 6-inch ring at fifty yards if wrapped in a greased linen patch, and I usually loaded the cartridge with 3 drahms of coarse No. 6 rifle powder and two thick, greased wads, the case being turned over on the bullet; no top wad. This change gave a muzzle velocity of 1,120 feet per second.

As to the effectiveness of the 12-bore spherical bullet fired from a shotgun, I have seen a Himalayan black bear hit near the rump pierced from end to end and fall dead instantly at a few yards' range.

I notice in an article in your paper that the writer advises boring out the rifling from a rifled barrel, except a few inches near the muzzle, the barrel being then fit for either ball or shot. The invention of the "Paradox" gun was brought about probably in the same way. The late Colonel Fosbery, V. C., of the Indian army, whose name is better known in connection with the Webley-Fosbery automatic revolver, was the inventor of the "Paradox" and some other things in the firearms line. He experimented with a government rifle—a .577 Snider, I believe—and he told me that the conversion of the barrel to a smooth-bore, except a few inches near the muzzle, did not affect its accuracy at all; in fact, rather improved it. And I fancy further experiments of his led to the advent of the "Paradox," which was and is made by Messrs. Holland & Holland, gunmakers, of London. Since the "Paradox" was brought out, there have been plenty of other sporting ball and shotguns put on the market. They are usually rifled with very shallow segmental grooves, with no angles, and it requires careful examination to see the rifling at all in some of them. One of them rifled on the Lancaster system, the "oval-bore," is to all appearances a smooth-bore.

The bullets for these ball guns were originally short conical ones of 750 grains weight, or about 220 grains heavier than the original spherical bullet; and they were accurate enough for all practical purposes at the short ranges at which game is met with in jungle country. The best could shoot into a 3 or 4-inch ring at 50 to 70 yards, and were very effective. They had a deep cannelure to lighten them and to hold lubrication, and could be cast with a deep, hollow point, which probably improved accuracy and made them mushroom. I once saw a man doing excellently at clay pigeon with a "Paradox." He told me it had accounted for several tigers with ball. The rifle sights lay flush along the rib, and did not interfere with its use as a shotgun. Of course, the recoil of the gun with this bullet must be pretty heavy.

In the last few years the ball and shotgun has been much improved as a "rifle" by the use of nitro powders and by improved bullets; for while the initial velocity of the original 12-bore ball and shotgun bullet was about 1,000 feet per second, the modern 12-bore, as made by Wertly Richards and others, I believe, drives its bullets of the same weight with a velocity of about 1,300 feet per second, and is accurate up to 300 yards. Lighter bullets of the same external shape of 600 grains can also be used in guns of only 6½ pounds weight, and they have the advantage of another 100 feet per second in muzzle velocity. As the caliber decreases, so does the "ball and shot" gun become a better rifle, the 28-bore of under 6 pounds weight having a mean velocity of over 1,650 feet per second, with a 290-grain ball; the 20-gauge, with a little heavier bullet, about 1,600 feet per second.

If only a short range is required, the spherical ball can be made to shoot straight enough in any ordinary rifle. I have hit a visiting card eight or ten times in succession with a .32-40 rifle, shooting a spherical bullet, which was of sufficient diameter to take the rifling, at 60 yards. The charge was 13 grains of fine pistol powder, loose; a thick greased wad; bullet at the mouth of the shell. In inhabited country the spherical bullet has its advantages in its shorter extreme range and less danger. It is very deadly on game.

MOVEMENT FOR DEFENSE GROWING.

IF William J. Bryan and the group of anti-defense Congressmen start on a speaking tour, as has been announced, it is expected that the eleven organizations cooperating in Conference Committee on National Preparedness will send a group of speakers to tour the same routes in behalf of the National Defense Movement. It was proposed at a meeting of the Conference Committee, held at the Aero Club of America, that Messrs. Henry A. Wise Wood, chairman of the Conference Committee, Ex-Secretary of State Robert Bacon; S. S. Menken, president of the National Security League; Henry B. Joy, president of the Packard Motor Car Co. of Detroit; Albert B. Lamber, prominent St. Louis manufacturer, and Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, chairman of the Woman's Section of the Movement for National Preparedness, and Miss Maud Wetmore, vice-chairman of the same organization, should go into the field if the Bryan movement becomes aggressive.

Mr. Albert Bond Lambert, of St. Louis, who could not attend the meeting, wired as follows:

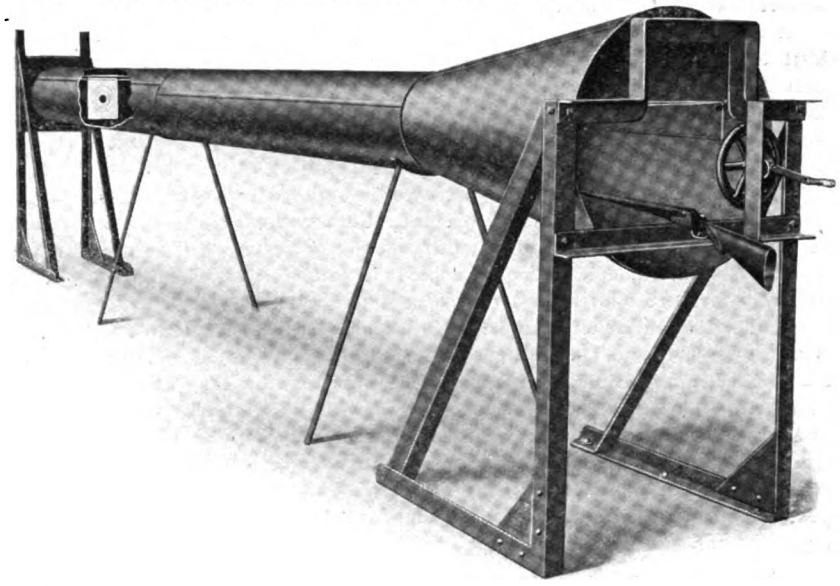
"In the Middle West sentiment is growing stronger every day for an increase in navy which will provide adequate national defense. No one here seems to favor a continental army. St. Louis newspapers expressed themselves in favor of a national council of defense as follows: The General Naval Board for the Navy, the General Staff and War College for the Army with full power to act. The necessity, for an increase in the aeronautical division of our army and navy has been forcibly placed before the people of this territory and will no doubt receive the support of our Congressmen."

Two new societies were elected to membership in the Conference Committee, the Woman's Section of the Movement for National Preparedness amalgamated with the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation, and the National Society for the Advancement of Patriotic Education.

A NEW INDOOR RANGE.

THE Riverside Machine Works at Paterson, N. J., has just completed and is now putting on the market what is called the "Safety-First" Shooting Range. As the attractive advance advertising matter says, "The picture tells the tale."

The steel tube employed is slightly larger than the one which has been discussed upon numerous outdoor ranges by facetious marksmen since the first man fired a rifle at a target. The self-appointed funny shot used to say, "Give me a tube that runs from the end of my gun to the target and I will never miss." Of course he was calculating upon a tube with an interior diameter not much greater than his bullet and considerably less in size than the bull's-eye.



THE "SAFETY FIRST" SHOOTING RANGE.

The "Safety-First" range will not make a man a good shot without practice. He can miss the bull's-eye, and, in fact, the whole target, with as much ease as if he were shooting under any other circumstances. What he does secure through the use of this range is an opportunity for safe practice in a limited space where without it he could not shoot at all.

It ought to be possible, especially with a rifle equipped with a silencer, to use this range in the ordinary dwelling, to say nothing of clubs, colleges, schools, fire and police stations, bowling alleys, billiard parlors and gymnasiums.

The construction is of steel, and the range is shipped complete ready to install. All that is required is to secure the front and rear upright stands to the floor and assemble the steel tube to them.

The ranges are built to any depth, from 25 feet up, the only requirement of an order being that the length of the space available shall be given to the makers. Our understanding is that with this data furnished prices can be immediately quoted.

Attention is drawn to the handle, which operates at the right of the shooter in position, by which the target is sent to or brought from the firing point.

Trial of the "Safety-First" Shooting Range has demonstrated its entire practicability. There seems to be no reason why it should not meet the requirements of many situations and thus provide means for carrying on rifle practice where without it no shooting could be done.

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SEAPLANE FOR NEW YORK.

THE Second Battalion of the Naval Militia of the State of New York has been presented with a seaplane similar to the very latest and most powerful seaplanes ordered by the Navy Department.

This seaplane has been secured through the efforts of Messrs. Vincent Astor, Meredith Blagden, Aymer Johnson, Charles Lawrence, and Commodore R. P. Forshew, Commander of the Naval Reserve of New York. A committee composed of these gentlemen was formed soon after the banquet of the Aero Club of America, which took place on January 12, and at which Mr. Vincent Astor and Commodore Forshew discussed the aeronautical needs of the Naval Militia. This committee undertook to raise the amount necessary to pay for a seaplane of the latest type for the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia, of which Commander Charles O. Brinckerhoff is the head, and which has its headquarters in Brooklyn.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING.

THIS has been a tabooed subject in this country heretofore, although a very few daring spirits, like Dr. Eliot, of Harvard, have expressed favorably their views on the question, says a recent editorial in the U. S. Cavalry Journal. Six months ago, even three months ago, no one in any official position connected with the army, or, for that matter, no one in civil life would have considered for a moment any proposition for universal training or compulsory military service for the United States.

It is true that we have had on our statute books, ever since the birth of this nation, laws that prescribed that all citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five were available for duty as militiamen and they used to have "training days" which, according to traditions, were the occasions of grand drunks, but these were never looked upon seriously and were finally disregarded entirely.

Now we hear this question discussed on all sides by the press, in the halls of Congress and before the Military Committees of the House and Senate. Whether any such training or service will be prescribed is doubtful and, even if adopted, it will be, it is believed, a half-way measure with no practical benefit to the country.

That we should have some practical scheme for a National Reserve is acknowledged and it is believed that the one advocated by General Carter in the American Army is the best that has as yet been presented. This plan, however, does away with the National Guard, and no scheme which relegates them to the rear will be adopted. This being the case, the laws and regulations relative to our National Guard should be modified in many respects. This, first, for the purpose of making them a National Guard in fact, instead of state organizations, and, second, that their training, equipment and numbers should be such that they are prepared to take the field at once, with their ranks full to war strength, each man being up to the prescribed physical standard. It is well known that such is not the case in a large majority of our states. At present, on a call for service in time of war, they would require time, and much time, to recruit to war strength, after weeding out the physically disqualified, and further time to get properly equipped and at the end they would then be no better, or little better than volunteers.

It is also a fact that our regular army, in its present shape, would have to recruit to war strength and that they also would be, for some months, little better than volunteers for war time service in the field. Of course the officers of the regular army are trained and, in some states, those of the National Guard are also, to a more or less extent, and the recruits for their organizations could be sooner whipped into shape. Still this would take time and time is valuable in time of war or a threatened invasion.

Either universal training or compulsory service would be a great help in securing the material with which to fill our depleted ranks on the outbreak of war, but it will never come about, it is thought, in the days of the writer.

THE FOOL AND THE GUN.

"WHEN a majority of the landowners of the state have cause to feel that the mere presence of game on their land is a menace to the safety of their stock and themselves, there is not likely to be any great rush to increase this game."

Thus writes a farmer correspondent in a recent article. He quotes at length from a recent publication in an agricultural paper of standing, complaining bitterly against the carelessness of some hunters, and citing injury to animals and the narrow escape of human beings as well, from flying bullets fired from high-power rifles. *Forest and Stream* makes the following editorial comment after the quotation above:

"As in every other question, there are two sides to this one, but we are afraid that the farmer's side has not been given the attention it deserves. The man who will carry and use a high-power game rifle in a thickly-settled community is a fool, and a dangerous one at that. Means should be taken to prevent him from menacing life and property, but unfortunately this is difficult to do, unless at the sacrifice of the convenience and legitimate recreation of the far larger majority of sportsmen who keep within the bounds of the law and within the restraints of common sense. The question involves more than that, for as our correspondent points out, it has to deal with the preservation and future supply of game, and in this particular the farmer is a leading factor. Incidents such as those which have been referred to are not tending to make relations between the farmer and the sportsman more cordial, but are leading to a point where open hostility is frequently in evidence.

The fool and his gun, needless to say, are responsible for this unhappy discord. It should be possible for the farmer under modern laws and conditions to regard the raising of small game on his acres as a source of profit quite as certain of yield as his other products. We do not mean altogether that the farmer will go into the game breeding business in order to become a game seller, but an acreage that possesses a fair quantity of small wild game is an attraction that legitimate sportsmen will bid well for during shooting seasons. This may be regarded as a plea for the sportsman with money as against the sportsman without money, but if things go along as they have been going in the more thickly settled states, we will soon face a condition where the farmer will prefer to see all the game destroyed rather than expose his interests to jeopardy, and as a natural sequence, a cure from the farmer's standpoint will be complete only when there is no game left.

Perhaps the conservation commissions and sportsmen's associations of various states can work out some solution of a situation that just now appears to be approaching a critical point. The quicker such efforts are made the better it will be. Our sympathy is with the man with the gun and especially the sportsman of moderate or small means. He is not by any means powerless, for his influence in legislation is great. But our sympathy, while extended to the class named, is not withheld from the farmer, who has been long suffering under provocation. It is too bad that a closed season cannot be slapped on the fool with the gun. Some day an enlightened public opinion will take his license away from him, or refuse him one altogether. That is a reform the accomplishment of which everybody will welcome."

FROM THE NEGATIVE ANGLE.

By F. Batchelder.

I AM glad to see Mr. Newitt's answer to the Barrows article on the Springfield battle sight, as it saves the trouble of writing myself at a time when I am overcrowded with work. A little closer study of the Small Arms Firing Manual and Rules for Management of U. S. Magazine Rifle Model 1903, together with some experience with open sights in woods shooting with poor light, would probably convince Colonel Barrows that Mr. Newitt is right.

A point not mentioned by Mr. Newitt is worth noting, *i. e.*, that with a 300-yard battle sight the drop of the bullet at 500 yards would be more than the present battle sight trajectory height. The same would probably be true at 400 yards when we take into consideration the fact that we hold at the bottom of the mark, or below, in order to see it.

The statement that the rapid fire course will convince anyone of the truth of Colonel Barrows' claim carries no weight, as I (and those of my friends who are shooting Springfields) consider the 200 and 300 R. F. as pie, and that the man who cannot make pretty close to a possible in that game had better go back to the kindergarten end of it. There is some excuse for poor scores at this part of the course with the Krag, but hardly with the Springfield.

His Money's Worth.

A stranded traveler reluctantly booked a room at a somewhat shabby village inn recently. He retired to rest, but ten minutes later came downstairs again, with anger in his face.

"I must insist on having another room, sir!" he informed the innkeeper, sternly.

"What's the matter with the one you've got?" asked the latter.

"Matter!" snapped the angry man. "Why, there are a couple of mice fighting—actually fighting!—in a corner of it!"

"Well, sir," replied the host, coldly, "and what d'ye expect for two shillings a night—a bullfight?"—Spectator.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.
EVERY THURSDAY

Editor
JAMES A. DRAIN

Associate Editor
ASHMUN BROWN

Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

Entered as second-class matter, April [illegible] 1908, at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

ACHIEVING PREPAREDNESS.

It was with sincere regret that those who are familiar with the course of events at Washington learned last week of the sudden resignations of Secretary of War Garrison and Assistant Secretary Breckenridge. Capable, efficient, high-minded, straight-spoken, Secretary Garrison in many respects was an ideal public official. A loyal, devoted and able assistant was Mr. Breckenridge, who elected to follow his chief into retirement. The country suffers in the loss of these two men to the public service. ARMS AND THE MAN does not share the popular belief that Secretary Garrison's resignation was due entirely to the break with the President on the matter of the Continental Army. Still, the country takes that view, and the results of its interpretation are not without advantage to the true cause of preparedness.

For the facts are that Secretary Garrison was mistaken in his belief that only through the Continental Army plan can an efficient Citizens' Army for the national defense be created, and that the National Guard was something not worthy of serious consideration to form that army. It, perhaps, was inevitable that he held to that belief. Every man who studies for the first time the question of national defense seriously, who reads Upton and the military historians, naturally is impressed with the sorry part the Militia has played in the nation's wars. He is almost sure to be carried away by the thought that the Militia, judging by its past, must be an unreliable force. Few stop to consider that the Organized Militia of today is a force far different from the Militia that existed when the nation was at war. It is not too much to say that in many respects—in the matter of knowledge of the principles of camp sanitation, for one thing—the National Guard today as a military force is far more efficient than the Regular Army was at many crucial times in the nation's history.

With the instruction that it has had, animated by a fine spirit for national service, eager to improve, steadily and consistently working to that end, the National Guard can be made to equal in efficiency, if it does not exceed, any force except a force of professional soldiers that could be created under any system.

It must be admitted that the ideal military force for the national defense, backing up the Regular Army, nevertheless would be some such force as Mr. Garrison wanted to create—a force amenable only to the Federal authority, a creature of the national War Department, created with an eye single to the Federal service and disregarding utterly the partnership idea in which state and nation combine. But the manner in which this Government is organized makes the accomplishment of such an ideal practically impossible. This sort of a democracy is a poor sort for military purposes. It does not lend itself to the creation of a supreme military power. The fathers, with the prophetic eye of wise statesmanship, cast this Government in a form that possesses a series of checks and balances that make for the perpetuation of free government. It is against this wise system, not against the individual members of the Government who declined to accept the Continental Army idea, that the real objections of today lie. The ideally perfect military system is impossible for this nation; it is impossible for most nations.

The question of moment is: What can be done under the organization of this Government? Absolutely to disregard the needs of the several States would be unfair, unjust and contrary to the spirit of American institutions. No national war can be successfully prosecuted that has not the approval of the States themselves, for an unpopular war is unthinkable. The active, earnest assistance of the States is essential in war; it is equally essential in establishing a true military policy. Why attempt to dissolve the partnership, to erect a rival citizen army to the National Guard, to train it by jerks and periods instead of steadily, consistently, permanently? The demands of the States for the use of the National Guard are infrequent and not onerous, and in reality interfere in no appreciable degree with the national needs.

In the bill which the executive committee of the National Guard Association has prepared at the instance of the chairmen of the Congressional military committees, which bill is reviewed at length elsewhere in this issue, the way has been pointed to the true and practical method. Retaining the partnership idea, this bill gives a much larger control to the Federal Government, imposes requirements for the selection of officers that will insure competency, unifies and coordinates the whole National Guard system, provides for adequate reserves, establishes a sound system of discipline and training, insures interlocking with the Regular Army, establishes a plan of training the youth of the country—optional, of course, with the States, but certain to insure great accessions—and, well within the requirements of the Constitution, places the National Guard force absolutely in the hands of the President for any service which the nation may need, continental or extra-territorial.

Briefly, it provides for building upward on the foundation of 129,000 National Guardsmen—the best citizen army the nation ever possessed in time of peace—instead of destroying that foundation and attempting the doubtful experiment of erecting a new establishment. ARMS AND THE MAN is of the opinion that by enacting the essentials of his bill Congress can better and more certainly secure for the nation that "citizenry trained and accustomed to arms" so much desired than by adopting any other system possible of adoption at this time.

SETTING AN EXAMPLE.

The Packard Motor Car Company, of Detroit, one of the largest and most reputable makers of automobiles in America, has announced a policy of promoting only those among its employes who are citizens of the United States or who have declared their intention to become citizens.

This is good, and it is a policy which every American manufacturer should follow. The work of this country should be done and the benefits received by men who are actively interested, through citizenship, in its affairs.

While the Packard Company has done well and its course must be approved, it has not gone far enough. It should say, and every other employer of men in the United States should say: "Join the National Guard; take advantage of all ways in which you may perfect yourselves in capacity for military service for defense of your country."

Nor is that the place to stop. Every employer of labor should say, "We will give preference in employment and in promotion to

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every National Guardsman or honorably discharged soldier and sailor of the United States. Moreover, we will grant those who belong to the National Guard such vacation periods with full pay as are required to permit them to fulfill their military obligations."

If we mistake not, just such a spirit as has been shown by the concern in question will suggest to those responsible for its management an extension of their patriotic efforts along the lines we have indicated and their example will be widely followed.

RIFLE PRACTICE AND THE NATION.

One of the most important provisions of the proposed National Guard bill is that which relates to the promotion of rifle practice. It establishes, in a few brief sentences, means for securing outdoor ranges, the crying need of the hour. The Secretary of War is required to prepare a comprehensive plan for securing both indoor and outdoor ranges throughout the country, and to estimate to Congress each year for appropriations to carry out the year's building program. In much the same way the system of coast defenses was established. Rifle ranges to permit the soldiery and the citizens to train are just as important a part of the national defense as are the expensive and elaborate permanent fortifications that guard the great harbors. Relatively speaking, the cost of ranges is exceedingly small, measured in returns in defense.

Intensive training in rifle fire on the part of the military forces, the training of the cadets of the Junior Guard, and the training of citizens all are provided for in the scheme presented. Properly administered, assuming even a fair degree of liberality on the part of Congress in appropriations, the plan should restore the country's old-time prestige as a nation of riflemen.

Here They Are!

Aviator-General: I want to get the most powerful pair of binoculars you have.

Optician: Here you are, sir. Made in Germany. With these glasses you can even see the United States Army.—Flying.

TEACH THEM YOUNG.

By C. L. Gilman.

OF course it was mighty pleasant to give that boy a .22 rifle for Christmas. His delight at the gift warmed the cockles of your heart.

But your gift and his delight in it carried with it the obligation on your part to see that he learned to use it not only efficiently, but also with due care for the safety of others and of himself.

Just recently we ran across a transcript of a lengthy speech made by some school teacher to a lot more of his sort contending that military training was bad, both physically and morally, for growing boys. In his eagerness to prove his case he went on piling up arguments until he got to making assertions widely at variance with the facts.

As, for instance, that it was impossible to teach young boys to handle the weapons of a soldier and consequently drill would inculcate in them the spirit of "tin soldierism" without any correcting impression of the grim horror of war.

Probably the good schoolmaster believed what he said.

But the average man knows that the five years between 10 and 15 are the best years in which to train a shooter. At that start of that period the boy, if properly raised, is still responsive to discipline, still free from the coltish impulse to run contrary to the commands of his elders. Here is the time to thoroughly instill by precept the simple, basic rules of safety which are so hard to impress upon the older boy or the grown man, save through the slow process of suggestion and example.

It is little short of a crime to turn a boy under 15 years of age loose with a gun. On the other hand, it is both safe and profitable to let even a younger lad shoot under the strict supervision of a competent man. The lessons learned then are learned to last.

And, even more important than actual shooting skill is the fact that, priding himself on this skill, the boy will face the temptations of young manhood fortified by a full realization of the priceless value of clear eyes and steady nerves.

Shooting skill is one of the fundamentals of good sportsmanship—and we hold strongly the belief that a good, all-round sportsman is the best of good citizens, finely fitted to meet competently all of the many obligations which the high privilege of American citizenship involves.—Minneapolis News.

RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL

N. R. A. Gossip.

At an enthusiastic meeting of representatives of civilian rifle clubs in the City of Washington in the offices of the National Rifle Association on the evening of Friday, February 11, a league of rifle clubs to be known as the District of Columbia Rifle Association was formed to cooperate in promoting civilian rifle training and to arrange for series of matches. One or more representatives were present from the fifteen organized clubs and from clubs in process of organization. The association will take its place among similar state associations affiliated with the National Rifle Association in promoting rifle training.

The organization of the league of clubs was perfected following addresses by Capt. Wm. C. Harllee, U. S. Marine Corps, third vice-president of the National Rifle Association, and by Major Fred H. Phillips, Jr., secretary of the N. R. A. Major Phillips spoke of the benefit accruing to individual clubs by such a league, and Capt. Harllee told of plans in the making for practice by club members on the indoor range of the N. R. A. in Washington and on the Marine Corps outdoor range at Winthrop, Md. Every facility would be afforded civilian shooters on these ranges, he said, and the executive committee of the new association, composed of its officers and a representative from each affiliated club, will arrange a schedule for shooting by club members on both ranges, which in both cases will be in the afternoons. Plans are also under way to conduct a series of matches at Winthrop the latter part of September which will take the form of team competitions similar to the National matches. The schoolboys of Washington will have the use of the Maryland range on Saturdays until June, and after that the civilian clubs will be accommodated on those days.

Major Raymond W. Pullman, chief of police, was present and said the members of the force would be pleased to have the use of the two ranges for pistol practice and it is understood they will be given a day a week at Winthrop and each morning for the indoor range.

Ample accommodations for civilians are available at Winthrop, there being a mess hall to seat 300, and meals will be served at cost. The range is also equipped with electric lights and an ice plant, and Winthrop also affords swimming, boating and fishing as diversions for the riflemen, which will make the trips to the range pleasant as well as instructive.

Major Phillips acted as temporary chairman of the meeting and read the proposed by-laws, similar to those for State Rifle Associations, and on motion they were adopted for the new association. To avoid a conflict in names, the District of Columbia Rifle Association, the oldest rifle club in the District, through its president, J. Ralph Fehr, announced that the organization would change its name to District of Columbia Rifle Club. A vote of thanks was tendered to the club for this generous action. The meeting then voted that the new league of clubs of the District should be known as the "District of Columbia Rifle Association."

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, and the chair appointed Col. McGuire and Messrs. Fowler and Denison as a nominating committee, which brought in the following slate of officers, who were unanimously elected:

President, Capt. Wm. C. Harllee, U. S. Marine Corps; vice-president, Col. R. D. Sims; secretary, Major Fred H. Phillips, Jr.; treasurer, M. J. McAuliffe; executive officer, Basil Miles.

Capt. Harllee spoke of a recommendation which had been made to the Secretary of the Navy for an appropriation by Congress of $50,000 to encourage marksmanship practice by civilians.

It was voted to request the clubs in the league to donate a gallery rifle for use at the indoor gallery.

Because of the increased number of clubs and the crowding of the N. R. A. shooting gallery, discussion was had as to other facilities for indoor practice and the suggestion was made that perhaps the pressure could be relieved by an arrangement with the Post-office Department to use their contemplated range. It was also voted to have a membership card for identification on the range. The meeting then adjourned to meet Friday night, February 18.

Interscholastic Gallery Competition, Season of 1916. Results of First Four Matches to February 5, 1916.

A newly organized rifle team in Class C. the Tyrone (Pa.) High School Club, has the highest aggregate score in the school matches for the first four weeks to February 5. The club has a total of 3,830, and has won all its matches, due to the activity of the organizer of the club, Charles E. Graffius, who last year organized the Susquehanna High School team, and is devoting much attention to promoting of rifle training among school students. To keep the records uniform, the clubs will be kept in their original classes until the end of the competition, when the clubs

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will be listed according to aggregate scores, and if Tyrone keeps up the shooting it has been doing it probably will land the championship or finish high in Class A, as it already has 18 points more than the highest club in Class A.

The Placer County High School team, of Auburn, Cal., is ranking team in Class A, with 3,812, having won three and lost one of the matches. Iowa City is second, with 3,810, and Baltimore Polytechnic is last in Class A, with 2,740.

For Class B teams the Brookline (Mass.) High leads, with 3,623, having won the four matches. Commercial High is last, with 430.

As noted, Tyrone is the highest in Class C, with Springfield (Mass.) Tech second for a total of 3,700. University High, of Wyoming, is last, with 1,579.

None of the shooters in the school matches has made the possible score of 200, but a few have made 199. They are A. O. Ridgeley, D. C. Teck and C. Piper, of Tyrone, the latter having made two of these scores. C. Fielding, of Placer County, has made the only 198.

There has been a large number of defaults in the school matches. Brooklyn Manual Training has defaulted all four matches; Baltimore Poly has defaulted one; High School of Commerce, one; Utica Free Academy, two; Commercial High, one, and University High, of Wyoming, two. The team of the Gilroy (Cal.) High School has withdrawn from the matches, being unable for a number of reasons to shoot.

The aggregate scores of the teams in the school matches follow:

CLASS A.

	Aggregate score.	W.	L.
1. Placer Co. High, Auburn, Cal.	3,812	3	1
2. Iowa City High	*3,810	3	..
3. McKinley Man. Training, D.C.	3,805	1	3
4. Portland, Me., High	3,781	2	2
5. Ogden High	3,780	4	0
6. Boys' High	3,716	2	2
7. Morris High	3,664	1	3
8. Curtis High	3,519	3	1
9. Northfield, Vt., High	3,225	0	4
10. Salt Lake High (3 matches)	2,814	2	1
11. Baltimore Polytechnic	2,740	2	2
12. Brooklyn Manual Training	†.....	0	4

CLASS B.

1. Brookline, Mass., High	3,623	4	0
2. Erasmus Hall High	3,599	3	1
3. Sacramento High	3,501	3	1
4. Cedar Rapids High	3,499	4	0
5. Cent. High, Grand Rap., Mich.	3,466	2	2
6. Warren, Pa., High	3,271	3	1
7. Stuyvesant High	3,236	1	3
8. Smith Manual Acad., St. Louis.	3,203	1	3
9. High School of Commerce	2,384	3	1
10. Utica Free Academy	1,459	1	3
11. Commercial High, Brooklyn	430	0	4
12. Gilroy, Cal., High	Withdrawn.		

CLASS C.

1. Tyrone, Pa., High	3,830	4	0
2. Springfield, Mass., High	3,700	3	1
3. Burlington, Iowa, High	3,649	3	1
4. Central High, D. C.	3,633	4	0
5. Baltimore City College	3,466	2	2
6. Crane Tech. School, Chicago	3,179	1	3
7. East Orange, N. J., High	3,040	2	2
8. Crosby High	2,929	0	4
9. Newark Valley, N. Y., High	2,743	1	3
10. University High, Wyoming	1,579	0	4

*Result of fourth match not known, as report of competitor, Salt Lake, not yet rereceived.

†Eliminated for defaulting three matches.

Inter-Military School Matches—Season 1916. Results of First Three Matches to February 5, 1916.

With a score of 2947 for the first three matches of the series, the rifle team of the St. Johns Military Academy of Delafield, Wis., leads all other clubs in the military school matches. The club has won all of its matches. The New Mexico Military Institute, which won the series of 1915, is second with 2921, having lost one match. The Northwestern Military Academy and the Morgan Park Academy clubs bring up the rear of Class A, and have lost all three matches.

In Class B, Wentworth Military Academy, of Lexington, Mo., leads with 2733, having won all three matches. The Miami Military Institute, of Germantown, Ohio, is second with 2669. Nazareth Hall has lost all of its matches and is last with 1361. None of the clubs in this series has defaulted a match.

Only one shooter has made the possible 200, C. Lerggen, of St. Johns, Wisconsin.

The aggregate scores of the teams for the number of matches won are given herewith:

Class A.—St. Johns Military Academy, Delafield, Wis., aggregate score 2947, won 3, lost 0; New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, aggregate score 2921, won 2, lost 1; New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, aggregate score 2893, won 1, lost 2; Bordentown, N. J., Military Institute, aggregate score 2810, won 2, lost 1; St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y., aggregate score 2751, won 2, lost 1; Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, aggregate score 2735, won 2, lost 1; Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo., aggregate score 2701, won 2, lost 1; Harvard Military School, Los Angeles, aggregate score 2582, won 1, lost 2; Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Highland Park, Illinois, aggregate score 2483, won 0, lost 3; Morgan Park, Ill., Academy, aggregate score 2430, won 0, lost 3.

Class B.—Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., aggregate score 2733, won 3, lost 0; Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio, aggregate score 2669, won 3, lost 0; Bingham School, Asheville, N. C., aggregate score 2555, won 2, lost 1; Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal., aggregate score 2544, won 2, lost 1; Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., aggregate score 2471, won 1, lost 2; Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal., aggregate score 2466, won 1, lost 2; Columbia, Tenn., Military Academy, aggregate score 2343, won 1, lost 2; Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo., aggregate score 2302, won 1, lost 2; Nebraska Military Academy, Lincoln, Nebr., aggregate score 2026, won 1, lost 2; Nazareth Hall Military Academy, Nazareth, Pa., aggregate score, 1361, won 0, lost 3.

Inter-Military School Bulletin No. 3

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 5, 1916.

CLASS A.

St. Johns Delafield, Wis.		*New York Military Academy.*
B. Brown	199 vs.	W. T. Smith 198
C. Smythe	198	R. B. McClure 196
C. Leidgen	197	Wm. R. Jackson 195
J. Anspoch	198	G. F. Marshall 192
H. Howard	194	M. Sibley 191
Total	986	Total 972
New Mexico Mil. Inst.		*Bordentown Mil. Acad.*
D. L. Clark	196 vs.	
C. P. Dunn	195	
W. S. Bunting	196	Unofficial.
D. H. Curry	194	Targets not in.
L. O. Talbot	193	
Total	974	Total 934
Tennessee Mil. Inst.		*St. Johns School, N. Y.*
Clifton Jones	188 vs.	W. D. F. Schas. 189
John Thieme	187	C. S. Kohler, Jr. 188
Geo. Bancroft	186	G. I. Tinklepaugh 183
C. E. Greeman, Jr.	181	R. F. Morales 181
J. G. Mackie	179	G. M. Jones 180
Total	921	Total 921
Kemper School.		*Morgan Park.*
Dew	178 vs.	W. E. Wagner 189
G. Johnston	185	R. Cass 176
Phillips	183	W. F. Wahls 174
Wood	180	H. Cottrell 160
Middagh	178	J. Baker 158
Total	904	Total 857
Harvard Mil. School.		*Northwestern Military and Naval Academy.*
Harold Wishart	187 vs.	L. Gillman 179
Geo. Wolfe	184	R. Head 171
Percy Taber	180	P. Ryder 168
L. Torrance	176	P. Schnitzel 164
Floyd Hart	175	J. Day 160
Total	902	Total 842

CLASS B.

Miami Military Institute, Ohio.		*Shattuck School, Minn.*
Wm. J. Chapin	196 vs.	N. H. Levell 170
Byron Winkler	193	G. E. Ward 164
John Kirby	183	G. B. Stephens 163
Fred Palmer	179	L. A. Patterson 161
Frank Merrill	176	C. L. Rouse 161
Total	927	Total 819
Wentworth Military Academy.		*Mount Tamalpais Military Academy.*
Ashurst	190 vs.	J. Barton 176
Ward	185	K. Brix 176
I. Allen	182	H. Robinson 176
Kelly	182	V. McCullough 172
Kates	178	E. Vandercook 167
Total	917	Total 867
Bingham School.		*Hitchcock Mil. Acad.*
J. R. Fant	180 vs.	A. C. Latno 179
Dan Peacock	174	Harrt Trefts 170
J. S. Sims	174	E. J. Strain 166
Orland L. Jamison	172	C. H. McCullough 165
F. H. Floyd	170	F. S. Hinze 158
Total	870	Total 838
Columbia Mil. Acad.		*Missouri Mil. Acad.*
Thompson	166 vs.	Harvey 162
Johnson	166	Payne 164
Peavler	158	Miller 146
Allen	147	Linney 142
Burt	146	A. Twist 141
Total	783	Total 755
Nebraska Military Academy.		*Nazareth Hall Military Academy.*
Engler	145 vs.	K. Coleman 122
Shively	132	Wm. Lillendahl 110
Hesse	105	J. H. Fich 84
Booth	103	Thos. Whitehead 75
Galvin	102	Louis Conwell 64
Total	587	Total 455

National Intercollegiate Gallery Competition, Season of 1916. Results of First Four Matches to February 5, 1916.

At the close of the four weeks' shooting in the intercollegiate gallery matches the Michigan Agricultural and Mechanical College rifle team is leading the league by the narrow margin of one point, having an aggregate score of 3,998, or two less than the possible. The team has won all four matches and scored 1,000 each in the second, third and fourth matches and 998 in the first match. The second team, Washington State College, has a score of 3,997 for the four weeks, having made 999 in the first, 998 in the second and 1,000 each in the third and fourth matches. It, too, has won all four matches. The third team, Massachusetts Agricultural and Mechanical College, is not far behind, with 3,991, having made the possible in the third and fourth matches, but 992 in the first and 999 in the second matches. It has lost one match. No team in Class A has lost all of its matches. The last team in this class is University of California, with 3,863, which shows that all of the teams are doing high-class shooting.

Of Class B teams the University of Michigan leads for the four matches, with a score of 3,938, having won all the matches. The second team is far in the rear, Notre Dame, with 3,915. University of Arizona is last in this class, with 2,797.

The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, N. Y., leads Class C teams, with 3,856, having won all the matches, and the second team is also a New York aggregation, the Columbia University Club, with 3,834, while the last team is College of St. Thomas, with 3,573.

The possible score, 200, was made by a large number of members of the college teams, more so than in any other of the matches. Those making 200 are W. S. Stearns, Harvard; W. B. Pratt, Johns Hopkins; L. C. Wilcoxson, University of Michigan; H. Aiken (2), R. D. Kean, H. R. Gaventa (2), R. L. Clapp (2), F. H. Canlett (3), S. F. Tuthill (2), C. R. Phipps, C. R.

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Raymond, C. M. Gunn and L. V. Rowe, all of Massachusetts Agricultural College; A. W. Volkhardt, B. H. Carroll and G. Rickard, of Cornell; W. H. Greene (2), C. A. Shinquin, J. T. Loughlin (3), F. C. Berry and H. L. Tinkham, all of Norwich University; C. H. Palmer, North Georgia Agricultural College; Myron Wilcox (2) and P. T. Ingham, State University of Iowa; M. L. Bonar, C. W. McDowell and H. T. Phillips, University of West Virginia; Williams and Tomlinson, United States Naval Academy; J. A. Eyster, University of Pennsylvania; R. D. Kean (3), R. A. Pennington (4), M. M. Harmon (4), J. A. Berry (2), A. J. Patch (2), S. W. Harmon and E. H. Pate, all of Michigan Agricultural College; John E. Geue (4), William E. Saupe (4), J. L. Stevens (4), V. I. Stevens (4), Roy W. Nash and G. C. Farnesworth, all of Washington State College.

The following is the standing of the clubs at the close of the fourth match, showing the aggregate scores and the number of matches won and lost:

CLASS A.

	Aggregate score.	W.	L.
1. Mich. Agric. & Mech. College.	3,998	4	0
2. Washington State College.....	3,997	4	0
3. Fass. Agric. & Mech. College.	3,991	3	1
4. Norwich University.....	3,979	3	1
5. Cornell University.....	3,971	2	2
6. West Virginia University.....	3,947	2	2
7. State University of Iowa.....	3,940	2	2
8. University of Pennsylvania...	3,923	1	3
9. U. S. Naval Academy.....	3,922	1	3
10. University of Illinois.....	3,918	2	2
11. North Georgia Agric. College.	3,895	1	3
12. University of Vermont.....	3,894	1	3
13. University of Minnesota.....	3,866	1	3
14. University of California.....	3,863	1	3

CLASS B.

1. University of Michigan.....	3,938	4	0
2. Notre Dame University.....	3,915	4	0
3. Princeton University.....	3,901	2	2
4. University of Maine.....	3,879	3	1
5. University of Idaho.....	3,866	2	2
6. Yale University.....	3,864	2	2
7. University of Nebraska.....	3,846	1	3
8. University of Michigan.....	3,835	3	1
9. Worcester Poly. Institute.....	3,820	1	3
10. Oklahoma A. & M. College...	3,484	1	3
11. Mississippi A. & M. College..	*2,835	2	1
12. Kansas State Agric. College..	*2,913	2	1
13. University of Arizona.....	*2,797	0	3

CLASS C.

1. Rensselaer Poly. Institute.....	3,856	4	0
2. Columbia University.....	3,834	2	2
3. Harvard University.....	3,833	4	0
4. Ohio State University.....	3,818	3	1
5. Lehigh University.....	3,800	2	2
6. Iowa State College.....	3,791	2	2
7. Williams College.....	3,770	3	1
8. Oregon Agricultural College..	3,766	2	2
9. Connecticut Agric. College....	3,760	2	2
10. Johns Hopkins University.....	3,759	2	2
11. Pennsylvania State College...	3,639	1	3
12. Mass. Inst. of Technology....	3,662	2	2
13. College of St. Thomas.....	3,573	0	4

*Defaulted one match.

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National Intercollegiate Gallery Competition.

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 5, 1916.

CLASS A.

Michigan Agri. College.		*Norwich University.*	
R. D. Kean	200 vs.	F. C. Berry	200
R. A. Pennington	200	J. H. Laughlin	200
M. M. Harmon	200	H. L. Tinkham	200
J. A. Berry	200	J. B. Hart	199
A. J. Patch	200	C. A. Shinquin	198
Total	1,000	Total	997
Washington State Col.		*Cornell University.*	
J. L. Stevens	200 vs.	A. N. Volkhardt	200
V. I. Stevens	200	T. J. Ryan	199
John E. Geue	200	J. N. Spaeth	199
Wm. E. Saupe	200	G. Rickard	198
Roy W. Nash	200	C. B. Lowe	198
Total	1,000	Total	994
Massachusetts Agricultural College.		*West Virginia University.*	
H. R. Gaventa	200 vs.	C. W. McDowell	200
C. M. Gunn	200	E. Bjornson	199
L. V. Rowe	200	H. Ferguson	195
S. F. Tuthill	200	D. A. Christopher	196
F. H. Canlett	200	H. T. Phillips	195
Total	1,000	Total	985
State University of Iowa.		*North Georgia Agricultural College.*	
Myron Wilcox	200 vs.	W. A. Haefield	195
P. T. Ingham	200	C. H. Palmer	194
Tom Martin	199	W. H. Hopkins	193
Horace Hinkley	197	W. F. Higgins	192
Robert Hammer	197	L. C. Frizzell	190
Total	993	Total	964
Univ. of Pennsylvania.		*California University.*	
R. L. Watkins	199 vs.	K. B. Clark	193
E. H. Campbell	198	M. M. McIntire	190
J. A. Eyster	198	W. R. McNair	188
S. R. Campbell	196	E. K. Scholze	188
V. L. Adkin	195	M. H. Jones	188
Total	986	Total	947
University of Vermont.		*U. S. Naval Academy.*	
J. W. Meachen	199 vs.	A. S. Reeves	199
F. P. Corley	196	L. F. Safford	198
J. E. Taggart	196	W. W. Feineman	197
R. R. Bogie	195	R. L. Potter	193
P. L. Slayton	195	J. Wright	192
Total	981	Total	979
Minnesota University.		*Illinois University.*	
J. E. Stryker	197 vs.	B. J. Lorson	198
E. Rollman	196	R. M. Mamm	196
R. K. Smith	196	H. F. Stacker	195
I. C. Lawrence	195	R. L. Tomplin	194
T. V. Bethven	194	O. J. Troster	194
Total	978	Total	977

CLASS B.

University of Michigan.		*University of Nebraska.*	
G. C. Curtiss	199 vs.	E. T. Kelly	197
W. J. Schoepfle	198	I. F. Smith	195
D. C. McIntyre	197	J. L. Warner	194
L. B. Clark	197	H. C. Southwell	193
H. P. Nicholson	197	E. P. Kozitsky	193
Total	988	Total	972
Princeton University.		*Worcester Poly. Inst.*	
J. M. Raymond	198 vs.	S. A. Wilder	195
W. B. Harns	197	E. B. Janvrin	192
J. R. Rhoads	197	H. J. E. Reid	191
N. T. Kenyon	196	R. H. Taylor	190
J. E. Murdock	196	C. S. Darling	189
Total	984	Total	957
Notre Dame University.			
J. M. Miller	198 vs.		
H. Rivas	197		
J. Young	197		
L. Vogel	196		
M. Joyce	195		
Total	983		
Wisconsin University.		*University of Idaho.*	
P. D. Gibson	199 vs.	H. S. Ayers	197
F. N. Whitman	197	F. Varnum	193
R. E. Eamsey	196	C. H. Sundberg	192
J. P. Woodson	192	A. Horning	192
W. V. Hansen	192	P. Messinger	189
Total	976	Total	963
University of Maine.		*Oklahoma Agric. and Mech. College.*	
L. J. Barnes	198 vs.	H. B. Hildebrand	192
R. L. Emerson	198	G. L. Gloeckner	189
W. S. Stevenson	194	W. P. Weber	188
L. T. Merriman	193	H. Chevront	188
P. A. Collins	193	J. W. Hinkel	188
Total	976	Total	845
Kansas State Agricultural College.		*University of Arizona.*	
L. H. Bixby	198 vs.	N. Abell	193
L. C. Allis	195	R. G. Lindsley	191
B. M. Williams	194	T. Woolf	190
J. C. Morton	194	V. Hammels	187
C. E. Black	193	R. Garing	185
Total	974	Total	946
Mississippi Agricultural College.		*Yale University.*	
T. M. Robinson	199 vs.	R. M. Thebaud	196
G. W. Smith	193	E. P. Sykes	193
J. M. Moose	191	G. D. Wicks	193
J. H. Mattox	190	H. G. Anderson	193
R. H. McInturff	190	H. M. Newton	183
Total	963	Total	958

CLASS C.

Columbia University.		*Pennsylvania State College.*	
W. G. Fogg	199 vs.	W. W. McMillin	192
R. E. Pickett	198	K. N. White	189
D. Romeo	197	R. E. Tucker	188
J. Condon	196	G. G. Lloyd	184
J. E. Geisler	192	I. A. Robinson	184
Total	982	Total	937
Williams College.		*Iowa State College.*	
A. A. Andrews	197 vs.	E. Reed	195
H. W. Chapman	197	R. W. Barnes	194
D. N. Swain	194	E. Willis	193
C. P. Smith	194	P. Shive	193
D. P. Wells	193	F. Barnes	193
Total	975	Total	968
Rensselaer Poly. Inst.		*Lehigh University.*	
A. R. Barbiers	197 vs.	J. A. Holmes 2d	191
M. X. Smith	195	L. Sargent	191
A. F. King	195	J. R. Lee	188
J. F. Mejia	191	H. J. Pardee	184
L. K. Palmer	195	W. S. Smith	181
Total	973	Total	935
Johns Hopkins Univ.		*Ohio State University.*	
W. B. Pratt	200 vs.	P. F. Tressler	194
P. R. Wiggins	196	J. J. McKittrick	191
Van Hylsteyn	192	E. R. Dunsford	188
I. E. Sanner	191	R. C. Hatch	187
T. L. Chisholm	191	Robert Bohannan	184
Total	970	Total	944
Harvard University.		*Oregon Agric. College.*	
H. R. Guild	197 vs.	R. A. Parrish	196
W. Stearns	194	C. C. Jacoby	193
C. Coolidge	193	H. C. Patton	194
S. Clark	193	O. A. Mulkey	191
C. Patterson	192	F. L. Yeager	191
Total	969	Total	965
Connecticut Agric. Col.		*College of St. Thomas.*	
Collins	194 vs.	A Guenther	190
Prindel	196	J. Ashbaugh	187
Miller	192	T. Naughton	185
Wright	189	V. Dudley	194
Dickenson	189	J. S. Murphy	179
Total	960	Total	925
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.			
M. F. Brandt	193		
A. E. Tuttle	189		
T. E. Stahl	185		
W. R. McKenney	185		
G. R. Bond	185		
Total	937		

Inter-Club Gallery Competition Season of 1916.

Excellent shooting is being done on the indoor ranges of rifle clubs this winter in the Inter-club gallery competition. Interest is sustained in the matches each week by the closeness of the scores, and a number of clubs are running close for honors. The Peters Rifle and Revolver Club, which has won so many honors, leads the league in the aggregate score of the seven matches for which compilation is made in this issue of *Shooting News*. The club has a total score of 6936, and has won every match. The Park Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., is giving the Ohio shooters a close race, being only six points behind, with a score of 6930. It also has won all of its seven matches.

In Class B the highest total score for the

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seven matches has been made by a far western team, the Ogden, Utah, Rifle and Revolver Club. It has rolled up a total of 6874 and has *lost* only one match. The Watertown, S. D., Rifle Club is close behind with 6863 and has also only suffered defeat in one match.

Class C teams are lead by the St. Paul, Minn., Rifle and Pistol Club, with a total for the seven matches of 6863. It has not lost a match. Its nearest competitor, the Olympic Rifle and Pistol Club of San Francisco, is away behind, having a total of 6799.

In Class D, composed of eastern clubs, Auburn, N. Y., Rifle Club leads with 6861, and has lost but one match. The Quinnipiac Rifle Club of New Haven, Conn., has not lost a match, but is second, three points behind Auburn. In this class two clubs have lost all seven matches, the Ithaca and Lestershire Rifle Clubs, both of New York.

The Glendale Rifle Club of Bedford, Ohio, leads Class E teams with 6738, not having lost a match. The second team is Pierre, S. D., Rifle Club, with 6715, and this club has not been beaten in any match. Two clubs in the class have lost all their matches, Manhattan, Kans., and Tulsa, Okla.

In the last class, F, the Taunton, Mass., Indoor Rifle Club leads with 6697, and has lost two matches. Its nearest competitor, Detroit Y. M. C. A. Club, is 70 points behind, although having lost only one match. No club in this class has lost all its matches. Port Clinton, Ohio, brings up the rear with 4837, having won one match and lost six.

Twenty-one possibles of 200 were made in the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh matches, as follows:

A. L. Birks, Bridgeport, Conn.; T. McMurray, Marion; C. G. Kelts, Kane; F. McClung, J. Smith, F. D. Wilson, J. Beedle, and A. D. Rothrock, of Peters, one each; F. W. Croneis, Bucyrus; W. Montgomery and J. Zenn, of McKeesport; H. O. Wheelock, Warren; C. B. Naramore, Bridgeport; J. Kerr, McKeesport; C. P. Mader, Bucyrus, two; W. D. Kane, two; G. F. Roach, Ogden, and B. T. Wright, Glendale.

The following tabulation shows the aggregate scores of all the clubs for the first seven matches to February 5, with the number of matches won and lost:

Class A.—Peters Rifle and Revolver Club, Kings Mills, Ohio, aggregate score 6936, won 7, lost 0; The Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn., aggregate score 6930; won 7, lost 0; Bucyrus, Ohio, Rifle Association, aggregate score 6910, won 6, lost 1; Warren, Pa., Rifle Club, aggregate score 6870, won 4, lost 3; Buffalo, N. Y., Rifle Club, aggregate score 6849, won 4, lost 3; Marion, Ohio, Rifle Club, aggregate score 6833, won 4, lost 3; District of Columbia Rifle Association, aggregate score 6819, won 2, lost 5; Bangor, Me., Rifle Association, aggregate score 6804, won 4, lost 3; Manchester, N. H., Rifle and Pistol Club, aggregate score 6804, won 3, lost 4; New Haven, Conn., Grays Rifle Club, aggregate score 6578, won 2, lost 5; Birmingham, Ala., Athletic Club, aggregate score 1908, won 0, lost 7. (Birmingham is eliminated, having defaulted 5 matches.)

Class B.—Ogden, Utah, Rifle and Revolver Club, aggregate score 6874, won 6, lost 1; Watertown, S. D., Rifle Club, aggregate score 6863, won 6, lost 1; Kane, Pa., Rifle Club, aggregate score 6842, won 6, lost 1; Hopkins, Minn., Rifle Club, aggregate score 6793, won 5, lost 2; Detroit, Mich., Rifle and Revolver Club, aggregate score 6719, won 3, lost 4; Milwaukee, Wis., Rifle and Pistol Club, aggregate score 6700, won 3, lost 4; Adrian, Mich., Rifle Club, aggregate score 6635, won 1, lost 6; Boston, Mass., Rifle and Revolver Club, aggregate score 6587, won 0, lost 7; Salt Lake City, Utah, Rifle and Revolver Club, aggregate score 6843, won 6, lost 1; Youngstown, Ohio, Rifle and Revolver Club, aggregate score 6438, won 1, lost 6; The Gisholt Rifle Club, Madison, Wis., aggregate score 5822, won 3, lost 4; Tacoma, Wash., Rifle Club, aggregate score 5754, won 2, lost 5.

Class C.—St. Paul, Minn., Rifle and Pistol Club, aggregate score 6863, won 7, lost 0; Olympia Rifle and Pistol Club, San Francisco, Cal., aggregate score 6799, won 6, lost 1; Hoosier Rifle Club, Indianapolis, Ind., aggregate score 6756, won 5, lost 2; Stanton, Nebr., Government Rifle Club, aggregate score 6752, won 5, lost 2; Corinne, Me., Rifle Club, aggregate score 6662, won 5, lost 2; Brooklyn, N. Y., Rifle Club, aggregate score 6655, won 4, lost 3; Albion, Ind., Rifle Club, aggregate score 6642, won 2, lost 5; Ashland, Ohio, Rifle Club, aggregate score 6633, won 3, lost 4; Citizens Rifle and Revolver Club, Rochester, N. Y., aggregate score 6388, won 1, lost 6; Swiss Rifle Club, Louisville, Ky., aggregate score 5563, won 2, lost 5; Louisville, Ky., Rifle and Revolver Club, aggregate score 4527, won 0, lost 7; Tucson, Ariz., Rifle Club, aggregate score 3776, won 2, lost 5. (Tucson is eliminated, having defaulted 3 matches.)

Class D.—Auburn, N. Y., Rifle Club, aggregate score 6861, won 6, lost 1; Quinnipiac Rifle and Revolver Club, New Haven, Conn., aggregate score 6858, won 7, lost 0; McKeesport, Pa., Rifle Club, aggregate score 6764, won 4, lost 3; Lynn, Mass., Rifle and Revolver Club, aggregate score 6724, won 6, lost 1; Rifle and Revolver Club of New York, Inc., aggregate score 6667, won 6, lost 1; Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va., Rifle Club, aggregate score 6577, won 3, lost 4; Ashburnham, Mass., Rifle Club, aggregate score 6401, won 3, lost 4; Fifth Regiment Rifle Club, Baltimore, Md., aggregate score 6285, won 2, lost 5; Rochester, N. Y., Rifle and Revolver Club, aggregate score 6230, won 3, lost 4; Middletown, N. Y., Rifle Club, aggregate score 5945, won 2, lost 5; Ithaca, N. Y., Rifle Club, aggregate score 4560, won 0, lost 7; Lestershire, N. Y., Rifle Club, aggregate score 4141, won 0, lost 7.

Class E.—Glendale Rifle Club, Bedford, Ohio, aggregate score 6738, won 7, lost 0; Pierre, S. D., Rifle and Revolver Club, aggregate score 6715, won 7, lost 0; Shawnee Rifle Club, Lima, Ohio, aggregate score 6577, won 4, lost 3; Meeker, Colo., Rifle Club, aggregate score 6530, won 4, lost 3; Toledo, Ohio, Rifle and Pistol Club, aggregate score 6512, won 6, lost 1; Fort Harrison Rifle Club, Terre Haute, Ind., aggregate score 6466, won 3, lost 4; Topeka, Kans., Rifle Club, aggregate score 6325, won 4, lost 3; Chicago, Ill., Rifle Club, aggregate score 6295, won 2, lost 5; Guthrie Center, Iowa, Rifle Club, aggregate score 6282; won 2, lost 5; Helena, Mont., Rifle Club, aggregate score 6202, won 3, lost 4; Manhattan, Kans., Rifle Club, aggregate score 5148, won 0, lost 7; Tulsa, Okla, Rifle Club, aggregate score 5010, won 0, lost 7.

Class F.—Taunton, Mass., Indoor Rifle Club, aggregate score 6697, won 5, lost 2; Detroit, Mich., Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club, aggregate score 6627, won 6, lost 1; Kiowa Shooting Club, Des Moines, Iowa, aggregate score 6618, won 7, lost 0; Hydraulic Pressed Steel Co. Rifle Club, Cleveland, aggregate score 6563, won 6, lost 1; Washington, D. C., Rifle Club, aggregate score 6529, won 3, lost 4; St. Augustine, Fla., Rifle Club, aggregate score 6503, won 4, lost 3; Quincy, Ill., Rifle Club, aggregate score 6115, won 2, lost 5; Erie, Pa., Rifle Club, aggregate score 5883, won 3, lost 4; Covington, Ky., Rifle Club, aggregate score 5599, won 1, lost 6; Portland, Oregon, Rifle Club, aggregate score 5557, won 4, lost 3; Port Clinton, Ohio, Rifle Club, aggregate score 4837, won 1, lost 6.

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National Inter-Club Gallery Competition

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 5, 1916.

CLASS A.

Kings Mills, Ohio.		*Marion, Ohio.*
Forest McClung..200	vs.	A. R. Sammons...198
J. Smith.....200		Thos. McMurray..196
W. Mounts.....199		M. E. Carrol.....195
James Crawford..199		V. Pinyerd.....193
A. D. Rothrock...198		L. C. Stoughton...192
Total.....996		Total.....974

Bucyrus, Ohio.		*District of Columbia*
C. P. Mader.....200	vs.	R. Alderman.....197
F. W. Croneis....200		J. C. Jensen.....195
Wm. Kranich.....198		W. R. Stokes.....195
V. M. Virtue.....198		J. D. Schriver.....194
J. S. Carmean....197		C. E. Murphy....194
Total.....993		Total.....975

Bridgeport, Conn.		*Manchester, N. H.*
A. B. Gully.....199	vs.	D. J. Cullity.....199
A. L. Birks.....199		Rev. G. B. Thomas 197
W. W. Naramore..199		R. P. Farmer.....197
C. B. Naramore...198		C. H. Carlton.....195
L. W. Burgess....198		E. A. Hayes.....194
Total.....993		Total.....982

Warren, Pa.		*Bangor, Me.*
F. A. Keller.....197	vs.	L. W. Somers.....198
Hugh Robertson..197		L. S. Chilcott.....197
H. O. Wheelock...197		L. S. Chilcott, Jr..196
J. A. Clark.....196		Chas. P. Allen....192
W. M. Robertson.196		E. M. Sylvester...192
Total.....983		Total.....975

Buffalo, N. Y.		*St. Louis, Mo.*
A. C. Trautman...198	vs.	
E. L. Smith.....198		
H. E. Beebee.....195		Withdrawn.
C. M. Bickers....195		
C. W. Peterson...194		
Total.....980		

New Haven, Conn.		*Birmingham, Ala.*
C. W. Harrison...193	vs.	
J. Alden.....190		
W. B. Curtiss....189		Defaulted.
R. B. Barnes.....185		
E. B. Baker, Jr...185		
Total.....942		

CLASS B.

Ogden, Utah.		*Hopkins, Minn.*
Wm. Parnell.....199	vs.	A. L. Hamilton....199
Geo. F. Roach....199		A. G. Hamilton....196
Chas. Gruman....197		R. B. Hixson.....192
N. D. McMillen..196		J. B. Shirley.....189
A. H. Young.....195		C. C. Snavely.....189
Total.....986		Total.....965

Salt Lake, Utah.		*Madison, Wis.*
Wm. Stokes.....198	vs.	
F. L. Klein.....198		
Frank Hogan.....196		Unofficial.
F. T. Letchfield...196		Targets not in.
J. H. Ray.....195		
Total.....983		Total.....979

Kane, Pa.		*Boston, Mass.*
C. G. Kelts.....199	vs.	H. G. Selby.....191
W. D. Wise.....198		H. H. Bennett....190
D. M. Alexander..195		C. Kelly.....190
A. G. Johnson....195		H. Marshall.....189
R. L. Williams....193		C. Center.....186
Total.....980		Total.....946

Watertown, S. Dak.		*Detroit, Mich.*
H. C. Parsons....197	vs.	C. R. Neigebaur...197
E. W. Harper....197		A. J. Walrath.....194
L. E. Rowe.....196		T. E. Lanner.....192
E. D. Lacy.....196		A. Coon.....192
Owen Ostroot....194		H. L. D. Smith....190
Total.....980		Total.....965

Milwaukee, Wis.		*Youngstown, Ohio.*
A. E. Gaartz.....196	vs.	T. H. Clarke.....196
H. W. Mansfield..195		M. F. Kane.....192
N. E. Dahm.....193		J. Seaborn.....190
Emil Teich.....192		L. Seaborn.....189
J. J. Ring.....188		L. Hartzell.....187
Total.....964		Total.....944

Adrian, Mich.		*Tacoma, Wash.*
E. J. Kortie.....192	vs.	
Geo. Isaacson....190		
W. H. Matterson..188		Defaulted.
Ray Audretsch...187		
Glenn Drake.....187		
Total.....944		

CLASS C.

St. Paul, Minn.		*Albion, Ind.*
S. O. Arnold.....198	vs.	Albert Black.....197
E. J. Narum.....197		Harry Black.....190
O. J. Mooney.....197		M. D. Snyder.....188
D. P. Blakenbiller,197		J. C. Lea.....186
G. W. Keys.....195		L. N. Leatherman, 186
Total.....984		Total.....947

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Corinna, Me.		*Indianapolis, Ind.*
W. E. Ireland....197	vs.	H. Jones.....198
L. D. Ireland.....194		H. Evans.....193
E. F. Mower.....192		J. D. Davies.....192
N. F. Burrill.....192		R. F. Haddath....191
W. G. Berry.....191		A. C. Bradley.....190
Total.....966		Total.....964

Olympic, San Francisco, Cal.		*Stanton, Nebr.*
A. J. Reed.....195	vs.	C. H. Hoff.....197
S. Rodgers.....193		J. Freckel, Jr.....191
C. W. Linder.....192		Max Teitdke.....189
W. Blasse.....192		L. Riley.....189
G. L. Scoville.....192		R. H. Morse.....188
Total.....964		Total.....954

Louisville, Ky. (Swiss).		*Louisville, Ky.*
Emil Ochsner.....194	vs.	C. Wale.....192
Ben Ochsner.....192		H. J. Godecker....185
M. Kaelin.....192		J. L. McGill.....182
Paul Huber.....187		F. Knighton.....182
H. J. Godecker...187		C. T. Engelhardt..172
Total.....952		Total.....913

Cypress Hills, N. Y.		*Tucson, Ariz.*
H. Burn.....195	vs.	
P. F. Lahm.....192		
F. E. Prescott....188		Defaulted.
H. Otto.....188		
H. Korb.....187		
Total.....950		

Ashland, Ohio.		*Citizens, Rochester, N. Y.*
W. A. Good.....190	vs.	L. D. Slade.....190
Fred Moneysmith,189		G. S. Searle.....188
H. A. Mowery....186		A. P. Slade.....183
H. E. Le Fevre...183		F. C. Sherman....180
C. O. Weaver.....182		E. S. Mix.....176
Total.....940		Total.....917

CLASS D.

McKeesport, Pa.		*Middletown, N. Y.*
W. Montgomery..200	vs.	Jos. Schramm.....186
John Zenn.....200		R. Canfield.....175
Chas. Barger.....199		DeWitt.....174
John Kerr.....197		F. K. Gaffney.....173
D. Giles.....194		A. Moore.....165
Total.....990		Total.....873

Quinnipiac, New Haven, Conn.		*Auburn, N. Y.*
H. J. Gussman....199	vs.	F. B. Annin.....199
M. O. Buttsteadt..199		J. H. Cole.....198
Geo. W. Chesley..197		J. W. Stebbins....196
F. G. Stimson....196		C. E. Shapley.....196
F. J. Haas.....196		G. W. Hudson....196
Total.....987		Total.....985

Lynn, Mass.		*Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va.*
R. W. Francis....197	vs.	H. C. Laird.....193
W. T. Abbott....193		H. D. Lay.....192
C. J. Fisk.....193		R. A. Fairless.....191
F. E. Roberts....192		A. L. Clifton.....190
A. L. Neajles.....189		G. T. Taylor.....188
Total.....964		Total.....954

R. and R. Club, New York City.		*5th Maryland Club.*
F. J. Kahrs.....196	vs.	R. L. Fearn.....186
P. A. Raymond...195		W. W. Search.....184
A. A. Lane.....192		H. W. Hill.....183
T. W. Hughes....191		F. A. Miller.....179
A. B. Leavitt.....190		L. W. Tipton.....179
Total.....964		Total.....911

Ashburnham, Mass.		*Lestershire, N. Y.*
J. R. Briggs.....196	vs.	G. E. Prince.....162
M. S. Whitten....190		H. Cornell.....153
Chas. Newell.....179		F. J. Mathine.....149
Geo. Willard.....178		G. Slater.....145
K. Albridge.....170		T. Whatnaught...145
Total.....913		Total.....754

Rochester, N. Y.		*Ithaca, N. Y.*
Chas. Spraker....192	vs.	John A. Peters....173
M. C. Bradbury..190		R. Sherwood.....152
C. C. Rogers.....176		H. C. Thorne.....121
F. E. Adsit.....173		Wm. H. Taggart..117
Chas. Warder....167		John Wilkinson...114
Total.....898		Total.....677

CLASS E.

Glendale, Bedford, Ohio.		*Chicago, Ill.*
B. T. Wright.....199	vs.	D. E. Moore.....191
G. G. Black.....197		S. Middleton.....191
Wm. Lian.....195		E. G. Krumrine...190
L. H. Scott.....193		P. F. Zinke.....179
S. L. Watterson...192		A. D. McLain, Jr..179
Total.....976		Total.....930

Pierre, S. Dak.		*Fort Harrison, Terre Haute, Ind.*
H. M. Derr.....198	vs.	B. E. Wimer.....194
P. J. Murphy.....196		E. H. Bindley, Jr..193
W. H. Johnston...195		H. A. Elton.....192
F. A. Lucas.....192		G. H. Deusner....192
Chas. Stough.....192		H. J. Mueller.....191
Total.....973		Total.....962

Shawnee, Lima, Ohio.		*Guthrie Center, Iowa.*
G. B. Myers.....195	vs.	H. W. Riddle.....195
Guy Sproul.....192		J. T. Oneal.....192
E. Stewart.....191		C. C. Kennedy....189
John Reed.....190		C. D. Porter.....183
John Vogelgesang, 189		I. R. Moraine.....177
Total.....957		Total.....936

Meeker, Colo.		*Helena, Mont.*
C. C. Carlyle.....194	vs.	W. R. Strong.....192
L. R. Tucker.....192		H. Conrad.....188
W. S. Harmon....191		Otto H. Koch.....174
V. A. Simer.....189		G. M. Dillow.....173
O. R. Miller.....178		C. E. Kumpe.....172
Total.....944		Total.....899

Toledo, Ohio.		*Manhattan, Kans.*
Guy D. Carpenter,193	vs.	C. B. Knox.....171
Hugh Decker.....191		Frank Aiman.....169
H. G. Affleck.....187		F. W. Langdon....168
J. W. Taylor.....187		R. A. Huse.....165
Geo. Snider.....186		N. L. Roberts.....162
Total.....944		Total.....835

Topeka, Kans.		*Tulsa, Okla.*
L. C. Bell.....192	vs.	J. D. Freeman....174
Wm. Pettit.....187		R. E. Alexander...173
W. O. Howard....185		C. E. Duffield.....173
J. M. Bricknell...184		Geo. W. Davis....162
A. W. Mason.....183		C. R. Gilmore.....156
Total.....931		Total.....838

CLASS F.

Detroit, Mich., Y. M. C. A.		*Washington, D. C.*
C. B. Russell.....199	vs.	S. D. Breckenridge,196
W. H. Honor.....194		Bryant.....195
F. H. Mears.....193		J. B. Bayne.....194
H. Stier.....192		W. R. Tuckerman.193
C. Moxson.....190		B. Miles.....190
Total.....968		Total.....968

Kiowa, Des Moines, Iowa.		*Taunton, Mass.*
T. H. Winfrey....195	vs.	H. A. Woodward..196
W. E. Kessler....194		J. F. Barden.....192
A. Carter.....194		C. E. Walker.....192
P. Winfrey.....193		H. E. Davis.....192
L. W. Scott.....192		A. K. Crowell.....190
Total.....968		Total.....962

Hydraulic, Cleveland, Ohio.		*Port Clinton, Ohio.*
J. Patterson.....198	vs.	
E. Foster.....197		
G. Brainard.....190		Defaulted.
S. Daykin.....190		
E. Gruber.....187		
Total.....962		

Portland, Oreg.		*St. Augustine, Fla.*
	vs.	H. M. Snow, Jr...197
Unofficial.		B. M. Hall.....186
Targets or mail		Roy P. Davis.....186
report not in.		L. J. Capells.....185
		J. L. Crary.....184
Total.....951		Total.....938

Erie, Pa.		*Quincy, Ill.*
C. O. Stanger.....186	vs.	J. C. Young.....190
H. B. Boyce.....182		W. O. Cook.....183
T. M. Robie.....178		J. A. S. Ehart.....172
John Nicholson...173		A. Gertenbach....171
M. G. Snyder....170		D. G. Kilburn....164
Total.....889		Total.....880

Covington, Ky.		*Rensselaerwyck, Albany, N. Y.*
W. W. Britt.....185	vs.	
R. L. Trimble....184		
C. L. Schroetter...175		Withdrawn.
C. R. Fennell.....171		
C. C. Miller.....159		
Total.....874		

Correction:

Tacoma, Wash.	
R. Vanderkinter..195	
Ed. Morris.....191	
C. DuBois.....191	
H. O. Scofield....190	
Jas. R. Stewert...187	
Total.....954	

Official from National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., February 10, 1916.

Massachusetts Rifle News.

The third week of the tournament of the Massachusetts Association, N. R. A. Rifle Clubs, closed with general improvement all along the line. In Match No. 1 only two clubs failed to improve the score of the previous week, viz: Lynn General Electric Rifle Club, which fell off three points from the previous week, and the Melrose Rifle Club, which tied the score shot the week before.

Some of the clubs made remarkable gains. For instance, the Boston Edison Rifle Club, which raised its score 121 points above that shot the week ended January 29. Other clubs made equally good gains, the Boston Postoffice Clerks' Rifle Club going from 1,508 to 1,643.

It is an excellent race up to the present time, with the Lynn General Electric Rifle Club in the lead for Match No. 1, while No. 2 is yet anybody's match.

New applications have been received during the past week from the Salem Telephone Rifle Club, Walnut Hill Rifle Club, of Woburn, and two more clubs are being formed in Boston, one in the Engineers' Club and the other the Business Men's Battalion of the First Corps Cadets.

The increased interest here in Massachusetts is simply a reflex of the interest throughout the entire country, as new clubs are being formed in nearly every State in the Union.

The scores made during the past week are as follows:

BOSTON EDISON RIFLE CLUB MATCH.

Lynn Gen. Elec. Rifle and Rev. Club....	1,909
Boston Edison Rifle Club.....	1,765
Boston-Plattsburg Rifle Club.....	1,762
Ashburnham Rifle Club.....	1,761
Melrose Rifle Club.....	1,754
Jordan-Marsh Co. Rifle Club.....	1,728
Watertown Rifle Club.....	1,723
Boston Postoffice Clerks' Rifle Club...	1,643
Clinton Rifle Club.....	1,628
Littleton Rifle Club.....	1,487
Roger Wolcott Camp, U. S. W. V., Rifle Club.....	1,333

JORDAN-MARSH COMPANY RIFLE CLUB MATCH.

Boston Fusileer Vet. Asso. Rifle Club...	845
Jordan-Marsh Co. Rifle Club.....	814
Clinton Rifle Club.....	810
Boston Edison Rifle Club.....	795
Boston-Plattsburg Rifle Club.....	779
Melrose Rifle Club.....	739
Boston Postoffice Clerks' Rifle Club....	716
Lexington Minute Men's Rifle Club.....	710
Watertown Rifle Club.....	699
East Walpole Rifle Club.....	675

The scores in the interdepartment Boston Edison Rifle Club match for the week show that these teams are making higher scores each successive match.

Boston Edison Department matches for the week ended February 5 were won by the Street Engineering Department, with a score of 851. Members of the winning team were Stevens, Ellis, Doherty, Folger and Phelps.

The Supply Department and the Maintenance of Lines Department tied for second place, with a score of 823.

The Purchasing Department was third, with a score of 648.

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1913	Barton Lewis	6080	5811	95.58
1914	Woolfolk Henderson	2050	1981	96.63
1915	Woolfolk Henderson	2800	2731	97.53—A New World's Record

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The Station Engineering Department was fourth, with a score of 631.

The Harvard College rifle team is setting a lively pace for all of the other colleges in Class C of the intercollegiate tournament, they having made a total of 984 out of a possible 1,000 in the last match. The team is made up as follows:

L. Clark, '16	199
W. S. Stearns, '17	199
C. A. Coolidge, '17	197
C. Patterson, '16	195
H. R. Guild, '17	194
Total	984

Houston, Tex., Rifle Club News.

With the election of officers January 6, the Houston Pistol and Rifle Club has embarked on the third year of its organization.

Great interest was shown last year in the "Small-Bore" matches, both indoors and out and greater interest is being shown this year in the new indoor competition, which started February 3. This competition is open only to club members and the member making the best eight out of twelve weekly scores will be considered the winner and awarded a cup. The contest is so spirited thus far that many of the members have bought rifles, and for those not doing so the club has plenty as good to use. All shooting is at 50 feet, the bull scoring 10 with a sighting bull of only one and one-half inches. The scores of these two contests are:

	Feb. 3	*Feb.* 10
C. T. Bruton	175	186
Dr. M. Sandel	180	179
J. Hardy Horn	184	182
Forest McNeir	185	185
Dr. F. J. Slataper	159	183
F. C. Buchenberger	154	171
W. E. Nicholson	173	...
Capt. Roy E. Blount, T. N. G.	...	182

Each man shoots 20 shots, five each at prone, sitting, kneeling and standing with two sighting shots only at prone.

The Houston Pistol and Rifle Club is one of 25 civilian rifle clubs in Texas organized under the National Rifle Association of America. The secretary has been instructed to correspond with the other clubs to form a state league for the purpose of inter-club matches both with the rifle and pistol. These competitions will not be for the civilian rifle clubs alone, but will include all the companies of the Texas National Guard. The members of the Houston Pistol and Rifle Club are strong advocates of "preparedness" and are solidly with President Wilson in his plans for a strong Army and Navy.

The indoor range and headquarters have been changed to 1014 Capital Avenue, where the weekly competitions are now being held. Alterations are being made to make this a 'fool-proof" range, a place where an accident cannot happen. Weekly shoots will be held Friday nights hereafter instead of Thursday. About April 1 the outdoor season starts with weekly shoots with the pistol on the range at Brookline.

The officers for 1916 are: President, Dr. M. Sandel; vice-president, Dr. F. J. Slataper; treasurer, Lt. W. E. Nicholson, T. N. G.; secretary, F. U. Buchenberger, 1010½ Texas Avenue; executive officer, Capt. Roy E. Blount, T. N. G.

Portland vs. Olympia.

WEEK OF JANUARY 16, 1916.

MATCH 13.

Portland, Ore., vs. Olympic.

Geo. Wilson	46	49	48	143
L. K. Evans	45	46	47	138
W. H. Hubbard	45	45	46	136
S. J. Clifford	38	45	48	131
R Newhall	42	43	45	130
Grand total				678

MATCH 14.

Geo. Wilson	47	48	48	143
L. K. Evans	48	44	45	137
J. T. Moore	48	40	46	134
R. H. Craddock	44	45	43	132
D. Goodell	48	38	43	129
Grand Total				675

M. ABRAHAM,
Secy. Portland, Oregon, Revolver Club.

The Rifle and Revolver Club of New York, Incorporated.

We had the usual turnout at our range, 104 East 126th Street, on Thursday night, February 10, that is, with the exception of our most efficient secretary, Alfred "Pistolpointer" Lane. His absence was caused by a slight attack of la grippe. Otherwise the pistol team totals would have been higher. In A. A. Lane we have a worthy substitute for "A. P."

J. A. L. Moeller is still shooting the Colt .22 automatic pistol in the matches and the consistent scores he hangs up are the best evidence that the hurry up gun is a close rival of the single shot 10 inch. We note that Baltimore has done some good work with this gun and feel sure that when the majority of shooters learn of its excellent shooting qualities it will be more extensively used for fine target work.

James A. Baker, Jr., was our leading man on the pistol team last week. There is nothing scratchy about his work either. He groups well and goes about his shooting in a businesslike fashion and without any frills.

The rifle team is not losing any ground, nor is it advancing to an appreciable extent. We do not hope to get into the first line trenches this year, but by the time the next campaign begins we hope to be in the thick of it. We

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need a bit more of that intensive training stuff and then watch our "smutless smoke" as our good friend Poindexter was wont to say.

Our range is in first class shape now, and we feel comfortable at last. Being our own range we can do as we please with it, and are therefore not under obligations to anybody. We mention this because a great many struggling clubs shoot on borrowed ranges and must take conditions, as they are, not as they should be. Own your own range, if you can, is our advice.

We extend a cordial invitation to visiting brother shooters to call on us any Tuesday or Thursday night after 8 o'clock. The entrance may be dark, but inside the atmosphere is bright and cheerful. Don't forget the number, 104 East 126th Street.

MATCH NO. 15, U. S. R. A.

J. A. Baker, Jr.	130
A. A. Lane	129
J. A. L. Moeller	128
F. J. Kahrs	127
Dr. A. B. Leavitt	119
Total	633
Also ran:	
H. S. Hubbell	116

MATCH NO. 16, U. S. R. A.

J. A. Baker, Jr.	135
A. A. Lane	134
F. J. Kahrs	131
J. A. L. Moeller	125
H. S. Hubbell	123
Total	648
Also ran:	
Dr. A. B. Leavitt	121

N. R. A. MATCH NO. 8.

F. J. Kahrs	196
C. H. Halvey	195
P. A. Raymond	193
J. A. Baker, Jr.	193
Dr. A. B. Leavitt	188
Total	965
Also ran:	
A. A. Lane	187
E. L. Parris, Jr.	186
J. A. L. Moeller	185
A. Pfretzschner	182

Baltimore Club Scores.

For Matches No. 13 and 14 February 11, 1916:

H. L. Harker	41	43	46—130
Dr. S. J. Fort	44	40	42—126
Dr. L. A. Sexton	42	42	41—125
S. G. Wilmer	43	36	44—125
Dr. L. A. Knapp	35	44	43—122
Total			626
Bruce Naylor	44	48	48—140
S. J. Fort	44	44	45—133
H. L. Harker	46	47	45—138
E. A. Smith	43	43	41—127
L. A. Sexton	38	41	44—125
Total			663

R. J. MULLIKIN,
Secy. and Treas.

From Canton, Ohio.

The Canton Rifle and Pistol Club held its annual meeting in January and the following officers were elected: W. A. Short, president; Fred Swartz, vice-president; Jno. Kame, treasurer; W. K. Perdue, secretary, and Sergt. A. E. Hart, Capt. Co. 8th Ohio Inft., executive officer.

Our hardest difficulty was to obtain new members. For a year our membership varied between 18 and 24, and at our annual meeting the books showed only 16 in good standing.

Something had to be done, or by another year our club would have been a thing of the past.

We laid our plans before the Preparedness Committee, that had been appointed by the mayor of Canton, and explained how the club was operated and its object.

The club was indorsed by the committee and the mayor and all of the committee members at once became members of the Canton Rifle and Pistol Club.

The newspapers were instructed to give us the necessary publicity, which was done, and in less than two weeks our membership jumped from sixteen to fifty-two and we are still receiving more.

Canton is "stirred up" at last, and the outlook at present is that we will have a good 600-yard outdoor range this summer.

W. K. PERDUE, *Secy.*

Glendale Gleanings.

At the time of our last report we mentioned that the Pierre, S. D., outfit was getting uncomfortably close.

This trip we wish to remark that their undue familiarity is something fierce. How, in the name of all that is sane and natural, any one can go so crazy with the heat in South Dakota at this time of the year is away beyond our fertile imaginations. But they continue to go, nevertheless, to the tune of 984 and 982 in matches 6 and 7, respectively, which, unofficially leaves them only 14 points to our rear in the race for the Class E title. Now if that isn't undue familiarity, what is?

To make matters worse we made but 973 (unofficial) for the eighth match and will concede them about ten points, sights unseen. But, believe me, and the rest of the bunch, if they get the other four points they will have to travel.

This is all that we could find of the pieces after the smoke of battle rolled away in No. 8:

G. G. Black	197
B. T. Wright	195
Wm. Lain	195
W. C. Miller	193
L. H. Scott	193
	973
H. C. Scott	190
S. L. Watterson	189
H. A. Moore	184
L. H. Armstrong	183

AL IBI.

Taunton Tattlings.

Six matches were arranged to be shot in the offhand team series of the Taunton (Mass.) Indoor Rifle Club last week, but owing to the non-appearance of one of the teams which was to shoot in two matches, there really were only four shot, two going by default.

The Wenimissetts had the high total with 391, the Echoes won twice, and the Wampechos, Spanish War Veterans and Spring Brooks one match each. The victory of the Wampechos over the Centers was a little unexpected and served to help along the Vets in first place, as the Centers had been giving them a good fight for the lead. The team standing is as follows:

	Won	*Lost*	*Pct.*	*Points*
S. W. V.	11	1	.917	4,653
Centers	10	3	.769	4,947
Echoes	8	5	.615	4,694
Wampechos	8	5	.615	4,616
Erifmirs	8	5	.615	4,532
Wenimissetts	7	6	.538	4,333
Highlands	4	8	.333	3,493
Spring Brooks	3	9	.250	3,361
Winonas	2	9	.181	2,736
Ninth Co.	2	11	.154	3,680

Our husky bunch of "prune" shooters gathered at the range on Friday evening, February 11, and proceeded to get the ninth N. R. A. league off their chests. It must have been a great relief to get rid of it, for when the smoke had all cleared away it was found that the total secured was seven points higher than the same men had ever scored before and within one point of the record so far in Class F, 975. We feel quite chirked up over this total, because the official returns from the seventh match show that we lost six points of a 76-point lead in the class and have only 959 to count for the eighth match, according to our scoring. That 975 is bound to help some to get back that loss, unless that Detroit Y. M. C. A. crew get mad and poke up something better than we can produce in the last two matches.

We are wondering where the Detroit team had the scores of the first match stowed away; must have been in cold storage. It was some surprise, believe me, to have a score of 898 pop up for the first match after we had supposed for five weeks that Detroit Y. M. C. A. had forfeited the first match. However, we don't begrudge it to them (so long as it didn't put them ahead of us), and it will only make the race the merrier. Our lead looks pretty good just now. Just to show folks how a good score for Class F looks, here is how we made it last Friday night:

NINTH N. R. A. LEAGUE MATCH.

J. F. Barden	98	100	198
E. Lawton	99	98	197
W. L. Taylor	97	97	194
G. A. Stedman	96	97	193
H. A. Woodward	95	98	193
Total			975
Also shot:			
A. K. Crowell	97	95	192
W. N. Salisbury	95	97	192
C. E. Walker	94	92	186
A. T. Story	90	94	184
J. Plummer	91	93	184

P. C. TAYLOR, *Secy.*

Lyons (Iowa) Wins Rifle Match.

A rifle match was shot on February 3 between the Lyons (Ia.) Rifle Club and the Danish Sharpshooters Association of Chicago. Conditions were 20 shots per man, offhand at 75 feet, ¼ x 25 ring target; 10 men were allowed to shoot, but only 5 highest to count on teams. The Lyons team won by the small margin of 2 points.

Lyons Team.

E. Claussen	118	124	123	120	485
L. Hobein	121	120	123	119	483
H. Lindmeier	118	118	120	123	479
J. Hayungs	119	123	119	117	478
B. Lattie	119	118	123	118	478
Total					2403

Danish Sharpshooters Team

C. T. Westergaard	121	122	124	124	491
Theo. Beck	118	122	124	118	482
O. Jansen	119	120	116	123	478
R. C. Hansen	121	119	117	120	477
T. Gregerson	115	118	119	121	473
Total					2401

WEST.

Seventh Regiment Rifle Club.

Last week we reported 171 members. W. F. Hutchinson, of Company I, woke up with a bump and brought in 35 new members from his company. More power to you, Hutch! Total membership to date, 217.

Results of monthly class cup shoots are as follows:

Expert.

A. B. Leavitt, Co. D.	68	69—137

Sharpshooter.

W. E. Richards, Co. D.	68	69—137

Novice.

C. A. Vollmer, Co. C.	68	65—133

RAPID-FIRE CLASS CUP MATCHES.

Expert.

J. F. Sulzer, Co. D.	50	50—100
A. B. Leavitt, Co. D.	50	50—100

(Tie to be shot off.)

Sharpshooter.

F. M. Terry, Co. B.	50	49— 99

Novice.

G. Robbins, Co. C.	49	48— 97

FIRST ENTRY PRIZES, FEBRUARY 11.

Expert.

H. G. Hutchinson, Co. B.	34	35— 69

Sharpshooter.

W. Eastman, Co. I.	33	35— 68

Novice.

C. James, Co. K.	29	33— 62

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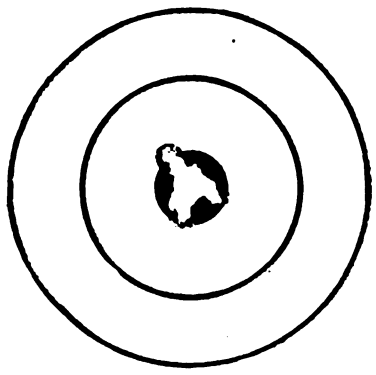
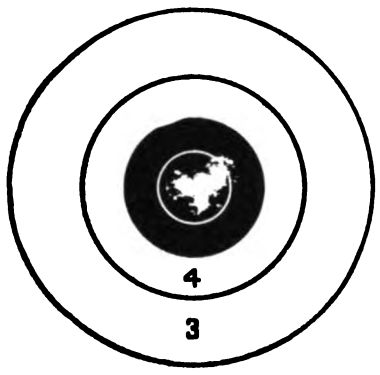
Two Fine Targets from Nebraska.



No. 1. Five shots, prone, at 50 feet, by Mr. F. L. Batchelder, of the Houghton Rifle Club, made February 4, 1916; Springfield 1903 model rifle; 1905 sights; No. 4 peep; artificial light; rifle groove diameter, .3080 inch; land's diameter, .3002; load, 6 grains Du Pont No. 1 and Ideal 125 grain bullet (No. 3082465); elevation, 610 yards; windage, ¼ pt. right; held width of bull below it.



No. 2. Target shot by Mr. Batchelder on February 4, same load, equipment and conditions as above.

Shoshoni Scores.

The Shoshoni Rifle Club held its regular indoor meeting last Sunday, 25 yards prone. A stiff three o'clock wind was blowing. Only five members showed up, and for a wonder they were the whole Executive Committee. Scores were as follows:

E. L. Crabb	96	98—194
R. E. Irland	97	94—191
A. Olson	91	92—183
C. C. Rate	90	92—182
J. W. Stuchell	88	93—181
Total		931

Enough of a total to land us at the bottom of the F class in the N. R. A. series, but we expect to do better.

District of Columbia Rifle Club Notes.

Fellow-shooters, take notice. This outfit has officially changed its name from "The District of Columbia Rifle Association" to "The District of Columbia Rifle Club," and in future it will be known by the new name. Last Friday night a meeting was held in the office of the secretary of the N. R. A. for the purpose of uniting all the affiliated rifle clubs of the District into an association along lines similar to the various State associations, and, as a matter of respect for the new organization, we gave up the term "association" and substitute therefor the word "club," so that there might be no confliction of names and that the name of the new organization might conform with those of the several States.

We joined the new association, as did most all of the clubs in the District, and expect to participate in the summer program. Full report of this meeting will appear in another part of this paper, and should be read by all, so that you may see what the clubs in the District are really doing, and to know what a great wave of interest in rifle shooting is passing over the men here. If the same interest could be aroused in each of the various States and proper facilities put at their disposal, the N. R. A. could file an annual report which would cause Congress to sit up and take notice.

We in the District can fully appreciate what the N. R. A. is trying to do, and believe that those outside do to a great extent, but in some places perhaps not so much as they should. What a fine thing it would be if Congress would only give the N. R. A. the real support it deserves. This body of trained riflemen should be a big factor in the new defense plan.

To get back to our own outfit, we have about the same old story to report. Our anchor man, Ollie Schriver, failed to get hooked up into a gun sling, and so there we are, about five points under where we would otherwise be. Every man on the team tried hard, but no one could get over the 196 mark for some reason; but we all kept pretty close to it. Seven men of the nine who shot were within three points of each other, which shows us that we have a team working which is going to make some showing just as soon as they all pick up a few points more. An evenly matched team looks better to us than a couple of high scores and the rest far under them, and we believe we are doing better work when all are close together; for then is when individual competition arises, and competition is bound to result in better work.

Our good friend, Mr. Sprout, has been gradually crawling up the ladder three rounds at a time, and is now to 196, so we feel confident that he will see 199 next week and stay there or better from now on. He refuses to be satisfied with anything but a clean 200, and we fully believe him capable of doing it consistently. We have a high school boy in the person of Stokes, who is doing nice work and gaining right along. This is the sort of material that has to be kept in sight at all times, for it is only a question of a little more seasoning until he will make all of us go some to stay in the ring.

Results of Match No. 8 as we saw it:

R. Alderman	196
R. McGarity	196
W. Sprout	196
V. Reynolds	195
W. Stokes	194
Team total	977

Also ran:

C. Murphy	194
J. Schriver	193
C. Groome	190
J. Jensen	188

MAC.

Schuetzen Scores.

The weekly shoot of the New York Schuetzen Corps was held at Zettler's Gallery, 159 West Twenty-third Street, New York City. Each man fired 20 shots on the 25-ring target. Distance was 75 feet. The following scores were made:

F. Anderson	396	G. Lilienthal	386
A. Bruncke	402	C. Ladiges	432
N. Beverson	426	C. Mann	386
C. Boesch	382	A. H. Meyer	465
H. Bohling	418	Chris. Meyer	412
D. Brinkmann	408	C. H. Meyer	475
F. Busch	466	H. D. Meyer	402
F. Busch, Jr.	475	H. Michaelsen	428
J. Doppel	452	H. Minderman	461
C. Drewes	443	F. Mueller	386
D. Diedrich	404	H. Mumm	446
J. Ewers	452	J. Musskern	404
H. Ewers	450	H. Meyer	435
A. Eitzen	366	R. Niederstein	440
A. Evers	404	H. Osterholtz	366
F. Facompre	446	C. Plump	459
J. Fieber	432	F. Postel	396
H. Gobber	446	X. Ritter	429
A. Goetze	428	C. Ruge	404
L. Goldstein	366	H. Rugen	465
J. Gute	468	F. Von Ronn	467
O. Gutzmann	384	G. E. Schmidt	400
L. Haar	434	W. F. Siemers	392
H. Hadeln	388	F. Schumacher	428
H. Hainhorst	467	W. F. Seimers	392
L. Hanisom	481	C. Sievers	414
C. Haas	369	R. Schnible	358
C. Heltmann	464	J. G. Tholke, Jr.	467
H. Hinrichsen	442	J. G. Tholke	460
H. Hoenicsh	436	H. Winter	429
J. Herrman	436	G. Woehlen	358
G. von Husen	412	H. Wohlers	446
A. Jantzen	308	J. Young	476
N. Jantzen	364	B. Zettler	464
C. Jacobsen	460	H. Koster	470
L. Korade	433	W. Dunker	417
A. W. Lemcke	444	G. Kotzenberg	378

Weekly Zettler Shoot.

Weekly shoot of the Zettler Rifle Club, at their headquarters, 159 West Twenty-third Street, New York City. Each member fired 50 shots on the 25-ring target, distance 75 feet.

A. Bigerow	1,167
L. C. Buss	1,225
Fred Hecking	1,139
Arthur Hulalek	1,226
J. Kaufmann	1,232
G. Schlicht	1,208
C. A. Schrag	1,172
B. Zettler	1,162
C. Zettler	1,224
J. A. Ward	1,168

SECRETARY.

The League Score Sheet.

1915-16.

Official scores.

MATCH 11.

635	Baltimore, Springfield	686
613	Belleville, Spokane	672
656	Boston, Seattle	648
624	Chicago, St. Louis	661
667	Cincinnati, R. & R. N. Y.	631
589	Citizens, Providence	647
494*	Dallas, Portland	686
	Havana, Pittsburgh	682
673	Manhattan, Olympic	670†
626	Maniot, Youngstown	666

MATCH 12.

652	Baltimore, Manhattan	672
588	Belleville, Havana	
666	Boston, Dallas	478*
614	Chicago, Citizens	624
661	Cincinnati, Youngstown	654
618	Manito, Springfield	685
684	Olympic†, Spokane	670
692	Pittsburgh, Seattle	670
688	Portland, St. Louis	655
644	Providence, R. & R. N. Y.	656

* Only four men on team. † Unofficial scores.

Unofficial scores.

MATCH 13.

	Baltimore, Chicago	625
616	Belleville, Boston	687
656	Cincinnati, Springfield	680
603	Citizens, Spokane	684
	Dallas, Seattle	

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R. D. No. 3, Youngstown, Ohio.

	Havana, St. Louis	640
642	Manhattan, R. & R. N. Y	666
625	Manito, Providence	
684	Olympic, Portland	
692	Pittsburgh, Youngstown	646

MATCH 14.

	Baltimore, Belleville	589
678	Boston, Springfield	671
640	Chicago, Spokane	690
671	Cincinnati, Seattle	
598	Citizens, St. Louis	663
	Dallas, R. & R. N. Y	648
	Havana, Providence	
653	Manhattan, Portland	
643	Manito, Pittsburgh	683
677	Olympic, Youngstown	646

Last week Olympic score Match 12 was reported as 674 due to error in transmission over the 'phone.

Roll of Honor.

Since last report these men have each placed a possible to his credit: Dr. Atkinson, C. E. Orr, W. C. Ayer, C. H. Goddard, R. H. Craddock, G. E. Kimball, R. Mills, J. E. Silliman, W. E. Fennell.

Honorable Mention.

In the 49 class, Dolfin, Armstrong and Wilson have each made four 49's and each had two of them consecutively. Dr. Atkinson, 2 consecutives; Messrs. Calkins, Craddock and Orr, 2 each. The following have one each: Myer, Dillman, Everitt, Miner, J. J. Kane, Gould, Ross, Northcott, Neider, Wilburn, Randall, Kimball.

Youngstown, Ohio.

The revolver division of the Youngstown Rifle and Revolver Club engaged in two meets last week, on February 10, having for opponents New York and Boston clubs, respectively. In the first match W. O. Brown led his team with a total of 135, which was higt score of the evening, while in the second match M. S. Tod carried off the honors. Following are the scores:

Youngstown vs. New York No. 15

W. O. Brown	46	46	43—135
T. H. Clarke	44	48	41—133
M. F. Kane	48	43	40—131
C. C. Porter	35	42	48—125
J. J. Kane	42	43	40—125
Team total			649

Youngstown vs. Boston No. 16

M. S. Tod	47	45	42—134
F. W. Strickler	44	46	42—132
T H. Clarks	43	42	45—130
M. F. Kane	38	46	45—129
W. O. Brown	43	38	46—127
Team total			642

Citizens Rifle and Revolver Club, Rochester, N. Y.

Unofficial score in the U. S. R. A. League shoot February 12, 1916.

MATCH NO. 15 VS. CINCINNATI.

A. G. Johnson	137
L. D. Slade	118
A. Slade	117
G. S. Searle	117
W. W. Lewis	115
Total	604

MATCH NO. 16 VS. SPRINGFIELD.

A. G. Johnson	136
G. S. Searle	121
A. Slade	118
F. C. Sherman	112
L. D. Slade	110
Total	597

C. D. W. HOBBIE.

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association.

Scores in the U. S. R. A. League, February 10, 1916:

MATCH NO. 15 VS. BELLEVILLE.

Hans Roedder	49	44	41	—134
T. T. B. Luquer	42	41	43	—126
J. A. Dietz	43	41	42	—126
C. L. Cammann, Jr	42	41	41	—124
J. M. Perry	37	41	44	—122
Total				632

NO. 16 VS. ST. LOUIS.

C. L. Cammann, Jr	46	45	43	—134
J. A. Dietz	43	46	44	—133
J. M. Perry	40	44	43	—127
Hans Roedder	38	47	41	—126
N. Douglass	43	42	41	—126
Total				646

JOSEPH E. SIMMONS.

Providence Revolver Club.

Scores made February 12, 1916, at 20 yards:

MATCH NO. 15 VS. ST. LOUIS.

				Total.	*Arm.*
S. B. Hibbard	46	42	45	133	22 S. & W.
H. Manchester	43	48	41	132	"
H. C. Miller	44	44	42	130	"
W. G. Mason	43	35	48	126	"
W. H. Brow	41	42	41	124	38 S. & W.
Total				645	

MATCH NO. 16 VS. OLYMPIC.

				Total.	*Arm.*
H. C. Miller	49	45	44	138	22 S. & W.
A. B. Colwell	41	47	43	131	"
Robt. Donaghy	43	44	42	129	"
H. Manchester	42	46	39	127	"
S. B. Hibbard	39	44	42	125	"
Total				650	

Conditions—United States Revolver Association, Indoor Revolver League.

EDWARD C. PARKHURST, *Secy.*

St. Louis Scores U. S R. A. League.

(Unofficial.)

MATCH NO. 15.

Krondl	135
Niedner	133
Orr	129
Ayer	126
Crossman	126
	649

MATCH NO. 16.

Orr	136
Krondl	136
Busch	132
Peterson	131
Ayer	129
	664

EDW. A. KRONDL,
Sec., St. Louis-Colonial Revolver Club.

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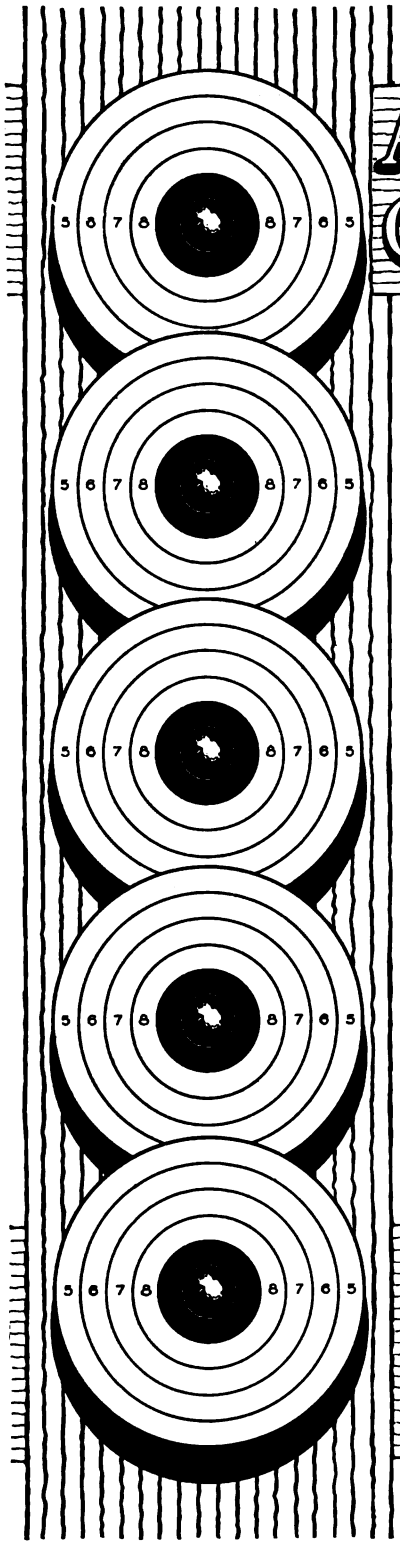

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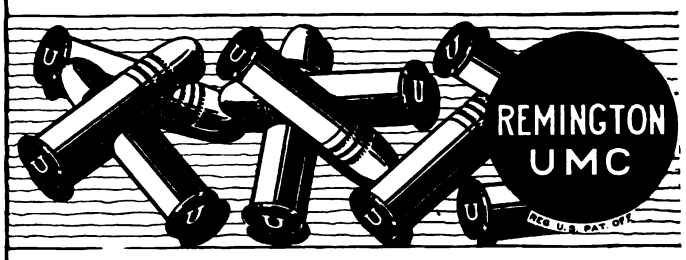

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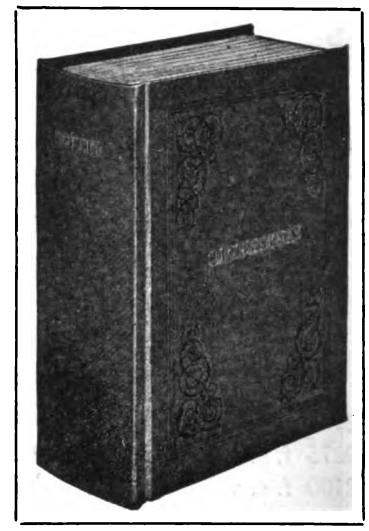

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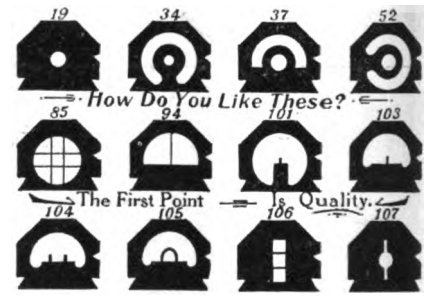

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Vol. LIX, No. 22 FEBRUARY 24, 1916

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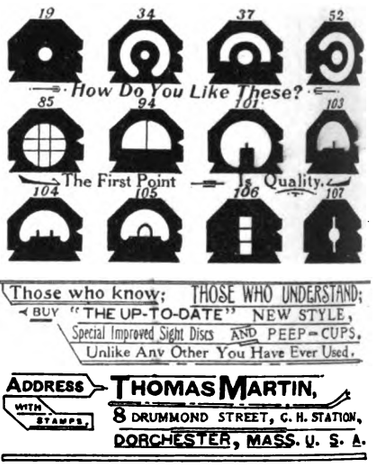

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VOLUME LIX. No. 22. WASHINGTON, D.C., FEBRUARY 24, 1916. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

Springfield Ammunition Home Made.

By T. C. Barrier

IF YOU happen to be one of those highly blessed individuals with a good fat bank account, the following will interest you—not. However, if you are one of the ninety and nine millions, who, like the writer, have to count even the pennies to keep everything moving, this bit of dope may not be so badly out of order.

Some long time ago, the writer persuaded our dear Uncle Sam that he needed one of his Springfields. Of course, being just a plain, ordinary white American citizen of sufficiently good character to keep out of jail counted for nixie. Hence it was up to me to hitch up with a club in an adjoining town.

Finally—oh, some two or three months later, dear Uncle let me have the weapon. Everyone knows the dear old Springfield by this time. Therefore we will pass up that part and move to the next alley.

Uncle is good enough, you know, to give us civ(villian) riflemen a very good price on Frankford Arsenal stuff, but at that, if you shoot much, it will not take long to make a V look somewhat considerably shrivelled.

Well, we must shoot—also we must *eat*.

There is just one solution to the problem—just keep your seats, gentlemen, there are two more reels!

The name of that solution is *reloading*.

Horrors—it can't be done—"mebbe not."

Now, with the writer, reloading is not done for the purpose of experimenting. Someone else can have that job, thank you. Time was when experimenting happened to be in style—nevermore for me.

The writer reloads simply to cut the cost of ammunition.

In other words, I want to shoot, and at the same time eat a wee bit.

Likewise, if we want to make fairly good scores, we must have ammunition that can be depended upon. To turn out this kind of stuff requires care and close attention to details, as anyone who has been through the mill will agree most heartily.

After much experimenting, the following methods have been evolved for preparing Springfield match and service ammunition for practice—individual loading (of course, the same methods will apply to club use).

For the sake of easy reference, the various operations are grouped under headings, as noted.

MATERIALS.

Shells:

Use Frankford make, if possible to secure, for they are as good as any, and much cheaper. Also, the primer pockets are of such shape that it makes repriming easy, especially if the Ideal straight line affair is used. If Frankford cases are not obtainable, any commercial make, when primed with non-mercuric primers, will answer.

Primers:

Frankford, U. S. No. 8 or Rem.-UMC No. 9. Frankford cost less than 85 cents the thousand, hence my liking for that particular brand.

Powder:

We will do very well to stick to No. 20 or No. 15 Dupont—pyro powders, both—reliable. Just follow directions on can and you will live long and happily, otherwise your friends might have to take charge of the "remains."

Bullets:

Here comes the rub—

Secure Frankford Arsenal 150 grain stuff of late manufacture, when you wish to make up ammunition giving same velocity, etc., as Government stuff. For match ammunition 180 grain Palma match bullets are in order. Have a small steel die made up with a hole ground therein measuring .3085 inch. Have the die made about 1 inch thick. Use this as a gauge and test all of the bullets therein. You will chuck out a few in each lot, I think. Also, it is well to test your bullets on the scales. I have seen Frankford Arsenal bullets weigh as high as 158 grains and as little as 147. Possibly the dark mystery of up and down variation on target will be a little plainer. The writer tries to have a large lot of bullets on hand and separate them according to weight as nearly as possible. It will take at least 1 inch or more even out of the group at 200, if you do. In other words, if you fire ten shots with ten different weights of bullets—all supposed to weigh the same—where do you get off at with your vertical deviation? The heavy bullets, ordinarily, will print lower on target—the light ones higher, depending on the barrel flip to some extent.

Now that we have the components of the ammunition out of the way, we will look a little into the matter of tools. When you start to outfit, you will no doubt make the same mistake the writer did—try to buy all the tools in the book. On this point, my advice is—*don't*. (Of course by this time you will agree most heartily that my advice is worthless—cheerfully admitted.) But for handling the above-mentioned loads, it is well to have the following:

	List
One No. 10 Ideal Reloading Tool, complete with double adjustable chamber and seating screw for spitzer bullet	$3.00
One shell expanding chamber with .308-inch expander plug	1.00

If you will want to use any other bullet, you may need an extra seating screw, which will cost but 50 cents list.

One straight line re- and decapper, No. 2	$1.50
One muzzle resizing die	.50
One Ideal Powder Measure, No. 5	3.00
One set of Miners' Assay Scales as supplied by Fairbanks	7.00

Now, some will try to get along without the scales, but they are the most necessary part of the outfit. Get them if possible—even if you have to pass up eating for a time.

The writer has found it well to have the shell or muzzle resizing die ground out about .002 inch so as not to make the shells so small at neck. Every die I have ever seen, when first it comes from the factory, is smaller than it needs to be, if you use Frankford or United States Cartridge Co.'s shells. If we neck them down smaller than necessary, when we start expanding same, we have a lot of unnecessary work.

Now, we will pass on to the matter of reloading proper.

Take fired shells, decap on your straight line decapper, grease necks of all shells with a piece of chamois skin saturated with 3-in-1 or some such oil. Then size necks so that they will not measure under .306 inch inside diameter. If you use the regular factory die, many of the shells will measure .304 inch inside diameter, hence the suggestion that you have your muzzle resizing die ground out a bit.

Now, after you have resized all of the shells at muzzle, take a .38 caliber pistol brush, drop on a little oil and grease the inside of the necks of shells. When this task is completed, then you are ready to expand them to .308 inch, getting each shell uniform. As you perform this expanding operation, watch each shell. If you notice one in which the expander plug can be forced without any effort, throw it aside for a close examination. Two to one it has a split neck, or is a weak affair. If used, you will most likely get a low shot on the target—at least an off shot. On the other hand, if you find one which seems badly under size, and has too much metal in the neck, making it difficult to expand, scrap it also.

A little practice will enable you to select uniform shells a great deal better than all the printed stuff you could read.

We are now at a stage that is often overlooked by the reloader, and a part that makes for a lot of uneven work and unsatisfactory results. That is the cleaning of shells. Most people advise that it is not necessary. Possibly not for ordinary tin can work—just squibbing around, and firing in a day or two after you have reloaded. However, what we are concerned with here is to *turn out the most accurate ammunition possible by hand*. Therefore we must clean the shells. This cleaning proposition may sound like a lot of trouble, but if we go about it right it is not, and the fact remains that the trouble pays mighty nice dividends in the end.

We will now take up the method of cleaning proper.

Secure a large jar, holding five gallons, if possible, especially if you load in large lots (which it is well to do), throw in your shells and cover with very

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hot water. Add a little melted Ivory soap to help remove dirt. Stir briskly for a few minutes, pour off water, then rinse the shells. Then replace in jar, this time measuring your hot water as you pour it in. After you have measured out enough to cover nicely, add one teaspoonful of sulphuric acid for each quart of water. This will make the shells nice and bright, in fact will clean them thoroughly, putting them in better condition than when new.

A word of caution about the acid. Don't use more than directed above, for you might ruin the shells. Also don't pour water into the acid, for if you do there will be trouble pronto. However, if you pour the acid into the water a spoonful at a time, all will be well. If you add water to the acid, it heats up so rapidly that an explosion will surely result, but when such a small amount as a teaspoonful is thrown into water it will do nothing but "sputter" a bit.

After you have allowed the shells to stand for about four minutes in the acid solution, stirring briskly all the time, then pour off and rinse the shells thoroughly. Then you are ready to dry the cases. Throw them out in the sunshine, if possible, otherwise cover with fine sawdust and place in an oven for a short time until dried. No danger of annealing the shells in this manner. However, it is far better to dry in hot sunshine, if possible.

If the shells are cleaned in lots of say 500 at a time, the work will be made easier. They can be prepared and put away in boxes and loaded at your convenience.

We are ready now to begin reloading.

Reprime, using your Ideal No. 2 affair. Before priming, however, examine the touch hole of the shells. Some are under size—some over size. Secure a small piece of steel that will fit nicely in the touch hole of a new shell, and, if they vary too much from this standard, scrap. By doing this, you will soon have a batch of shells that can be depended upon and which will fit your weapon, giving very uniform results.

After you are through priming, get out your scales, powder measure, your patience—and send the people out of the room. You want to *get right* now.

Set the powder measure to throw approximately the correct load of powder—we will say 50 grains of No. 15 Dupont Progressive. Try to have it throw say 49 grains. (Your Ideal book will give you the dope on how to set the measure.) Then with the aid of a very small powder measure or dipper, such as the Ideal folks furnish for bull's-eye powder in three-grain doses, add to the charge until the scales will balance exactly. You can throw the charge direct on the scale pan, which is the easiest way. It is far easier to add to a charge than it is to take from same.

If you use No. 15 and are loading with 50 grains, have *each charge weigh 50 grains*. Not some 49 and some 53. Make the charge absolutely uniform, or as nearly as your scales will allow, which will be good enough. Here is where most reloaders go wrong. There is not flask or powder measure made that will measure a coarse powder like No. 15, or even No. 20 Dupont close enough for real accurate work at the longer ranges. These measures are good enough for the fine cut powders, also for the average squib load, but for the most accurate ammunition that can be turned out by hand they are *not* good enough. Therefore, use them to throw the bulk of the charge, and fill out enough to balance. Understand, this is no slam on any measure—owing to the shape of the powder, there is not a chance in the world of making a measure that will handle to 1-5 of a grain by weight, and if we desire our charge to be uniform to this degree, the only way it can be obtained is to weigh the charges.

Set up your tool, using a standard arsenal or factory shell as a gauge. Seat the bullets exactly like the factory product, as to depth.

Make up a 100 hole loading block—just a square piece of board 1 by 1 foot with 100 holes ½-inch in diameter bored therein, the work of ten minutes to make, and worth as many dollars as a saving of time and patience. If you don't use this block, you will surely knock some of the shells over and spill the powder.

Get you a small tin funnel and neck the nozzle down so that it will fit in the mouths of the shells. This will aid you in pouring in the powder from scale pan.

If you have any trouble in seating the bullets, you can have made up a little tool, slightly tapered, say from .250 inch up to .375 inch about 2 inches long, with a handle. With this, you can iron out the extreme muzzle of the shells, belling them just a little.

An easy way to seat the bullet, after this is done, is to drop the bullet in tool, turn over sideways, slip in the shell, so the powder will not run out, try a bit until you have located the bullet with mouth of shell and then force home. One trial will show you how more thoroughly than a page of directions.

This all may sound like a lot of unnecessary trouble, and possibly it is. However, this much the writer will say—if you follow these directions, and use your head all the while, you can take a bunch of ammunition with you out to the range that you can depend on. It will perform equal to any factory product. There is nothing strange about it—merely common sense, and pains taken with the different operations. It is the little things that count.

Of course, all of this is throughly familiar to any rifleman of even slight experience, but for the beginner there may be some little points of interest.

Just a word in passing as to the accuracy of the stuff.

I have fired in a Mauser handling our 1906 cartridge, and in a number of Springfields, one of which had a 5A scope mounted thereon, over 10,000 rounds of this stuff, loaded mostly with 47 grains of No. 20, or 50 grains of No. 15 Dupont. Also, as a test, I fired five hundred rounds, recording each group and getting the absolute mean deviation of same; and during the same season, fired 500 rounds of United States Cartridge Co.'s stuff, mostly Palma Match, Rem.-UMC 180 grain, Winchester 180 grain, and Frankford Arsenal. All firing done with a muzzle and elbow rest, 100 yards. Fifty of my groups, using the above mentioned ammunition gave an average of .76 of 1 per cent larger groups than the very best match ammunition I could buy. Of course this is not final. Only a test of something like 1,000 rounds of hand loaded against 1,000 rounds of commercial would tell the tale, and that fired in ten rifles, from machine rest. Then we could have something on which to figure.

Of course ammunition factories cannot take the pains with their product that an individual can—they would have to charge 25 cents or more the shot if they did.

It is not the writer's intention to start anything—merely giving the result of many, many long hours of hard work and bitter disappointments. If it is of assistance to just one poor devil of a civ(villian) rifleman, I shall feel repaid.

NATIONAL GUARD—CONTINENTAL ARMY.

By Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, N. G., N. J.

THE proposed Continental Army is admittedly an experiment. It may work out as its partisans hope and it may not.

Meanwhile, what becomes of the National Guard? Will it lose its membership and its interest? Will the result be that the Continental Army plan will fail and the National Guard go down with it, leaving the country without any dependable force except the Regular Army?

If the Continental Army plan is worth trying (and I don't say it is not), why not subordinate it to the National Guard until such time as it is proved to be a success?

Why not encourage the National Guard to increase its membership to 300,000? Give it a fair allowance for pay and equipment, and if it does not work out as its friends hope, then set it aside and bring the Continental Army plan to the front.

Meanwhile proceed along the Continental Army lines as an experiment and see if the available forces can be secured and prepared. A couple of years will tell the tale.

The writer, from a New Jersey view, has prepared some facts in respect to the National Guard which he thinks ought to be known:

New Jersey has paid for armories	$2,129,331.98
For State Arsenal	20,000.00
For State Rifle Range and camp grounds	150,000.00
For horses	1,800.00
For horses owned by organizations	32,000.00
Total	$2,333,131.98
There has been annually appropriated by counties and cities for rent of drill halls	6,830.00
During the fiscal year, beginning November 1, 1915, the Legislature has appropriated for the maintenance of the National Guard a total sum of	272,852.37
The grand aggregate of these items is	$2,612,814.35

Would it be considered good business to disregard all this expenditure and start in afresh on a new scheme, particularly as all this money has been spent to make the New Jersey National Guard alone efficient and ready at the President's call?

We hear the great Washington quoted as to the conditions in the days of the Revolution, to the effect that the Militia was incompetent and useless. He did not think much of the Militia of 1775, but if he could see it today he would have a very different opinion. It is silly to say that because the Militia of 1775 was inefficient that the Militia of 1916 must be also inefficient.

We know it is a fact that the soldiers of the National Guard *do* compare very favorably with the soldiers of the Regular Army. Particularly is this true in respect to the rifle practice, the corner-stone of the structure. In this respect the National Guard is by no means behind the Regular Army.

The soldiers enlisted in the National Guard do so with the understanding that they are subject to the President's call in case of insurrection or invasion. Why, therefore, discourage them by calling them totally unfit.

Further, there are many officers of the National Guard fully the equal

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in military knowledge and efficiency to the officers of the Regular Army, notwithstanding the latter are professional soldiers.

In view of this, it does not seem that the National Guard is receiving fair play in the consideration of the preparation for National Defense. How discouraging this is, to those who have spent the greater portion of their lives helping to build up what they believed to be the best kind of a volunteer second line of defense, can easily be imagined.

The States which have spent millions of State money for armories, camp grounds, and other necessaries, with the expectation that the State forces would pass into the service of the United States should the necessity therefor arise, appear to be given but little consideration.

The War Department has established a Division of Militia Affairs and at its head is one of the ablest and most distinguished Brigadier Generals in the Army. The Division of Militia Affairs exercises constant supervision over the work of the National Guard through the Inspector-Instructors detailed from the Army, who make frequent reports as to the conditions of the various State forces.

Nowhere in the report of the Division of Militia Affairs for 1915 is to be found that encouragement to the great majority of the National Guard which the States, it would seem, have the right to expect.

In the report referred to for 1915, it appears that the Division is of the opinion that the National Guard as a whole fails because of:

(*a*) Lack of progress in rifle firing.
(*b*) Do not show any improvement in this respect.
(*c*) On the contrary show an apparent retrogression.
(*d*) Results are inferior to any reported during the past seven years.
(*e*) That this is particularly the case in regard to gallery practice.
(*f*) That less than one quarter of the rifle bearers of the Organized Militia received the prescribed instruction in gallery practice.
(*g*) That without this preparation the time and expense must be regarded as worse than wasted.

This criticism does not and cannot apply to States like Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, etc.

During the year 1915 over 75 per cent of the New Jersey National Guard shot through the regular course and over 50 per cent qualified as second-class or better, increasing the percentage in three years 14 per cent.

In galley practice 69 per cent of the total strength of the New Jersey National Guard fired the prescribed course, showing an increase of 21 per cent in three years.

New Jersey is but a sample of the States which make earnest efforts to educate the National Guardsmen in rifle practice, and can, therefore, hardly be charged with "retrogression"in this respect.

During the year 1915 there was expended in perfecting the New Jersey National Guard in rifle practice:

From State funds	$16,500.00
From United States funds	10,500.00
Total	$27,000.00

A comparison of the relative efficiency in rifle firing of the United States Army and six of the principal States is as follows:

	Total Enlisted Strength	*Experts*	*Sharp-shooters*	*Marksmen*
State of Massachusetts	5,046	1,057	908	1,741
		.21	.18	.35
State of Iowa	2,898	357	367	820
		.12	.13	.28
State of New Jersey	3,587	206	330	643
		.06	.09	.18
State of Georgia	3,472	384	255	518
		.11	.07	.15
United States Army	95,765	2,180	8,236	12,423
		.02	.09	.13
State of Ohio	5,562	272	296	509
		.05	.05	.09
State of New York	14,743	643	752	1,328
		.04	.05	.09

RECOIL AND CHEEK PADS.

By Charles Askins.

MANY gunners have no need of a recoil-pad or a cheek-pad. If the shooter's shoulder is hard, well padded with muscle, inured to pounding; if he doesn't tire after hard shooting; if he has no tendency to flinch and never has gun-headache, while his marksmanship is satisfactory to himself, then I shouldn't advise a recoil-pad. At best, this device is not an unmixed blessing, because it is heavy compared with the usual hard rubber buttplate.

However, the case is different with many of us. Not every man shoots enough to keep himself hardened to the work. In the old days of black powder and ten-bore guns I had a friend who was a keen trap shot when opportunity afforded. He shot a ten-bore gun with five drams of black powder and plenty of shot. Yes, his gun kicked. It kicked his shoulder first blue and then black and then red. I have seen him stand up to the trap until the blood slowly came through and stained his shirt.

There is no need of undergoing any such punishment as that. No matter how hardy of constitution or how much grit a shooter has, he cannot do his skill justice under such conditions. His nerves are bound to be "shot to pieces;" he is bound to tire; almost to a dead certainty he will discover that he is not shooting so well at the end of half a day's practice as he did at the beginning, and the close of the day will find himself completely exhausted. The remedy of a soft rubber recoil-pad is so simple, so easily applied, and costs so little that it has always been a matter of wonder to me that any trap-shooter would tolerate a hard rubber or a steel buttplate.

To be sure, black powder and 10-gauge guns are no longer used at the trap. Heavy 12 bores, with nitro powder, have decidedly lessened recoil, but there is a pretty stiff jolt left in any 8-pound gun that is loaded with three and a quarter drams of powder and one and a quarter ounces of shot. If a man knows that he can save his nerve for the end of a grueling match by the use of a recoil-pad, thereby breaking two or three birds which he would otherwise have lost, he is showing bad judgment by not having the pad. Two or three times the entire cost of the pad might be lost or won in a single match.

It is claimed that 90 per cent of poor shooting, both in the field and at the traps, among men who have practiced enough to know where to hold, is due to flinching. Maybe this estimate is altogether too high, maybe not over 20 per cent of indifferent marksmanship can be ascribed to flinching, but it is certain that many men do flinch, and it is equally true that in nine cases out of ten this flinching is due to a punching recoil. How many men do you suppose would flinch or continue to flinch, even where they had acquired the habit, were they to shoot with a gun that had no recoil whatever?

Flinching is such a fatal habit that a marksman is warranted in taking the most radical steps to remedy it. I should advise a heavier gun, a lessened load, longer barrels, and in some instances a reduced gauge. Very often a shooter will find that he can do better work, particularly afield, with a 20-bore than he could with a 12, and in almost every instance this is due to the fact that he flinched with the big gun and he didn't with the 20. However, the first remedy to be applied is a soft rubber recoil-pad, and very often it will be learned that no other remedy is needed.

Gunheadache is caused by the shock or recoil and by the report of the gun. Longer barrels will remove the crash a bit farther from our ears, and such barrels are a decided advantage on that account. Stopping up the ears will be beneficial, too, but neither scheme will reduce recoil. Now, bear in mind that this recoil may not be hurting our shoulder but our head. When the arm recoils it moves backward, where, finding a firm resistance, it rebounds and rises, pounding us in the face with the comb. The neck muscles are very strained and tense when shooting, and the quick upper-cut which the head gets soon sends an oversupply of blood to the base of the brain, and we have an attack of gun-headache. A recoil-pad will sure help us some by offering a gradual resistance to the kick and eliminating much of the rebound.

Can we shoot more accurately, flinching entirely aside, with a gun that is fitted with a good recoil-pad? Yes, I think so. Science has taught us that a charge of shot or a rifle bullet doesn't get out of a barrel so infernally quick as we once supposed. We are told that it takes the hundredth of a second for the primer to explode, the powder to burn and the shot to move up the barrel. A hundredth of a second is a pretty short space of time, but we are again told that a man can swing a golf club so rapidly that the head is moving at the rate of 300 feet a second—a movement of 3 feet while our gun is going through its preliminary gymnastics. Suppose our gun moved 3 feet while the shot were traveling up the barrel, where would the shot land with regard to the point of aim? Supposed it moved only an inch? The barrel being 2½ feet long, that means that the shot would strike 40 inches from where the aim was taken, at a range of 100 feet, doesn't it? Suppose the recoil of the weapon caused our piece to move but a quarter of an inch or an eighth of an inch before the shot emerged from the muzzle—cause some missing, wouldn't it?

Now, there is not the least doubt in the world but what the recoil can move a gun while the shot are traversing its bore. Take a light revolver, heavily charged, one of the bulldog variety, and it will frequently be found to land its bullets 3 feet above the point of aim at 30 yards. How did the bullet get started so high? The barrel simply

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jumped far enough from the time the hammer fell until the bullet got out of the muzzle. All heavily charged rifles do the same thing, though the movement is not so marked as in the pistol. Some rifles have been found to shoot higher at 100 yards with a heavy, slow-moving missile than they will with a lighter bullet at far higher velocity, simply because the heavier bullet engendered greater recoil, and, being longer in the tube, the barrel had that much more time to move.

Very few men can hit a barrel at 100 yards with an English elephant rifle, not because they can't aim it accurately or because the gun won't shoot accurately, but plainly because they can't hold the hard-kicking piece until the bullet gets out of its muzzle. Riflemen have long ago demonstrated that no accuracy can be secured from a rifle if its barrel is rigidly confined; the piece, not being able to jump, will whip, bend or spring, throwing the bullets about here and there over the target. In order to secure accuracy from a rifle not shot from the shoulder, it must be placed in a machine rest, where the arm is allowed to move backward with the recoil, which is gradually checked by springs.

Now, a shotgun hasn't the recoil of an elephant rifle, neither is the accuracy of a target rifle demanded of it, yet try shooting one with the butt backed by a tree and see what happens. Shotgun barrels can jump, bend and whip, too, while the shot are traversing them, take my word. I doubt if a shotgun could jump enough to throw its pattern entirely off the mark, but it might throw it half off, and a little inaccuracy of holding would finish the business. We cannot afford to neglect any feature that furthers a regular delivery of the charge by the barrels, and undoubtedly a soft rubber recoil-pad does further regularity of delivery, with its consequent accuracy.

I have long since come to the conclusion that every light gun which shoots a fairly heavy charge should have a recoil-pad. So should every trap-gun, where the greatest regularity and accuracy are imperative. The light field gun needs a recoil-pad and the heavy duck gun as well. Three of my guns are fitted with Silver's recoil pads, and I wish that all of them were, though when it comes to 20 bores weighing over 6½ pounds, I am rather indifferent about the matter. Nevertheless, I expect to see the time when every gun of a good grade will be fitted with a soft rubber recoil-pad, as a matter of course. No man can afford to neglect anything which furthers comfort in shooting or accuracy in holding.—*Sporting Goods Dealer.*

SHALL WE EXTERMINATE THE BEAR?

A PLEA for the grizzly, which is worthy of consideration, is made by Outdoor Life in the following terms:

Shall the grizzly bear, and his smaller brother, the black, follow the buffalo into oblivion? Shall the monarch of the mountains join the monarch of the plains in the Great Beyond? The buffalo were slaughtered for their hides, and suddenly there were no buffalo. If the slaughter of the bear does not stop, and stop now, suddenly there will be no more bear.

We killed the wild, hairy cattle of the plains—killed them as we would vermin—then suddenly awoke to the sobering fact that only 300 buffalo were left in America. The race was almost gone. Ashamed and alarmed, we then spent many thousands to nurse the stricken breed back to the 3,000 now in the world. Shall we do the same with the bear? Shall we go on killing him, in and out of season; kill him with bullet, trap and poison; hound him with dogs, crush him under deadfalls, kill carelessly and in ignorance till he is almost gone; then turn around and try to bring him back to life? Or shall we let him live while still he can?

As civilization advances over a wilderness or as a settled section fills to a dense population, one after another certain forms of animal and vegetable life have to go to make room for the human species. But because we have to remove an animal from one locality, such as Manhattan Island, that is no reason whatever to exterminate him, to remove him from the face of the earth, as today we are killing the bear.

There is no place in Herald Square, New York City, for example, for the buffalo or the bear, or for the prairie dog, or the wild duck. But in certain parts of America there will always be space for these, and for practically all the forms of wild life. From the farming lands the buffalo had to go. He is a vicious untamable animal that destroys fences, crops and domestic stock. So from the farming lands he had to disappear, as farming comes ahead of all hunting or any other form of amusement.

But there is a place for the buffalo now in Yellowstone Park, as there is a place of refuge for the bear. Neither can be shot there. But all over the Rockies are many thousands of miles of otherwise waste land that can well make a natural home for such animals as are unfit to live in or on the borders of civilization. So why exterminate them? Is there any other answer than "sheer ignorance?" Any other answer than "wanton carelessness?"

This subject of saving the bear divides itself here into two divisions —hunting and trapping. We will take them in regular order. Hunting, then, first:

Today every bear in the Rockies is worth not less than $500 as a tourist attraction. Talk to anyone who has been to the Yellowstone. Of what does he speak first, last and most? Of the geysers and the bears. Around what cage in any city park are always to be found the most people? The cages of the monkeys and the bears. And if you kill the bear from the hills you cannot have him in the city cages. Such animals do not breed enough, nor well enough, in captivity to supply the cages. The bear pits must ever be kept supplied with wild fresh blood, or the hairy prisoners die out.

This bear question concerns not only every hunter of big game, not only every railroad and hotel man, but every child who loves to toss peanuts to the great hairy comic in the pit.

Now, shall an animal worth $500 to the people as a whole be killed by poison, gun and trap that one man may sell his hide for $10? There was a time when it was right and proper to net or trap the trout. The fish were by millions, and the few men needed them for food. But as conditions change, so change right and wrong, even as applied to the taking of meat. When the trout became too scarce for food, then it became a source of amusement, and the man who netted them for food lost his right so to take them, because he had no right to destroy the pleasure of thousands of other men that he, or he and a few of his fellows, might have trout to eat, and the thousands could have nothing in the way of trout. So we came to the period that the trout was a matter of amusement, a plaything, if you please, and could be taken only by hook and fly, and then only during certain times of the year. Thus everyone has an equal show.

Likewise it is right to poison prairie dogs in the farming sections, as there they are fit for neither food nor amusement. So with the wolf, perhaps, in many places. But not the fox.

And now the time has come in America to promote the bear, just as in times past we did the trout and other game fish, the wild birds and the deer; promote him—the bear—to the position of a national plaything, an object of national pleasure and no longer the source of a few stray dollars to an occasional individual man here and there.

Conditions vary greatly over America in all ways. What is desirable in Oregon is not the best in Florida with bears any more than with thousands of other subjects. So laws must of course be different in different sections. But the one main fact remains, true from Maine to California, from Oregon to Florida, that the time has come to save the bear from extermination. That fact covers America.

Yet the time has not yet come, and may never come, to protect the bear as we have to protect some forms of life, or they go forever, like the wild pigeon. Between killing the bear as we would rattlesnakes, and protecting him as we do the buffalo, there is a middle ground that gives us good hunting, that leaves the bear to grow and increase for the pleasure of the tourist of the hills and the children of the cities.

And this middle ground is a closed season on the bear just as we put it over all the other desirable wild animals, and a prohibition of some of the forms of killing him, just as we have done with the trout and the duck. We cannot net the trout nor the wild duck: we cannot take them in any kind of trap. And so it should be with the bear.

Trapping is a business; hunting is an amusement. Now, no attack herein is made, or meant to be made, on trapping. In its proper sphere the trap is just as legitimate as the gun or the plow. Fur is as much an article of clothing as wool.

Trapping mink, for instance, is today and probably always will be, as legitimate a business as banking or shoeing horses. At one time trapping bears was just as legitimate; but, as pointed out above, the bear has passed from a form of subsistence to a form of amusement.

The distinction between hunting and trapping is economical, not ethical. Ethically, hunting and trapping are just alike; economically, hunting and trapping are opposite poles. Trapping is a business; hunting is an amusement.

Time was when it was all right to use the open prairies for the cattle, but the pressure of civilization has today forced us to take the range from the few cattle owners and to throw it open to everyone on an equal basis for farming. Time was when it was all right to cut trees as you pleased. Today we must protect the timber, and cut it to the best advantage of all. Time was when it was all right to kill the bear as we pleased; today the time has come to protect him, that all may enjoy him. Otherwise he soon goes beyond the Great Divide, and we will know him no more.

In Africa the lion is protected; no one can kill him as one wishes.

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Yet in America we kill the bear as we would a national pest, where he is in fact the king of all our wild life. The bear today is about the only wild animal that man can slaughter as he pleases.

Today the bear is not a stock-killer. He seeks the farthest wilds, as far from man as he can get. He kills no game. The dead deer in the *hills* with fang and claw wounds is the work of the mountain lion, not of the bear, but the bear gets the blame. 'Tis not true. Ask any guide. Ask any hunter who knows the bear.

But one thing saved the buffalo—saved that 300 remnant of the millions that blackened the plains—that was a society for the preservation of the buffalo. And now comes the time when we must have a society for the preservation of the grizzly bear.

The grizzly needs his friends. In those high hills he is dying fast, cramped with the sheepherder's ignorant poison, writhing in the hide hunter's trap—cub and mother and all shot wantonly at all times of the year, just to exterminate them. They are killing the King of the Rockies, and sore pressed, he can no longer stand alone.

What the moose is to Maine, what the buffalo was to the great plains, what the trout is to the flashing waters, so the grizzly is to the Rockies. Is he a rat? A rattlesnake? A brother to the shark? Or is the grizzly bear the monarch of our wild life, even though today he stands an outlaw? He is the noblest, the most picturesque and splendid animal in America, and today he needs our help to save him from extermination at the hands of the hide hunter and the poisoner.

THE JACOBS ARMY RIFLE.

By Trim Nat.

SOME time ago, while prowling amongst my old books, I happened on part of a book once well known to old-time riflemen, as "Hans Busk's Book of the Rifle," which was printed in London about 1858. Apart from much practical information contained therein, relating to rifles and their use at that time, several pages were devoted to data concerning the rifle designed and advocated for big game use, and as a service arm, by General Jacobs, of the English Army.

That your readers may get some exact idea of what was considered at the time as being the most up-to-date rifle in existence, I have thought it well to quote liberally from this old book, as well as to recall something of my own knowledge on the matter. Also, the readers will find—copied from the old book—a reproduction of a score sheet, which was used as an inset.

The "Jacobs" rifle as made many years previous to the issue of this book, just how many the writer cannot state, but as Hans Busk writes of having fired shells in them "as long ago as 1839," we can hark back to that time at least. As late as 1869, it is within my memory, that the well-known firm of William Read & Sons, who were then in Dock Square, Boston, advertised that they "would take orders for the Jacobs rifle for sporting purposes, imported only to order," the price, in case, complete, as I remember, being from $150 up.

The Jacobs rifle as intended to use either solid projectiles or a special shell designed by the General. The barrels were rifled with four very deep grooves, and the bullets or shells were cast with four lands, so as to fit the barrel nicely with a patch. The shells were made two and one-half diameters in length, and the lands and grooves were equal in width. These shells were made much as the modern "hollow-point" bullets of these days, but were intended to have percussion powder tubes inserted in the shell, to explode on impact.

I quote as follows: "Should anyone be desirous of experimenting with such formidable missiles, it may be advisable to state that a .32 guage rifle (.529" in diameter, that of the shell being .524") will suffice for any purpose. A correct range of more than a mile can be obtained with one of these shells propelled by two drachms of powder."

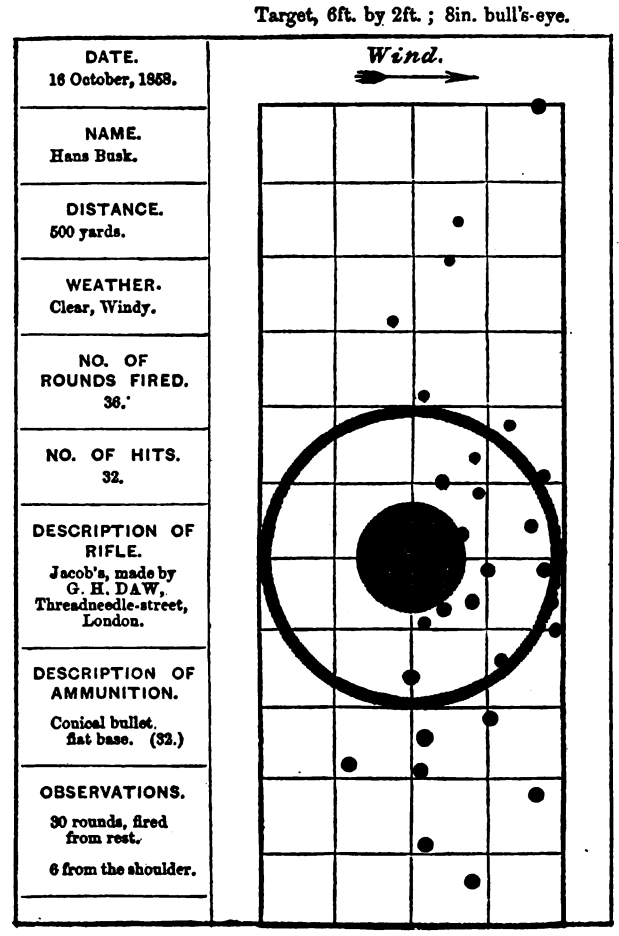
The following is a description of the rifle recommended by the General as combining all the advantages that have been suggested by his long experience and many experiments:

"Double rifle, 32 gauge, four-grooved; deep grooves of a width equal to that of the lands; to make four-fifths of a turn in the length of the barrel; barrels the best that can be made, 24 inches long; weight of barrels alone about six pounds, not less, and the ends of the lands to be rounded off at the muzzle; patent breech, no side vents; first sight to be exactly parallel to the bore, the front sight to be raised if necessary for this purpose. Four points are to be inserted inside the barrel near the breech for tearing open a cartridge when rammed down whole. Full stock, well bent, of best heart walnut wood, attached to the barrels by bands; best plain case; hardened mountings, folding sight attached to the barrel 20 inches from the muzzle; to be 5 inches long, secured by spring below, and protected by side projecting wings when lying flat on the barrel; the slide of this sight to be well secured by springs at the back, so as never to work loose; this slide to come down quite low on the sight; the top of the sight and the bottom of its slot to be notched. The sight to be strongly made, nicely finished, marked and engraved for distances, say up to 1,500 or 2,000 yards. Leaf sights to fold flush for 100 and 200 yards; muzzle sight to be fine.

Best locks, strong mainsprings and heavy cocks; half cock ½ inch above the nipple, not less. Triggers easy to pull; plenty of play in the hammers; external vents in nipples to be small. . . . The balls and their bands to be of such size and depth to fit the barrel easily and nicely with a patch; exact diameter of bore to be .529"; that of shell or ball to be .524".

Strong leather sling to attach by good steel hoops and screws. Best double edged straight sword with blade 30 inches long, to attach to the rifle by ring round the muzzle of both barrels, as well as by spring socket. Eley's percussion tubes to be used, long 16-guage for Jacobs rifle shells, to be primed at the points with detonating powder and filled with gunpowder. To attain the full benefit of the Jacobs principle, great weight is absolutely essential, and there should be as much metal in a single as in a double rifle. A pair of 16 gauge barrels would weigh when finished 10 pounds; 24 gauge, 7 pounds; 32 gauge, 6 pounds; 48 gauge, 5 pounds, and 64 gauge, 4 pounds."

Target, 6ft. by 2ft.; 8in. bull's-eye.



The weight of the Jacobs shell for an 8-bore is given as 3 ounces and 8 drams, while the powder charge was 4 drams; the velocity of this shell at 1,000 yards was stated at 3.620 seconds for its time of flight, while it took 9.120 seconds to go 2,000 yards. The weight of the solid leaden ball for the 32 gauge rifle is given at 218¾ grains; powder, 2 drams; time of flight at 500 yards was 1.600 seconds, and at 1,000 yards it was 3.600 seconds.

The time of flight for a Jacobs rifle of 24 gauge, caliber .582", shell being 2½ diameters, and weighing 615 grains, with powder charge of 2½ drams, is given as follows in seconds:

100 yards.....	.325 seconds	1,500 yards.....	6.000 seconds
500 yards.....	1.625 seconds	1,800 yards.....	7.950 seconds
1,000 yards.....	3.600 seconds	2,000 yards.....	9.400 seconds

With regard to the score sheet appended, it was stated that the barrel was 24 inches in length and that the rifle was made by "Mr. Daw, 37 Threadneedle Street, London." There is no mention made as to the make or grain of the powder used, but with even the very best black powder used in 1858 the accuracy, as shown by the appended sheet score, is very remarkable for 500 yards.

It will also be noted that all the shots are in an area of 17x63 inches; practically every shot would have hit a man. Furthermore, it will be noticed that the bull's-eye is but 8 inches in diameter, and contrasts strongly with the 16-inch bull's-eye used at present. What would modern shooters have to say about an 8-inch bull at 500 yards? It would be interesting for all of us if some expert rifleman should use such a target and bull at 500 yards, and with the latest service New Springfield and up-to-date ammunition, just to show what could be done now, with an 8-inch bull's-eye.

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A BOOST FOR THE MANUFACTURERS.

"A FREE people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined; to which end a uniform and well-digested plan is requisite; and their safety and interest require that they should promote such manufactories as tend to render them independent of others for essential, particularly military, supplies."

There is a show of patriotism in these remarks, but a sharp scrutiny of them might give rise in certain minds to the suspicion that the writer is a secret agent of munitions and armor plate factories, says a recent editorial in the Washington Post.

After stating the obvious truth that a free people should be disciplined as well as armed and the important fact that a well-digested plan is necessary, this writer insidiously suggests that the nation should "promote manufactories." If this is not a veiled boost for the armor plate and munitions people, what does it mean?

It is an ingenious way of putting things, surely; but the manufacturers can afford to have their argument prepared shrewdly. It is suggested that the United States should promote manufacturing in military supplies on the ground that it would render the country "independent of others." That is a cunning plea. It appeals to patriotism. But the manufacturers need not think they can fool certain people, including senators. These senators can see through such arguments as are quoted above. They know the voice of a demagogue when they hear it. They know that the only sure and wise way to provide for military supplies is to build government factories and thus fool the manufacturers.

The fact that the argument quoted above was written by George Washington and uttered in his first annual address ought to have some weight, but even the words of the Father of His Country do not count for much if they are uttered in behalf of American industry.

THE 1917 NATIONAL SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

THE National Sportsmen's Show Corporation, of 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, will hold the next annual Sportsmen's Show, under the auspices of the National Sportsmen's Association, Inc., in February, 1917, in New York City. A strong array of exhibitors is already lined up and includes a number of new comers in the field besides some of the old stagers who exhibited in the earlier shows but fell out of line, and now have volunteered to enlist again in the ranks. As it is obvious that there are probably now at least one hundred sportsmen and outers in North America, where there was one in 1895 when Captain J. A. H. Dressel put on and managed the first Sportsmen's Show in the Madison Square Garden, the belief is warranted that the shows of the future can be greater and meet with a fuller response than those successfully managed by Captain Dressel, 1895 to 1910, inclusive.

The next and future Sportsmen's Shows will be managed by Captain Dressel and Mr. Allen S. Williams. While there is to be novelty in the treatment of the great theme of outdoor life the purpose will be maintained to revive the old Sportsmen's Show as it was in its palmiest days and make it as much better as experience and advanced ideas can make it. The central feature will be a lake, picturesque with Indians in canoes, and affording an ideal means for exhibiting on and around it stock motor boats which find their logical users among the hunters and anglers. While many game regions will be represented, Canada, especially New Brunswick, and secondly Maine, will be so extensively eatured in the next Sportsmen's Show, that if the desire for space of railways, camp owners and guides could be satisfied the show could rest upon these territories alone.

An effort was made by the Association and Corporation to hold a show in March of this year at Madison Square Garden, but owing to interferences which preclude a sufficiently early beginning and the fact that about every exhibition held this season, with the sole exception of the Automobile Show, proved total or partial failures, it was decided that to wait until 1917 would be a policy of wisdom for all interests.

GAME WARDENS RISK LIVES TO SAVE DEER

THE constant effort, put forth by the Forestry Service of the United States, to conserve the wild folk of the forests, never was better illustrated than in the report which reached Cincinnati, Monday, from Hailey, Idaho. Hailey is near the Sawtooth forest, which is supervised by M. S. Benedict, of the Forestry Service. Two deputy game wardens, John Devaney and J. B. Cummings, hearing of the desperate plight of a number of snow-bound deer, actually risked their lives to go to the aid of the deer, and later requisitioned Uncle Sam for hay to feed the starving animals until such a time as they could recover their strength and be turned loose to forage for themselves. The joint report of the two deputies is in itself a remarkable document, highly interesting to the sportsman and the humanitarian and tells the story:

HAILEY, IDAHO.

MR. L. C. JONES, Game Warden:

Dear Sir—Found deer near top of mountain opposite Guyer Springs, in about six feet of snow, as reported by Robert Haynes to Forest service, which notified game department.

They had a patch of snow beaten down about a hundred feet square. There was nothing to eat but the tops of a few servus berry bushes. There was no chance for them to get away as the snow was combed over in the ridge above and on each side.

After we saw the situation we got four good snowshoers to help. We started after the deer again and soon discovered we could not get them, so spent the balance of the day breaking trails. The next morning we started out early and, after some hard work and danger of slides and accidents to some of the shoers, we managed to get them down on the creek. There were four doe, four fawns and two yearlings in the bunch.

One doe and a fawn were all in and we had to carry them.

The hair on their legs was worn off to the skin from pawing for food and tramping snow.

They were not in a very good condition, but had not gotten very weak as yet. We were very glad to get them down last night as this morning would have been too late. The hot water from the springs keeps the snow melted.

There is a sufficient amount of grass and willows to keep them until we can get hay shipped in, and we will take 25 or 30 pounds of hay on showshoes every day to help feed them until spring, as the road is not open above Farnlun's ranch.

Submitted,

J. DEVANEY,
J. B. CUMMINS,
Deputies.

ROADSIDE GLIMPSES OF THE GREAT WAR.

UNDER the above title a very human book has been written by Arthur Sweetser.

Whenever there was anything doing, Arthur Sweetser was in the thick of it. This, in effect, sums up Mr. Sweetser's record at the front. Shortly after the outbreak of the European wars he went to Belgium, partly because he is a war correspondent and was sent there, but more because he has a natural love of adventure. It is this attitude of regarding danger not as something to be afraid of but as something to be looked for that makes his new book, "Roadside Glimpses of the Great War," different from all the other war books that have preceded it. He had experiences such as no other American has ever had; he had them not with the intention of writing about them, but because he liked them. And now, much in the same spirit of fun, he has brought them together and made a book out of them.

Mr. Sweetser journeyed from the Belgian border to Paris by bicycle. He was a prisoner of the Germans amid the flames of a burning city; he was a prisoner of the French twice; he was handcuffed during a twenty-eight kilometer march to two German prisoners; he was present at the siege of Antwerp—these are but a few of the many phases of the great war which he encountered. He has not written of strategy or of military tactics, but rather of the human side of the things, of the men who gloried in the slaughter they wrought, of the defenseless peasant women of northern France, of those who lived in conquered territory. Comedy as well as tragedy figure in his pages. Anecdote is liberally sprinkled throughout them. It is, altogether, war in its elemental, human terms, always terrible, sometimes humorous, not always heroic, that he pictures.

The book, published by the Macmillan Co., is for sale by ARMS AND THE MAN at $1.25. It is certainly worth reading.

SHOULD HAVE BEEN "AMERICAN DEFENSE."

WE BEG to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the excellent article entitled "Preparedness Against War" by Dr. John Grier Hibben, was reproduced from that excellent contemporary "American Defense" and not "National Defense" as was erroneously credited in the issue of ARMS AND THE MAN of February 10, in which it appeared.

A Rude Awakening.

The sick man had just come out of a long delirium.

"Where am I?" he said, feebly, as he felt the loving hands making him comfortable. "Where am I? In Heaven?"

"No, dear," cooed his devoted wife; "I am still with you."—Kansas City Journal.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.
EVERY THURSDAY

Editor
JAMES A. DRAIN

Associate Editor
ASHMUN BROWN

Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

Entered as second-class matter, April [illegible] 1908, at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

PROGRESS IN PREPAREDNESS.

Possibly there is danger in whistling before we are out of the woods in this matter of national preparedness, particularly if the tones of that whistling fall upon ears behind which there is a deficiency in thinking apparatus. Nevertheless, the temptation is strong to take the chance and to point out some truths of real importance.

One is that quite without any legislation the nation is immeasurably better prepared for defense than it has been at any time since it was last at war. It has a long way to go to attain true preparedness; Congress has yet to perform its duty—a duty which would have been performed long ago had it been mindful of the nation's need rather than mindful of its individual political fortunes—and a true military policy is yet to be adopted. Nevertheless big things already have been accomplished. The country has come to a realization of its true condition.

This is not the fat, slothful, cynically careless nation it was only two years ago, no matter what may be the opinion of other nations who form their estimates of us on the curious course American diplomacy has taken in recent years. There is no blinking the fact that patriotism in America was at a low ebb in the days preceding the great war in Europe. National safety and national prosperity had so long existed that the bulk of the people had come to believe that these were normal and quite natural conditions; that they could not be altered; that their continuation involved no individual sacrifice or effort. That axiom, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," had become a bromide.

How different the conditions today. The nation is awakening. Led to a thoughtful consideration of the facts and the national danger, not so much by its political representatives and presumptive statesmen as by patriotic private citizens, publicists and journalists, the country has imbibed a new draft of patriotism. A public opinion has come into being that is forcing the necessary political action.

But more than this, the nation is mentally prepared. A newer and finer vision of the obligations and duties of citizenship has come to Young America. To serve the nation has become something more than an abstract phrase in the minds of many. To fit oneself so to serve, it is now realized by thousands who never thought of the subject before, is a high obligation.

There are manifestations of this new spirit in practically every section of the country. The recent tremendous increase in the interest in rifle training, the formation in many cities of classes of business men to study military subjects, the popularity of the Plattsburg idea which has now spread to those who prefer the sea to the land defenses; the splendid work which is being done in the more intensive training of the National Guard—New York being a shining example—the new energy displayed by the student bodies of institutions of higher learning in forming and developing both cadet and National Guard organizations in their membership—these are evidences of a rebirth of patriotism.

Two years ago far too great a proportion of the young men and youths of the country were disposed to respond, "Let George do it" when the idea of preparing to defend the nation was broached. It was considered a bright and clever retort. That sort of an attitude is no longer fashionable. The will to serve has taken its place. It is a military resource of tremendous value.

Add to that the fact that war orders have created in America, quite without governmental action, great resources and matérial and ability to produce matériel on a war scale, and you will understand what we mean by asserting that America has achieved real preparedness far better than has heretofore existed in time of peace.

CHANGING THE RULES OF THE GAME.

Germany is demanding the abrogation of the ancient provision of international law which permits a merchant vessel to arm for defense, and threatens a new campaign of frightfulness if her demands are not granted. The United States, as the chief neutral nation of the world, stands for making no change. This, in brief, is the crux of the existing dispute.

Germany argues, with apparent logic, that it is wrong to subject her submarines to possible attack by an armed merchantman, while barring her submarines from attacking, by means of underwater ambuscade, those same merchantmen. But an important factor in the problem is Germany's disposition, heretofore exhibited in many cases, to attack first and ascertain the facts as to the merchantman being armed or unarmed later.

It is apparent from a wide reading of American publications that many, including a considerable number that cannot by any standard be classified as pro-German in their sympathies, are prone to concede the justice of Germany's position, and to hold her logic to be sound, entirely without regard to the practical results. And Berlin, we are told by correspondents of American newspapers resident there, is quite hurt and grieved at the American Government because it will not take the same view.

The question superficially seems a complex one. It is complex, however, only because it has purposely been made complex by slighting the real issue. The actual question is not, "Shall merchantmen be compelled to cease to arm for defense?" but "Shall the rules of the game be changed while the game is in progress?"

A neutral nation, that in time of war gives its sanction to a change in the rules that obviously benefits one belligerent as against another, is manifestly abandoning its neutrality and assisting the beneficiary. No matter what specious arguments may be advanced, no matter how adroitly and convincingly Germany may present her arguments for a change of rules, this foundation fact must be kept in mind. Germany helped make the rules as they stand. She must abide by them, and we must continue to insist that they be observed.

PRINCIPLES, NOT LABELS.

Much of the disputation concerning the various proposed schemes for arming and training the citizens for national defense revolve about labels and terms, not principles. By calling the National Guard militia and citing historic instances of militia inefficiency in times past, opponents of the National Guard build up many arguments. Analyze most of these and you find that they resolve themselves into this: That if you embody a force of citizens for training and call them Continentals they are to reach a greater degree of efficiency than if you embodied precisely the same

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men and call them militia. The thought seems to lurk in the back of the minds of these disputants that a difference in name works a difference in the man.

The real principles concern themselves with organization, discipline and training. Some of the more advanced writers favoring the Continental idea, it has been observed, concede that in a fully developed scheme, provision should be made to permit the states to use the Continentals within their borders for state purposes in time of need. That is about all that is left the states in the proposed National Guard scheme.

But the states, under the constitution, it is argued, may appoint the officers of militia. True, but the federal authority can prescribe the qualifications. As it is now, the states practically appoint the potential officers of the Regular Army and Navy. That is, the Senators and Representatives in Congress appoint from their states young men to be educated as officers at the national service academies. The nation will not accept them until they have demonstrated that they possess certain qualifications.

Under the constitution, the Organized Militia is a national force first, and a state force second. The national idea predominated in the minds of those who made the constitution, as constitutional history shows.

"By the militia act of 1792 Congress did not provide for enrollment and organization of the militia by the United States as it ought to have done, but asked the states to do this, and provided that each man should bring his own gun," remarked Representative Richard Wayne Parker, a former chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, in a recent speech. "When Congress neglected its duty, others neglected theirs . . . The system failed because Congress had not made provision for arming the men."

The militia that failed in reality was not the militia contemplated by the constitution. The proposed National Guard legislation is merely a return to sound first principles.

LOOK AHEAD! GUNMAKERS.

THE future of the English gunmakers is, in his opinion, secured, providing they will, without delay, formulate plans, produce models, renovate plant, etc., so as to be prepared immediately the European war is satisfactorily settled, to exploit the markets which have hitherto been looked upon as private preserves for Continental manufactured arms, writes a correspondent to Arms and Explosives, London. The requirements of the various prospective new markets should be carefully studied with a view to supplying the particular style of gun most suited to local conditions. Unfortunately, in the past, it has always been a failing of English manufacturers not to pay that attention to the varied requirements of foreign markets, which is so essential to successful trading, whereas German, Austrian, Belgian and American makers have specialized in turning out a particular model for a particular country, hence their success.

Obviously a number of the most prominent gunmaking houses abroad have either been dismantled and fitted out for the production of army rifles or, as must be feared in many instances, destroyed, so that it will be a matter of several years before there is a likelihood of the competition experienced in past years being resumed. The Colonial markets will no doubt be buying largely immediately the present crisis is settled, and preference will be given to the manufactures of the Mother Country. Stocks must necessarily be very much depleted, not only as regards stocks available for distribution, but also in the matter of intended private purchases postponed on account of the war.

A vital question which affects the gunmaking community in this country is to whom are they to look for the supply of tubes in large quantities for double and single barrel guns. In the past, for the cheaper grades, no difficulty presented itself, as any number could be obtained from the Belgian makers at prices very much below that at which they could be produced in this country. Now with this source of supply closed, without any possibility of an early opening, it behooves our English barrel-makers to look around with a view to adopting means whereby an assured supply of barrels of varying grades may be forthcoming, thus eliminating the main stumbling block, as barrels constitute two-thirds of the gun. A chat with one of the leading gunmakers in this country reveals the fact that there is at the moment a splendid opening for an up-to-date barrel-producing factory which could not only undertake the cheap rolled tube, but the medium and better quality kinds with solid lumps, at reasonable prices. The American market which, in past years, proved the biggest buyers of Belgian tubes, would no doubt be open to take large deliveries—of course, at a price.

In the past there has always been a great difficulty in obtaining machined action parts in anything like a finished condition. They are certainly machined up to an early stage, but an enormous amount of work is necessary by the experienced actioner to perfect the various parts for assembling, and this expert handwork considerably increases the cost. A great boon to the trade would be a machine shop where action parts are standardized and made entirely by machinery, interchangeable throughout. These at a moderate figure should command a ready sale for cheap knockabout guns. Gunmakers would then be enabled to compete on more favorable terms with foreign manufacturers, and incidentally a set-off would be povided against the expected shortage of labor. Inexperienced men and boys could, in a very short time, be taught the work of assembling machined parts of advanced finish.

In the case of best quality guns, makers will presumably insist, as in the past, upon individual fence work, engraving and so forth on the action and other parts to emphasize distinctions of origin. Such being the case machining of best actions will in all probability have to be carried out as hitherto, the expensive hand finish of best guns being thus an accepted part of the method of producing them. A certain number of gunmakers are confidently looking forward at the conclusion of the war to receiving a considerable amount of help from the large new rifle works which have sprung up within the past year. Finished gun parts so produced might become the means of rejuvenating an industry which of late years has shown signs of rust. In order that hopes of such a nature should be realized gunmakers must show practical appreciation of the fact that the benefits of machine construction are restricted to models likely to be purchased in quantities capable of recouping the large initial outlay on tools. The technical gunmaking practice of multiplying models and encouraging small differences of form are no detriment to hand production, but the militate against the extensive use of machinery.

IS THE SPRINGFIELD RIFLE A HYPOCRITE?

By E. Newitt.

COLONEL BARROWS having retired, another champion has entered the lists—a contributor who seeks to protect his reputation and hide his identity under the pseudonym "Interested Reader."

He resurrects the Mexican picture, wherein he makes the Springfield battlesight shoot 8 feet high at 300 yards, despite the fact that the highest point attained by the bullet above the line of sight, when using this sight, is but 32 inches; and the original story only made it shoot 28 inches too high at 200 yards.

He then tells an equally veracious yarn about a woodchuck. Why he should seek to sully the fame of two such noted game hunters is probably best known to himself. That the woodchuck should decline to interrupt his dinner for a bombardment with Springfield bullets aimed by means of a sight designed and elevated for war objectives speaks volumes for the good sense of the woodchuck. This wily animal, so oblivious to noise, evidently knew more about the rifle than the hunters; but such an improbable yarn is neither likely to add to the fame of those already noted hunters, nor to "Interested Reader's" veracity.

If "Interested Reader's" object is to convince the military experts at Washington of the error of their ways, he will find it necessary to use a few more reliable facts and a few less improbable stories. On the other hand, if he wishes to impress them with the wisdom of their choice, he cannot do better than recapitulate his statement about the adoption of Negative Angle principles in the new British service rifle.

His analogy of the workman and his tools offers a fitting climax to a brilliant exposition of his case. Picture, if you can, the United States service rifle after alteration to embody the ideas of all its users, or the Board of Ordnance at Washington taking the votes of a few thousand target marksmen on the design of a military small-arm.

The foregoing is inspired by a contribution entitled "Slapped Him on th' Wrist, Ba' Jove," by "Interested Reader," in ARMS AND THE MAN of February 10.

A Versatile Cow.

The Toadville Tidings advertises a cow for sale as follows:

"For Sale—A full-blooded cow, giving milk, also three tons of hay, a wheelbarrow, a grindstone, two stoves, a scythe and a democrat wagon."—Helena (Montana) Independent.

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RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL

N. R. A. Gossip.

The Olympic Rifle and Pistol Club, of San Francisco, turned in the largest score, 997, in the ninth match of the interclub series for the week ending February 19, according to an announcement of the National Rifle Association, under whose auspices the matches are being shot. Only two more matches are to be shot, the closing one being the week of March 4. The Peters Rifle Club of Kings Mills, Ohio, made 995 and retains its lead over all clubs Other scores for the week were: Kane, Pa., 993; Quinnipiac of New Haven and Marion, Ohio, 992 each; Pierre, S. Dak., 991; Salt Lake, 989; Ogden, 986; Bangor, 984; Auburn, 983; Bucyrus, Ohio, 982; Watertown, S. Dak., 981, and Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn., 980.

Two college teams, Michigan Agricultural and Washington State College, reported scores of 1,000 each, for the week's shooting, a perfect record. Other scores were: Massachusetts Agricultural College, 998; West Virginia University, 995; Cornell and Norwich, 993 each; University of Pennsylvania, 990; State University of Iowa and University of Maine, 988 each; University of Michigan, 987; University of Vermont, 985; Notre Dame, 984; Princeton, N. J., and Naval Academy, 983 each.

St. John's Military Academy of Delafield, Wis., scored the highest in the military school matches, 985, followed by these clubs: New York Military Academy, 979; Miami Military Institute, 975; New Mexico Military Institute, 970; Bordentown Military Institute, 945; Wentworth Military Academy, 941; St. Johns School, N. Y., 926; Tennessee Military Institute, 919; Kemper Military School, 918; Harvard School, 904.

The Tyrone, Pa., High School made the highest score in the public school matches, 976, followed by these clubs: Placer County, Auburn, Cal., 975; Iowa City, 963; Portland, Me., 967; D. C. Manual Training, 963; Salt Lake, 961; Ogden, 950; Central, D. C., 940; Boys High, N. Y., 935; Erasmus Hall, 931; Springfield, Mass., High, 929; Morris High, 920.

With the approval of the Postmaster General, employes of the postal service in Washington are forming a rifle club which will have a shooting gallery in the new city postoffice building and which will use the United States Marine Corps rifle range at Winthrop, Maryland, in summer.

It is likely that other such clubs will be formed by postal employes in other large cities.

William I. Denning, Chief Clerk of the Postoffice Department, is very much interested in the matter and has taken charge of the work of organizing the club. It will affiliate with the National Rifle Association.

Quarters well adapted for use as an indoor gallery are available in the basement of the city postoffice. Intense interest is shown on the part of the majority of the 2,700 employes of the Postal Service in Washington, including those of the Postoffice Department, of the City Postoffice and of the Washington divisions of the Inspection Service and the Railway Mail Service.

The indications are that the club will have a large membership. The plan involves raising a small fund with which to purchase Krag rifles from the War Department.

College rifle clubs continue their good shooting in the gallery competitions now under way under the auspices of the National Rifle Association. In the fifth match for the week ended February 12 three college rifle clubs each scored the possible 1,000, Massachusetts Agricultural, Washington State and Michigan Agricultural Colleges turning in these scores. The other high scores were: Norwich University, 988; Cornell, 997; State University of Iowa, 992; West Virginia University, 989; Notre Dame, 986; University of Vermont, 985; Harvard, 984; University of Michigan, 983; University of Pensylvania, 981; Princeton and University of Maine, 977 each.

Kings Mills, Ohio, made the highest score in the civilian club matches for the eighth week, 996, keeping the club in the lead for the championship. Other scores were: McKeesport, Pa., 994; Marion, Ohio, 992; Auburn, N. Y., and Watertown, S. D., 990 each; Pierre, S. D., and Quinnepiac Club of New Haven, Conn., 989 each; Bucyrus, Ohio, 988; Ogden, Utah, 986; St. Paul, Minn., 985; Kane, Pa., and Park Club of Bridgeport, Conn., 984 each.

In the Military School matches the St. John's Military Academy of Delafield, Wis., made the highest score, 983, followed by these scores: New York Military Academy, 974; New Mexico Military Academy, 970; Bordentown, N. J., Military Academy, 955; Miami Military Institute, Ohio, 949; Wentworth Military Academy, 948; St. John's School, N. Y., 930; Tennessee Military Institute, 919; Kemper Military Institute, 900, and Harvard Military School, California, 894.

The Placer County High School Club of Auburn, Cal., made the highest score in the high school matches, 965. Other scores were: Tyrone, Pa., 963; Iowa City, 961; McKinley Manual Training School, D. C., 957; Ogden, Utah, 950; Portland, Me., 948; Central High School, D. C., 934; Morris High, N. Y., 934; Commercial High, N. Y., 933; Burlington, Iowa, High, 922.

The organization of the Department of Justice Rifle Club was perfected last week. The club has an initial membership of 40, composed of employes of the Department of Justice. The officers of the club are: President, Robert T. Neill; vice-president, J. H. Graves; secretary, G. T. Gilbert; treasurer, David Rabb, and executive officer, E. E. Stewart.

Friday night a meeting will be held at the offices of the National Rifle Association, 1108 Woodward Building, to which have been invited all the officers of the rifle clubs in the District. The object is to perfect the organization of a league of clubs for the city, and to map out a schedule of indoor and outdoor matches. The National Rifle Association Shooting Academy, at Fifteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue, will be used for indoor practice, while the rifle range of the United States Marine Corps at Winthrop, Md., will be available for outdoor practice from April to December.

Following the example set by other Government clerks, the employes of the Bureau of Soils of the Agricultural Department have organized a Government civilian rifle club for civilian rifle practice. The club will be known as the Bureau of Soils Rifle Club, and starts with a membership of thirty, composed of employes of the bureau. The organization of the club was perfected after a conference with Capt. William C. Harllee, U. S. M. C., and Maj. Fred H. Phillips, of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice and the National Rifle Association. The officers of the new club are W. G. Robinson, president; J. P. Schroeder, vice-president; A. G. Rice, secretary; J. W. McKericher, treasurer, and F. E. Hodge, executive officer.

The Army and Navy Union Rifle Club has been organized among the membership of the Army and Navy Union of Washington, with an initial membership of 23. The officers of the club are:

Col. M. A. Winter, President; Col. A. G. Fortier, vice-president; A. J. Pope, secretary; Dr. F. E. Lee, 1403 Rhode Island Ave. NW., treasurer; H. Oden Lake, executive officer.

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National Inter-Club Gallery Competition.

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 12, 1916.

CLASS A.

Kings Mills, Ohio.		*Manchester, N. H.*
R. P. Grandin....200	vs.	E. A. Hayes.....197
Jno. Beedle.....199		E. C. Luce.....195
A. D. Rothrock...199		C. H. Carlton.....194
F. D. Wilson.....199		R. P. Farmer.....194
James Crawford..199		S. P. Dodge.....191
Total.....996		Total.....971
Marion, Ohio		*Warren, Pa.*
T. McMurray....199	vs.	F. A. Keller.....196
M. E. Carrol.....199		H. O. Wheelock...196
A. R. Sammons...199		C. Mimium.....196
J. E. Messenger...199		W. M. Robertson..195
L. D. Brady.....196		H. Robertson.....194
Total.....992		Total.....977
Bucyrus, Ohio		*Bangor, Me.*
V. M. Virtue.....199	vs.	L. S. Chilcott.....198
J. S. Carmean....198		L. W. Somers.....196
A. C. Philpott....197		C. P. Allen.....196
F. W. Croneis....197		E. M. Sylvester...196
J. W. Sharrock...197		L. S. Chilcott, Jr..195
Total.....988		Total.....981
Buffalo, N. Y.		*New Haven, Conn.*
	vs.	A. N. Ellis.....192
		R. B. Barnes.....191
Unofficial.		E. C. Simpson....189
Targets not in.		W. B. Curtiss.....186
		E. B. Baker, Jr....185
Total.....985		Total.....943
Bridgeport, Conn.		*St. Louis, Mo.*
M. Lyon.....198	vs.	
C. B. Naramore...197		
W. W. Naramore..197		Withdrawn.
E. S. Hall, Jr.....196		
L. W. Burgess....196		
Total.....984		
District of Columbia.		*Birmingham, Ala.*
R. Alderman.....196	vs.	
R. H. McGarity..196		
W. A. Sprout.....196		Dropped.
V. R. Reynolds...195		
W. R. Stokes.....194		
Total.....977		

CLASS B.

Watertown, S. Dak.		*Kane, Pa.*
C. W. Larson.....199	vs.	W. D. Wise.....200
Carlyle Marquis..199		C. G. Kelts.....197
H. C. Parsons....199		A. G. Johnson....196
E. D. Lacy.....198		S. S. Newcomer...195
E. W. Harper....195		D. M. Alexander..195
Total.....990		Total.....983
Ogden, Utah		*Milwaukee, Wis.*
Chas Gruman....199	vs.	John Kline.....195
Wm. Parnell.....198		H. W. Mansfield...194
Geo. F. Roach....197		Emil Teich.....191
N. D. McMillen..197		J. J. Ring.....190
A. H. Young.....196		N. E. Dahm.....185
Total.....987		Total.....955
Madison, Wis.		*Detroit, Mich.*
	vs.	T. E. Lannen.....197
		A. J. Walrath.....195
Unofficial.		C. R. Neigebaur...193
Targets not in.		F. O. Taylor.....193
		H. L. D. Smith....189
Total.....984		Total.....967
Hopkins, Minn.		*Tacoma, Wash.*
A. L. Hamilton...197	vs.	R. Vanderkinter...197
C. C. Snavely...197		Jas. R. Stewart....192
A. G. Hamilton...195		H. O. Scofield.....191
Bob Hixson.....195		W. B. Knoble.....186
E. F. Lemke.....194		F. L. Platt.....180
Total.....978		Total.....946
Salt Lake, Utah		*Youngstown, Ohio*
J. H. Ray.....198	vs.	Lewis Seaborn....197
F. L. Klein.....196		F. H. Clarke.....192
Ora Lee.....195		W. O. Brown.....188
Frank Hogan.....194		M. F. Kane.....185
W. B. Wallace....193		Jos. Seaborn.....183
Total.....976		Total.....945

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Boston, Mass.		*Adrian, Mich.*
H. H. Bennett....196	vs.	W. H. Matterson..195
W. S. Gibbons....195		Dr. A. W. Chase..194
C. Center.....194		J. S. Bonner.....191
C. Kelly.....193		E. J. Kortie.....189
F. H. Souther....191		Ray Audretsch....185
Total.....969		Total.....954

CLASS C.

St. Paul, Minn.		*Indianapolis, Ind.*
D. Blankenbiller..199	vs.	H. Jones.....198
S. O. Arnold.....198		H. Evans.....197
O. J. Mooney.....197		R. F. Haddath....194
E. J. Narum.....196		A. C. Bradley.....192
G. W. Keys.....195		W. Walker.....192
Total.....985		Total.....973

Olympic, San Francisco, Cal.		*Louisville, Ky.*
A. J. Reed.....199	vs.	M. Kaelin.....192
C. W. Linder.....198		H. J. Godecker....188
S. T. Rogers.....195		Chas. D. Wale....186
G. L. Scoville.....195		J. von Siebenthal..181
B. P. Lapachet...194		L. McGill.....178
Total.....981		Total.....925

Stanton, Nebr.		*Ashland, Ohio*
R. H. Morse.....198	vs.	F. R. Beer.....193
Max Tiedtke.....197		Walter Good.....193
J. Freckle, Jr.....195		J. B. Blue.....192
L. Riley.....193		F. Moneysmith....192
B. W. Salsbury...191		H. E. Le Fevre....189
Total.....974		Total.....959

Corinna, Me.		*Louisville, Ky. (Swiss).*
E. B. Holt.....196	vs.	M. Kaelin.....191
L. D. Ireland.....195		Emil Ochsner.....191
N. F. Burrill.....194		H. J. Godecker....184
W. G. Berry.....192		Paul Huber.....183
W. H. Mower....192		Albert Seewer.....182
Total.....969		Total.....931

Albion, Ind.		*Cypress Hills, N. Y.*
D. T. Leatherman.196	vs.	F. E. Prescott.....196
L. N. Leatherman,196		A. Kumke.....194
Harry Black.....194		A. Korb.....193
Albert Black.....193		P. F. Lahm.....191
L. O. Lee.....188		H. Otto.....190
Total.....967		Total.....964

Tuczon, Ariz.		*Citizens, Rochester, N. Y.*
	vs.	L. D. Slade.....189
		F. C. Sherman....187
Unofficial.		A. P. Slade.....186
Targets or mail		E. S. Mix.....184
report not in.		G. S. Searle.....181
Total.....946		Total.....927

CLASS D.

McKeesport, Pa.		*Rifle & Rev. Club, N. Y.*
W. Montgomery..200	vs.	F. J. Kahrs.....196
J. Kerr.....200		C. H. Halery.....195
J. Jenn.....200		P. A. Raymond...193
C. Barger.....198		J. A. Baker, Jr....193
R. Hurly.....196		A. B. Leavitt.....188
Total.....994		Total.....965

Auburn, N. Y.		*Ashburnham, Mass.*
C. E. Shapley....200	vs.	J. R. Briggs.....192
J. H. Cole.....200		K. Albridge.....185
J. W. Stebbins....199		M. S. Whitten....182
F. B. Annin.....198		J. E. Mack.....180
L. A. Wheeler....193		Geo. Willard.....170
Total.....190		Total.....990

Quinnipiac, New Haven, Conn.		*Middletown, N. Y.*
H. J. Gussman...199	vs.	F. K. Gaffney.....184
B. H. Raphael....199		E. H. Rose.....184
G. W. Chesley....197		J. Schramm.....181
P. E. Littlehale...197		R. Canfield.....170
F. J. Haas.....197		A. Moore.....170
Total.....989		Total.....889

Lynn, Mass.		*Lestershire, N. Y.*
R. W. Francis....197	vs.	T. Murry.....158
C. J. Fisk.....194		G. Slater.....136
W. T. Abbott....193		F. J. Mathine.....133
W. F. Hill.....191		H. Cornell.....132
C. O. Morse.....191		O. R. Johnson.....130
Total.....966		Total.....689

Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va.		*Ithaca, N. Y.*
R. A. Fairless....195	vs.	J. A. Peters.....174
A. H. Young, Jr...192		F. H. Knight.....160
H. D. Lay.....191		R. Sherwood.....152
J. H. Joy.....191		Chas. Caster.....144
G. T. Taylor.....190		H. C. Thorne.....136
Total.....959		Total.....766

Fifth Maryland Club.		*Rochester, N. Y.*
H. W. Hill.....190	vs.	F. E. Adsit.....191
F. A. Miller.....189		Chas. Spraker.....178
J. Kellner, Jr.....187		J. N. Wernz.....175
H. F. Robb.....185		Chas. Warder.....173
W. W. Search, Jr..181		F. S. Kemp.....169
Total.....932		Total.....886

CLASS E.

Pierre, S. Dak.		*Toledo, Ohio.*
H. M. Deer.....200	vs.	Guy D. Carpenter.194
Chas. Stough.....199		H. S. Crawford...192
W. D. Johnston...197		Hugh Decker.....192
Frank Lucas.....197		H. G. Affleck.....188
E. G. Smith.....196		A. S. Davis.....185
Total.....989		Total.....951

Glendale, Bedford, Ohio.		*Manhattan, Kans.*
G. G. Black.....197	vs.	C. B. Knox.....177
B. T. Wright.....195		Frank Aimen.....172
Wm. Lian.....195		C. J. Davis.....170
W. C. Miller.....193		F. W. Langdon....168
L. H. Scott.....193		R. A. Huse.....160
Total.....973		Total.....847

Ft. Harrison, Terre Haute, Ind.		*Helena, Mont.*
H. J. Mueller.....194	vs.	H. Conrad.....183
L. S. Reintjes....193		W. R. Strong.....182
H. A. Elton.....191		C. E. Kumpe.....181
B. E. Wimer.....190		J. J. McGuinness..181
E. H. Bindley, Jr..189		G. M. Dillow.....175
Total.....957		Total.....902

Shawnee, Lima, Ohio.		*Topeka, Kans.*
Chas. Hoser.....194	vs.	J. M. Bicknell.....187
G. B. Myers.....191		Wm. Pettit.....187
John Vogelgesang.190		R. Thompson.....187
Guy Sprowl.....188		A. W. Mason.....183
C. F. Collins.....188		L. C. Bell.....182
Total.....951		Total.....926

Guthrie Center, Iowa.		*Meeker, Colo.*
C. C. Kennedy...195	vs.	W. S. Harmon....190
J. T. Oneal.....193		L. R. Tucker.....187
H. W. Riddle.....188		W. H. Purdy.....187
D. E. Boots.....185		O. R. Miller.....185
I. R. Moraine....185		C. C. Carlyle.....185
Total.....946		Total.....934

Chicago, Ill.		*Tulsa, Okla.*
E. G. Krumrine...190	vs.	J. D. Freeman....181
S. Middleton.....188		C. R. Gilmore.....162
P. F. Zinke.....184		E. F. Moore.....159
G. L. Nichols.....184		R. E. Alexander...155
L. V. Burghoffer..181		C. E. Duffield.....138
Total.....927		Total.....795

CLASS F.

Washington, D. C		*Quincy, Ill.*
Dr. J. B. Boyne...198	vs.	J. C. Young.....182
R. Stead, Jr.....198		J. A. S. Ehart.....181
R. H. Chapman...195		W. O. Cook.....177
W. R. Tuckerman.195		A. Gertenbach....176
Dr. Breckenridge.193		D. G. Kilburn....161
Total.....979		Total.....877

Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa.		*Rensselaerwyck, Albany, N. Y.*
T. H. Winfrey....196	vs.	
L. W. Scott.....195		
Paul Winfrey.....194		Withdrawn.
Paul Nichols.....190		
C. H. Kessler.....189		
Total.....964		

Taunton, Mass.		*Port Clinton, Ohio.*
H. E. Davis.....195	vs.	
H. A. Woodward..194		
C. E. Walker.....190		Defaulted.
A. K. Crowell....190		
W. L. Taylor.....189		
Total.....958		

Detroit, Mich., Y. M. C. A.		*Portland, Ore.*
W. H. Honor.....194	vs.	
S. E. Sanderson...193		
H. Stier.....191		Defaulted.
F. H. Mears.....190		
G. S. White.....189		
Total.....957		

St. Augustine, Fla.		*Hydraulic, Cleveland, O.*
H. M. Snow, Jr...199	vs.	E. Foster.....195
B. M. Hall.....196		J. Patterson.....191
J. L. Crary.....190		F. Monkosky.....184
R. P. Davis.....186		S. Daykin.....182
L. S. Caniva.....185		E. Gruber.....181
Total.....956		Total.....933

Erie, Pa.		*Covington, Ky.*
H. B. Boyce.....195	vs.	W. W. Britt.....180
John Bacon.....188		R. L. Trimble.....178
C. O. Stanger.....174		C. A. Schroetter...178
T. M. Robie.....170		C. R. Fennell.....177
P. G. Sturtevant..163		J. O. Gower.....142
Total.....890		Total.....855

Military School Bulletin No. 4

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 12, 1916.

MATCH NO. 4—CLASS A.

St. Johns School, Wis.		*Tennessee Mil. Inst.*
C. Leidgen.....200	vs.	C. Jones.....190
B. Brown.....197		J. Thieme.....184
H. Youngs.....197		L. Forester.....183
H. Howard.....196		B. Dumas.....179
C. Smythe.....193		K. M. Schumpert..183
Total.....983		Total.....919

New York Military Academy		*Borden Mil. Institute*
G. F. Marshall....197	vs.	W. B. Cleres.....195
W. T. Smith.....195		C. R. Thatchen...193
M. Sibley.....196		D. P. Darbyshire..192
R. B. McClure....194		R. R. Williamson..188
B. G. Stevens.....193		H. H. Harris.....187
Total.....975		Total.....955

New Mexico Mil. Inst.		*Kemper Military School*
J. H. McCutchen. 197	vs.	Phillips.....179
R. C. Hill.....195		George.....185
D. L. Clark.....194		G. Johnston.....187
S. J. Klotz 193		Middagh.....179
G. R. Wilson.....191		Wood.....170
Total.....970		Total.....900

St. Johns School, N. Y.		*Harvard Mil. School.*
G. I. Tinklepaugh. 191	vs.	Floyd Hart.....183
C. S. Kohler, Jr...190		Lewis Torrance....179
G. M. Jones.....189		Geo. Wolfe.....179
J. W. Geer.....183		Wm. Burge.....178
W. D. F. Schas...177		Waldo Gillette....175
Total.....930		Total.....894

Northwestern Mil. and Naval Academy.		*Morgan Park Mil. Academy.*
Unofficial.	vs.	W. E. Wagner....186
Targets or mail		J. L. Baker.....174
report not in.		H. Cottrell.....162
		W. F. Wahls.....172
		Chas. Winston....162
Total.....882		Total.....856

CLASS B.

Wentworth Mil. Acad.		*Nebraska Mil. Acad.*
Kerns.....198	vs.	Engler.....152
Ashurst.....195		Hesse.....146
Ward.....190		McDonald.....146
I. Allen.....188		Shiveley.....144
Skidmore.....180		Booth.....139
Total.....951		Total.....727

Miami Mil. Institute.		*Nazareth Hall Mil. Academy.*
John Kirby.....197	vs.	J. H. Fieh.....135
W. J. Chapin.....195		Kinball Coleman..131
Walter Morris....185		Paul Oesterreich...125
Alonzo Lyons 186		W. Lilbendahl.....123
Byron Winkler....186		T. R. Whitehead..99
Total.....949		Total.....613

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Bingham School.		*Shattuck School.*
W. T. Rhodus....181	vs.	F. Palmer.....181
J. S. Sims.....178		W. P. Woodcock..176
O. L. Jamison....176		W. Quaintance....174
W. L. Dinwiddie..176		G. F. Ward.....172
E. B. Bonham....174		H. R. Ogden.....166
Total.....885		Total.....869
Mt. Tamalpais Mil. Ac.		*Missouri Mil. Acad.*
C. Taylor.....181	vs.	Payne.....164
R. Crees.....172		Miller.....162
K. Brix.....172		Harvey.....154
H. Gardner.....169		A. Twist.....145
E. Vandercoo.....168		Linney.....138
Total.....862		Total.....763
Hitchcock Mil. Acad.		*Columbia Mil. Acad.*
A. C. Latno.....180	vs.	Johnson.....164
I. Borda.....173		Thompson.....161
C. Monsdorffer...173		Allen.....152
H. McCullough...167		McCoy.....151
E. J. Strain.....164		Peavler.....150
Total.....857		Total.....778

Official Bulletin No. 5

National Intercollegiate Gallery Competition.

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 12, 1916.

CLASS A.

Mich. Agri. College.		*University of Minnesota.*
R. D. Kean.....200	vs.	H. G. Fortune....196
R. A. Pennington.200		I. C. Lawrence....196
M. M. Harmon...200		T. G. Methven....194
R. M. Shane.....200		J. A. Russell.....192
A. J. Patch.....200		W. P. Luplow.....191
Total.....1,000		Total.....969
Wash. State College.		*U. S. Naval Academy.*
John E. Geue.....200	vs.	W. D. Tomlinson..199
Wm. E. Saupe....200		W. P. Richards....198
Guy G. Anderson.200		A. G. Reaves.....197
G. C. Farnsworth.200		J. C. Williams....197
T. H. Farr.....200		S. E. Dudley.....197
Total.....1,000		Total.....988
Mass. Agri. College.		*Cornell University.*
C. M. Gunn.....200	vs.	J. N. Spaeth.....200
F. E. Haskell.....200		T. J. Ryan.....200
R. L. Clapp.....200		A. B. DeLaskie....199
W. A. Mack.....200		H. P. Forman.....199
F. H. Canlett.....200		A. N. Volkhardt...199
Total.....1,000		Total.....997
Norwich University.		*University of Penna.*
K. A. Davis.....200	vs.	J. A. Eyster.....200
J. H. Laughlin....200		R. L. Watkins....196
H. L. Tinkham...200		E. H. Campbell...195
F. C. Berry.....199		I. S. Guest.....195
M. H. Greene....199		E. H. Ten Broeck.195
Total.....998		Total.....981
Iowa State University.		*W. Va. University.*
Arnold J. Oehler..199	vs.	H. Ferguson.....199
Tom Martin.....199		C. W. McDowell..199
Horace Hinkley...199		A. K. Carroll.....198
Lyman Case.....198		E. Bjornson.....197
Paul G. Ingham..196		M. L. Bonar.....196
Total.....991		Total.....989
University of Vermont.		*University of California*
P. L. Slayton.....199	vs.	C. W. Sebastian...197
A. W. Stanley....197		W. R. McNair....194
J. E. Taggart....197		L. W. Whitton....194
R. R. Bogie.....196		M. M. McInture..194
E. M. Washburn..196		C. J. Sweigert.....193
Total.....985		Total.....972
N. Ga. Agri. College.		*University of Illinois.*
J. E. Owen.....196	vs.	
C. H. Palmer.....195		
W. Hopkin.....195		Defaulted.
S. J. Morris.....194		
L. Weoner.....192		
Total.....972		

CLASS B.

Notre Dame Univ.		*Princeton University.*
E. Carroll.....199	vs.	J. E. Murdock....196
M. Joyce.....199		E. W. Day.....196
L. Vogel.....196		H. C. Cross.....195
A. Woods.....196		N. T. Kenyon.....195
W. Navin.....196		J. R. Rhoades.....194
Total.....986		Total.....976
Univ. of Michigan.		
D. C. McIntyre...198		
G. C. Curtiss.....198		
I. B. Clark.....197		
M. B. Cutting....195		
L. C. Wilcoxsen...195		
Total.....983		
University of Maine.		*Univ. of Wisconsin.*
O. F. Tarr.....199	vs.	R. E. Ramsey.....195
J. L. Barnes.....197		J. P. Woodson....195
N. P. Knowlton...197		O. V. Endres.....195
E. S. Fraser.....192		R. F. Sindow.....195
R. L. Emerson....192		W. G. Hansen.....194
Total.....977		Total.....974
Univ. of Nebraska.		*Univ of Arizona.*
E. T. Kelly.....200	vs.	R. G. Lindsley....193
W. Hall.....196		V. Hammels.....192
I. F. Smith.....193		N. Abell.....191
H. C. Southwell..192		J. Woolf.....191
R. H. Walker.....192		R. Garing.....187
Total.....973		Total.....954
Kans. State Agri. Col.		*Miss. A. & M. College.*
L. H. Bixby.....200	vs.	L. Day.....186
R. C. Warren.....193		J. M. Moose.....193
J. M. Williams....193		G. W. Smith.....188
G. L. Farmer.....193		P. G. Ward.....187
H. Fairman.....192		T. M. Robinson...185
Total.....971		Total.....949
University of Idaho.		*Yale University.*
B. McDevitt.....196	vs.	C. T. Lyford.....195
H. S. Ayers.....195		H. G. Anderson...195
A. Horning.....195		R. M. Theband...190
M. Vaught.....193		A. W. Finger.....190
F. Varnum.....192		G. D. Wicks.....187
Total.....971		Total.....957
Worcester Poly. Ins.		*Okla. A. & M. College.*
W. T. Livermore..197	vs.	H. B. Hildebrand..193
S. A. Wilder.....196		J. W. Hinkel.....187
E. L. Bragdon....195		Charles Titus.....186
E. B. Janvrin.....190		H. Chevront.....184
H. F. Banan.....190		G. L. Gloeckner...182
Total.....968		Total.....932

CLASS C.

Harvard University.		*Mass. Inst. of Tech.*
L. Clark.....199	vs.	M. F. Brandt.....192
W. S. Stearns.....199		A. E. Tuttle.....191
O. Coolidge.....197		G. R. Bond.....190
C. Patterson.....195		T. E. Stahl.....188
H. Guild.....194		A. S. Johnson.....186
Total.....984		Total.....947
Williams College.		*Ohio State University.*
G. B. Wilson.....198	vs.	E. R. Dunsford...197
H. W. Chapman..197		E. H. Giesy.....197
D. P. Wells.....196		G. L. Cassell.....196
C. P. Smith.....194		R. P. Tappenden..192
E. H. Bancker....191		T. E. Holman.....189
Total.....976		Total.....971
Iowa State College.		*Columbia University.*
E. Reed.....196	vs.	R. E. Pickett.....196
R. W. Barnes.....195		J. F. Condon.....194
F. Barnes.....194		F. J. Burhgard....193
P. Shive.....193		W. G. Fogg.....192
L. Weimer.....193		G. J. Eltz, Jr.....191
Total.....971		Total.....966
Lehigh University.		*Conn. Agricultural.*
H. J. Pardee.....196	vs.	
W. S. Smith.....195		
J. A. Holmes.....194		Defaulted.
L. Sargeant.....193		
J. R. Lee.....192		
Total.....970		
Pennsylvania State.		*College of St. Thomas.*
K. N. White.....196	vs.	J. Bergen.....191
P. E. Harding....194		J. S. Murphy.....187
F. Schnelle.....192		J. Ashbaugh.....183
W. W. McMillin..189		F. Naughton.....183
R. E. Brown.....188		B. Comny.....175
Total.....959		Total.....919
Rensselaer Poly.		*Oregon Agricultural.*
H. A. Knapp.....196	vs.	O. A. Mulkey.....194
A. F. King.....194		J. C. Bayless.....193
L. K. Palmer.....190		R. A. Parrish.....191
O. P. Liebreich...190		H. C. Patton.....190
J. F. Mejia.....189		C. C. Jacoby.....189
Total.....959		Total.....957

Johns Hopkins Univ.
Defaulted.
February 18, 1916.

Official Bulletin No. 5

National High School Gallery Competition.

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 12, 1916.

MATCH NO. 5—CLASS A.

Placer County High, Auburn, Cal.		*Salt Lake (Utah) High.*
J. E. Monro.....197	vs.	
T. Schuster.....193		Unofficial.
C. Schuster.....192		Targets or mail report
E. Oest.....192		not in.
F. Musso.....191		
Total.....965		Total.....945
Iowa Lily (Iowa) High.		*Morris High, N Y City.*
F. Newberg.....193	vs.	L. Condon.....191
H. Snyder.....192		A. Richardson....189
Walter Kelley....191		R. Kerr.....186
G. Ginsmore.....191		R. Johnston.....185
U. Kelley.....191		G. Wein.....183
Total.....958		Total.....934
McKinley Manual Training.		*Portland (Me.) High.*
A. O. Ridgely....196	vs.	G. Fielding.....196
T. Y. Waite.....194		H. T. Carey.....190
J. G. Byler.....191		D. Morse.....190
C. M. James.....189		J. M. Tilton.....186
T. W. Himmler...187		W. Stevens.....185
Total.....957		Total.....947
Ogden (Utah) High.		*Northfield (Vt.) High.*
Unofficial.	vs.	E. Hutchins.....176
Targets or mail report not in.		Geo. Springer.....174
		F. Hubbell.....164
		P. Whitney.....163
		A. Kerr.....156
Total.....950		Total.....833
Boy's High, Brooklyn, N. Y.		*Curtis High, New York City.*
Yeager.....194	vs.	A. Sarboro.....182
Golder.....191		M. Heine.....180
Stollmack.....189		F. Ballweg.....180
Scileppi.....186		F. Begg.....177
Plattner.....186		F. Carroll.....167
Total.....946		Total.....880
Polytechnic Institite, Baltimore, Md.		*Manual Training, Brooklyn, N. Y.*
R. H. Hartzell....191	vs.	
H. M. Jones.....189		
C. A. Barrett.....182		Defaulted.
F. D. Fulton.....182		
L. L. Iddings.....174		
Total.....918		

CLASS B.

Erasmus Hall High, Brooklyn, N. Y.		*Commercial High, Brooklyn, N. Y.*
B. Abell.....188	vs.	
M. Grout.....187		
T. Bromley.....186		Defaulted.
W. Gallagher.....186		
K. Leibert.....186		
Total.....933		
Cedar Rapids (Iowa) High.		*Stuyvesant High, New York City.*
Maurice Kurtz...191	vs.	
Herbert Hartley..183		

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John Agner	180	Defaulted.
Robert Dostol	177	
Barton Pope	175	
Total	906	

Brookline (Mass.) High.		*High School of Commerce.*
Unofficial. Targets not in.	vs.	H. Demby 169
		J. Lawendahl 162
		W. Mallay 161
		J. Keith 161
		N. Glassman 160
Total	903	Total 813

Sacramento (Cal.) High.		*Warren (Pa.) High.*
A. Merwin	187 vs.	H. Robertson 188
Jack Edwards	183	P. Printz 175
F. Ready	179	M. Myers 172
J. Lawrence	177	J. Logan 171
Walter Greer	173	Wm. Burkhart 164
Total	899	Total 870

Central High, Grand Rapids, Mich.		*Utica (N. Y.) Free Academy.*
D. Slocum	183 vs.	Geo. Hughes 150
Alan Spraker	180	Perry Miller 140
James McBride	178	John Dwyer 137
Norman Schuldt	173	Stuart Brake 132
Keneth Rindge	171	Jerrold Wheaton 112
Total	885	Total 671

Smith Academy-Manual Training.		*Gilroy (Cal.) High.*
E. Spiegelhalter	171 vs.	
R. Fuchs	169	
W. Aulepp	168	Withdrawn.
W. R. Compton	162	
A. F. Modisette		
Total	830	

CLASS C.

Tyrone (Pa.) High.		*E. Orange (N.J.) High.*
C. Piper	198 vs.	R. Thorne 177
W. Snyder	193	S. Finch 164
K. Weston	192	J. Rowley 159
D. Class	190	C. Laird 156
G. Glenn	190	B. Farrar 145
Total	963	Total 801

Central High, D. C.		*Spr'gf'ld (Mas.) High.*
R. Faris	188 vs.	M. C. Hawes 192
R. Morris	187	E. D. Martin 185
W. R. Stokes	187	A. M. Holton 178
F. J. Harbough	186	E. M. Williams 176
H. Creswell	186	H. O. Congdon 172
Total	934	Total 903

Burlington (Iowa) High.		*Univ. High, Laramie, Wyo.*
C. Alvis	189 vs.	O. Knight 175
H. Horton	186	F. Butler 171
H. Bigler	185	R. Butler 165
H. Ward	185	R. Ingham 152
W. Doran	177	M. Bristol 151
Total	922	Total 814

Baltimore (Md.) City College.		*Crosby High.*
G. A. Ennis	183 vs.	E. Pape 168
P. L. Reinhard	183	Hull 142
R. M. Pryor	180	Macatee 138
J. S. Grabill	178	W. Pape 133
E. C. Oursler	176	Scully 129
Total	900	Total 710

Crane Technical High.		*Newark Valley (N. Y.) High.*
B. B. Bulawa	185 vs.	L. Knapp 164
C. Campbell	175	J. Cargill 161
A. E. Gezelius	166	L. Cook 147
F. Martin	162	R. Tappan 135
A. Donny	160	B. Partridge 120
Total	848	Total 727

FOURTH MATCH.

Salt Lake City.	
E. Robson	195
M. Richardson	194
R. Lewis	192
R. Tracy	192
A. Dunyon	188
Total	961

Portland vs. Seattle

Match 15.

Portland, Ore. vs. Seattle.

Geo. Wilson	47	46	49	142
R. H. Craddock	47	49	45	141
L. K. Evans	41	47	47	135
D. Goodel	45	44	44	133
J. T. Moore	43	44	45	132
Total				683

Match 16.

Portland, Ore., vs. Pittsburgh.

Geo. Wilson	48	48	47	143
R. H. Craddock	43	47	50	140
L. K. Evans	44	43	46	133
J. T. Moore	43	45	45	133
W. H. Hubbard	42	43	45	130
Total				679

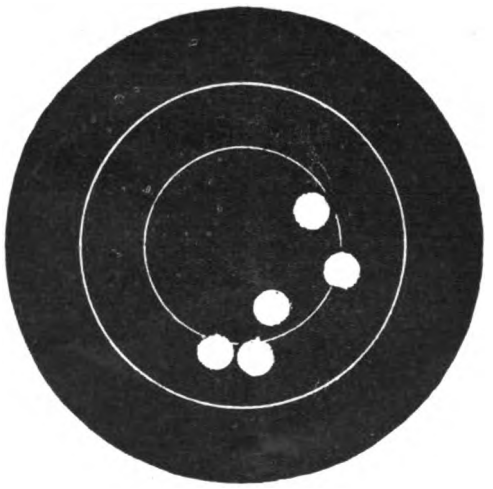
M. ABRAHAM,
Secretary.

Rifle and Revolver Club of New York.

Two clean possible pistol scores were the principal excitement at our range, 104 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Thursday night, and the strange part of it was they were made by new men.

The first one was turned in by Abbott "Angora" Lane, kid brother (in years only) of Alfred P. This is the first year for the youngster in the pistol game and at the rate he is improving somebody in the Lane family had better look to his laurels. Funny, isn't it, how some families have a penchant for excelling in certain lines.

The other possible with the pistol already referred to was made by our executive officer extraordinary, T. W. "Old Top" Hughes, he of the Naval Militia. He lined them in one after another but didn't know it until he walked down the range to change his target. We didn't know it until a yell that would have made a Comanche on the warpath green with envy told us that something unusual had



Possible score of 50 by Mr. Thomas W. Hughes, of the Rifle and Revolver Club of New York, Inc., in the 19th match of the U. S. R. A. indoor league. The arm used was a ten-inch single shot pistol and the ammunition Remington U. M. C. .22 long rifle Lesmok cartridges.

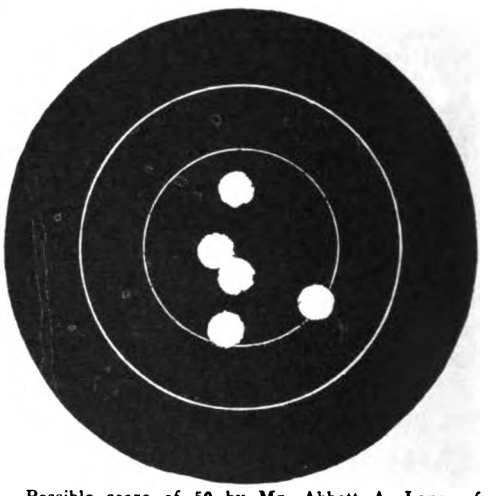
happened. It was unusual, very much so; and the most surprised man in the whole outfit was Hughes himself. Of course he held all of them for tens and so has A. P. Lane done the same thing throughout the eighteen matches already shot, but without a single possible to his credit.

We got 650 for our first total in match 17 and 657 for the second No. 18, with two old has-beens, Baker and Kohrs, each shot off the team with good 127's. Well, such is life in a big city.

The rifle team is still floundering around in a sea of uncertainty. Persistently ambitious Raymond pulled a 195 and led the team. Dr. Leavitt started to burn up things on his first ten-shot card and looked like a three-carat sparkler in the limelight. But alas! Some one soaped the slippery way and applied the Charley Chaplin bung starter stunt to help him on his way. He stopped just in time to get a tail holt on the bottom rung, leaving Hughes stranded high and dry as the only "Might Have Been."

During the evening Lieut. A. S. Jones, former secretary of the N. R. A., paid us a visit. We were glad to have him with us. Messrs. McDonald, Pfretzschner and Thomas wer also present.

Just as quickly as the league matches are disposed of we will arrange a schedule of monthly medal and other prize matches. This is a good plan to follow in order to keep up the interest for the remainder of the season after the league contests close down. Most of our matches will be handicaps. These will encourage the new men. The old fellows can take care of themselves.



Possible score of 50 by Mr. Abbott A. Lane, of the Rifle and Revolver Club of New York, Inc., in the 19th match of the U. S. R. A. indoor league. The arm used was a ten-inch single shot pistol and the ammunition Remington U. M. C. .22 long rifle Lesmok cartridges.

Somebody wished a nice large blackboard on us but forgot to accompany the same with a gimlet to drill holes in each end to facilitate hanging. After looking the board squarely in the face our versatile secretary, Lane, stepped off a pace or two and fired two shots at the darned thing—sort'r casual like don't you know. The holes were drilled—just like that. Next!

MATCH NO. 17, U. S. R. A.

A. P. Lane	43	43	48—134
J. A. L. Moller	44	44	45—133
J. A. Baker, Jr.	44	41	46—131
F. J. Kahrs	41	42	43—126
A. A. Lane	46	39	41—126
Total			650

"Might Have Beens."

Dr. A. B. Leavitt	41	37	35—113
T. W. Hughes	39	36	39—114

MATCH NO. 18, U. S. R. A.

A. P. Lane	47	46	44—137
A. A. Lane	50	41	40—131
J. A. L. Moller	48	43	39—130
A. B. Leavitt	45	43	42—130
T. W. Hughes	50	39	40—129
Total			657

"Might Have Beens."

F. J. Kahrs	45	41	41—127
J. A. Baker, Jr.	41	43	43—127

N. R. A.—RIFLE MATCH.

P. A. Raymond	97	98	98—195
F. J. Kahrs	98	95	95—193
A. A. Lane	93	97	97—190
E. L. Parris, Jr.	93	94	94—187
A. B. Leavitt	98	89	89—187
Total			652
T. W. Hughes	94	92	92—186

Portland Rifle Notes.

Rifle shooting as a sport, outside of the State Militia, has been an unknown sport in this State until the last two years, but since the War Department has permitted civilian clubs to obtain supplies from the Government there has been considerable interest aroused.

The Portland Rifle Club is the only club which has entered in the indoor matches, and they are doing very well, considering that they have not had a chance to practice.

The Portland Rifle Club was organized last spring, but owing to some delays did not do any shooting during the summer, and last fall decided to enter the indoor matches. The first problem was the question of a range, and after some negotiations arrangements were made for the use of the Third Regi-

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5 OUT OF THE PAST 6 YEARS

The Yearly Amateur Average

HAS BEEN WON WITH

Peters SHELLS

YEAR	WINNER	SHOT AT	BROKE	AVERAGE
1910	J. S. Day	4280	4164	97.28—A World's Record at the time
1912	Barton Lewis	4645	4440	95.59
1913	Barton Lewis	6080	5811	95.58
1914	Woolfolk Henderson	2050	1981	96.63
1915	Woolfolk Henderson	2800	2731	97.53—A New World's Record

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ment, O. G. N. G., range in their armory. This is an old range, and only has two targets, lighted by gas, and the use of it could only be had on Saturday night. None of us knowing anything about what kind of rifles to get, I wrote the secretaries of the Warne, Engineers' and the Los Angeles clubs, and they furnished me with some very satisfactory dope. We purchased two Stevens' No. 414 rifles, with No. 42 Lyman rear sight and an aperture sight for the front. They have given very good satisfaction, and a few of the members have since purchased their own rifles. This all took time, so that by the time the matches commenced none of the members of the men selected for a team had ever fired over 100 shots at the targets. However, we think we have solved the range problem, as we are now located in the armory of the Hill Military, which was donated to our use except for the payment of the light bills. The little article in your magazine of recent date was of interest because of the fact that we had adopted the same plan, and find it very successful. We will now be able to practice, and expect next year to have as good a team as any, as we have a number of men who have a great deal of experience outside, and who only need to practice to make first-class shots. Some of these men shot at Jacksonville last year on the Oregon team, which won second place among the Militia teams. The Portland Rifle Club expects to enter all the matches this year, and hopes to have a very strong team for the ten-men team shooting the military rifle, also in the small-bore matches.

The other clubs in the State have not done much, but I hope to arouse their interest and be able to hold a number of interclub matches this summer. A number of clubs affiliated with the Oregon Sportsmen's League are planning to affiliate with the N. R. A. this year, and I hope that by next year we will have four times as many clubs as we now have. I am trying to interest the schools in the work, particularly in those places where there is no National Guard organization. I have hopes that rifle shooting will become one of our leading sports in this State, for we have the material, and all we want now is the men to take it up as an organized sport.

S. S. HUMPHREY.

Baltimore Club vs. Manito Club.

MATCH NO. 15.

Baltimore vs. Manito.

Mullikin	42	44	46—132
Naylor	47	41	39—127
Foot	44	40	41—125
Harker	42	44	41—127
Goddard	40	43	41—124
Grand Total			635

MATCH NO. 16.

Baltimore vs. Cincinnati.

Harker	48	45	45—138
Goddard	45	42	43—130
Mullikin	42	43	44—129
Fort	47	39	41—127
Naylor	43	41	40—124
Grand Total			648

R. J. MULLIKIN.

Massachusetts Rifle Association News.

The winter tournament of the Massachusetts Association N. R. A. Clubs closed as per schedule on February 12. Interest in the matches continued up to the last moment and seemed to increase in the individual matches, there being a very spirited contest for all three of the beautiful trophies that were offered for these matches.

The executive committee of the Association feel very much gratified at the interest that has been taken and in response to a very general request from the clubs they are going to conduct a spring tournament which will start the week commencing February 28, and will continue for six or seven weeks, the exact time not having been determined. The program for this tournament is now being made up and will be published in a very short time.

The Boston Edison Club trophy was won by the Lynn General Electic Rifle and Revolver Club with a clean score, they having won every match during the tournament.

The Jordan, Marsh Company trophy was won by the Jordan, Marsh Company Rifle Club with eight matches won and only one lost.

The standing of the different clubs in these matches follow:

BOSTON EDISON RIFLE CLUB MATCH.

	Won	*Lost*
1. Lynn Gen. Elec. R. & R. Club	10	0
2. Ashburnham Rifle Club	8	2
3. Melrose Rifle Club	8	2
4. Jordan Marsh Co. Rifle Club	7	3
5. Boston-Plattsburg Rifle Club	6	4
6. Boston Edison Rifle Club	6	4
7. Boston P. O. Clerk's Rifle Club	3	7
8. Watertown Rifle Club	2	8
9. Roger Wolcott Camp Rifle Club	1	9
10. Littleton Rifle Club	0	10
11. Clinton Rifle Club	0	10

JORDAN, MARSH COMPANY RIFLE CLUB MATCH.

1. Jordan, March Co. Rifle Club	8	1
2. Boston Fusileer Vet. Assn. Rifle Club	7	2
3. Clinton Rifle Club	7	2
4. Boston Edison Rifle Club	6	3
5. Boston-Plattsburg Rifle Club	5½	3½
6. Melrose Rifle Club	5½	3½
7. Lexington Minute Men Rifle Club	3½	5½
8. Watertown Rifle Club	3	6
9. Boston P. O. Clerk's Rifle Club	1½	7½
10. East Walpole Rifle Club	0	9

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The Watertown Rifle Club trophy, Match No. 4, was won by Captain Fergie of the Fusileer Veteran Association Rifle Club, with a score of 385 out of a possible 400, he having made 190 from standing position and 195 from prone position.

The Lynn General Electric Club trophy, Match No. 5, was won by W. F. Hill of the Lynn General Electric Rifle Club with a score of 198 out of a possible 200, from prone position.

The Melrose Rifle Club trophy, Match No. 6, was won by R. S. McCarter of the Fusileer Veteran Association Rifle Club with a remarkable score of 193 out of a possible 200, from standing position.

The winners of the first six places in each match are as follows:

MATCH NO. 4.

	Score
Captain James Fergie	385
W. F. Hill	374
Sergt. S. Swenson	371
J. F. Vella	371
A. O. Niednier	365
W. T. Abbott	360

MATCH NO. 5.

W. F. Hill	198
E. B. Park	197
C. J. Fisk	197
W. T. Abbott	196
F. E. Roberts	196
C. O. Morse	195
J. J. Cabot	195

MATCH NO. 6.

R. S. McCarter	193
W. F. Hill	188
Capt. James Fergie	188
E. B. Park	175
Sergt. S. Swenson	171
C. D. Morse	166

The Harvard College Rifle Club team are doing very good work, they having made 981 in last weeks matches, and are now at the head in the class in which they are scheduled.

The score for last week was as follows:

1. C. A. Coolidge, '17	199
2. H. Guild, '17	197
3. L. Clark, '16	197
4. W. S. Stearns, '17	196
5. C. Patterson, '16	192
Total	981

The scores made by the teams in the Boston Edison Department Matches for the week ending February 12 were as follows:

	Score
Street Engineering Department, 1st	853
Station Engineering Department, 2d	837
Purchasing Department, 3d	770
Maintenance of Lines Department, 4th	527

Members of the winning team was as follows: H. W. Stevens, E. M. Folger, R. D. Phelps, J. P. Doherty, G. W. Ellis

Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association.

Well, to begin with a "high" of enormous extent and ferocity was overlying British America, and, in defiance of treaties and in spite of immigration officials, it extended into the United States. A friendly little winter storm started from the sub-permanent "low" off the Aleutian Islands, and expected to follow its usual path, along the International border and into Alberta and the Dakotas, where they need the snow to hold the wheat in the ground until the weather gets right. The "high," like the villian in the poem, "seen 'er and pursued 'er," and the storm started right for California to get warm, leaving some 30 inches of snow in Seattle, confusion of various kinds in Portland and even a blanket of white in "Sunny Cal." As all the oldest inhabitants disagree as to when we had more snow in the dim and distant past, we can admit that it was some storm; also, we can claim that we don't have it often and probably won't have any more for a long time. At any rate, Hinckley was snowed up in Bothell, Meyer was too grieved to go out, MacDonald was afraid that the Lake would get too mushy for the boat and Belding lost his snow shovel so only Agutter, Johnson and Finn showed up on the fourth of February to shoot the U. S. R. A. Matches. Finn had to be there for fear that someone might want to shoot, but there was no excuse for Agutter and Johnson except that they are plumb gun nuts and don't know any better. Final result, a telegram to Mr. Crabtree in which the snow was described as a "blizzard" because that got the matter into ten words, although everyone agrees that a blizzard must go with a high wind and great cold, and we had neither. Mr. Crabtree's reply that we could have another week in which to dig out and shoot was received promptly and we therefore tried our worst with four matches on February 11, in the N. G. W. Armory.

MATCH 13 VS. DALLAS.

					Pistol.
E. G. Johnson	48	47	43	138	S. & W.
W. R. Hinckley	45	46	44	135	"
D. K. MacDonald	46	43	42	131	"
J. J. Agutter	40	45	44	129	"
W. S. Belding	45	41	40	126	"

Total 659, which is 87.6 per cent.

MATCH 14 VS. CINCINNATI.

					Pistol.
W. R. Hinckley	43	49	46	138	S. & W.
J. J. Agutter	45	46	46	137	"
C. D. Meyer	45	47	44	136	"
E. G. Johnson	45	42	45	132	"
F. L. Averill	43	42	38	123	"

Total 666, which is 88.8 per cent.

DIG UP A FEW MORE LIKE THESE BOYS AN' WE MAY BUST THAT GUY GEO: ARMSTRONG'S RECORD
BELIEVE ME BO THERE A D-N LONG DISTANCE APART
CONTENDER FOR WORLDS RECORD

MATCH 15 VS. PORTLAND, ORE.

					Pistol.
W. R. Hinckley	47	49	43	139	S. & W.
J. J. Agutter	47	41	47	135	"
D. K. MacDonald	48	43	44	135	"
C. D. Meyer	47	43	43	133	"
W. S. Belding	40	43	43	126	"

Total 668, which is 89 per cent.

MATCH 16 VS. HAVANA.

					Pistol.
J. J. Agutter	44	45	45	134	S. & W.
W. R. Hinckley	50	37	44	131	"
D. K. MacDonald	38	45	47	130	"
C. D. Meyer	42	42	44	128	"
E. G. Johnson	45	41	39	125	"

Total 648, which is 86.4 per cent.

CHAS. C. FINN,
Governor, U. S. R. A.

Troop C (Essex Troop) Leads with the Rifle in New Jersey.

Troop C (Essex Troop), First Squadron Cavalry, N. G. N. J., attained the highest figure of merit of any organization in the state for the season of 1915. A total of 65 men, 100 per cent of the troop, fired with the following results:

12	experts
17	sharpshooters
32	marksmen
3	1st-class men
1	fired and failed
Total,	65

The figure of merit was 98.38.

The troop for the second year in succession won the following trophies:

First honors national defense trophy, for having qualified the greatest number of marksmen or better.

National trophy, presented by the War Department to the organization having the highest figure of merit based upon number qualifying second class or better.

The New Jersey Society Sons of the Revolution cup for the organization having the highest figure of merit.

The cavalry cup for winning the cavalry team match at Sea Girt.

Youngstown Heard From.

The feature of the dual pistol match last Thursday night in which the local team of the rifle and revolver club figured was the perfect five-shot score made by L. H. Caldwell. Second only to this was the total of 140 hung up by Caldwell's brother-in-law, Detective John J. Kane, while important of all is the fact that both matches are reasonably certain of developing into victories for the local team.

St. Louis and Rochester were the opposing teams, the matches being Nos. 17 and 18 of the indoor league series. In the first setto W. O. Brown annexed the best total, a 136, closely followed by F. W. Strickler with two points less. It was in this match that Caldwell scored the first perfect five-shot score of the local season. J. J. Kane hung up his high total in the second match, M. S. Tod and T. H. Clarke being his nearest competitors. Scores:

YOUNGSTOWN VS. ST. LOUIS, MO.

W. O. Brown	47	46	43—136
F. W. Strickler	45	43	46—134
T. H. Clarke	43	44	41—128
C. C. Porter	43	39	43—125
L. H. Caldwell	34	50	41—125
Team total			648
M. F. Kane	42	41	42—125
J. J. Kane	36	40	44—120
M. S. Tod	39	41	42—122
R. R. Rose	42	38	34—119

YOUNGSTOWN VS. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

J. J. Kane	46	46	48—140
M. S. Tod	46	42	47—135
T. H. Clarke	45	44	45—134
W. O. Brown	49	37	42—128
M. F. Kane	43	47	70—130
Team total			667
F. W. Strickler	45	46	37—128
C. C. Porter	45	43	38—126
L. H. Caldwell	41	35	46—122

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Springfield Revolver Club.

Last week was a big one for Springfield in the revolver world, owing to the fact that Olympic was our opponent for one of the two matches, and if you do not happen to be acquainted with that club, it might be well to say that they are the toughest lot of shooters that any club ever went up against, and as we were up against them we consider we had a big week on hand. Of course, if we have defeated them it is going to be a still bigger week.

The weather conditions have been somewhat to our advantage, for instance, one might go out in the twenty yard range, stand at the firing line with a gas stove to keep the legs and feet, as well as the body warm, and with the right arm out through the window where the temperature is the same as it might be outside, the arm will soon freeze STIFF and all that is to be done after that is to use the left hand to take gun down,

reload, and put back for another target. That's pretty soft, 'eh—try it. It's only a matter of one arm being frozen.

The scores of our last two matches are in detail as follows:

MATCH 15—OLYMPIC.

Dr. I. R. Calkins	46	48	44	138
P. J. Dolfen	44	44	49	137
Maj. F. A. Wakefield	48	43	44	135
R. C. Warner	41	44	48	133
L. P. Castaldini	41	46	44	131
Grand total				674

MATCH 16—CITIZENS.

P. J. Dolfen	46	48	49	143
L. P. Castaldini	49	45	44	138
R. C. Warner	45	46	45	136
Dr. I. R. Calkins	45	48	44	137
Dr. W. B. Russell	48	44	39	133
Grand total				685

E. M. SHIRLEY,
Secy.-Treas. Springfield Revolver Club.

Centennial Offhand Match.

The Centennial Rifle Club of Chicago visited the Danish Sharpshooters' Association, at their indoor range at 2405 West North Avenue, on February 10, for a little friendly team match. Conditions twenty shots per man offhand at 25 yards. One-fourth inch, twenty-five ring target. Five highest scores to count. W. Wolff made the highest individual score, 491 points. Mrs. W. Wolff, "Lady Rifle Champion of Chicago," easily outshot three of her team mates with a score of 469.

DANISH SHARPSHOOTERS' ASSOCIATION.

C. T. Westergaard	244	246—490
P. Jensen	241	242—483
T. Gregerson	239	240—479
Theo. Beck	238	240—478
John Pooder	236	236—472
Total		2402

Also shot:

E. H. Jensen	465
P. J. Sorensen	461
Mrs. P. J. Sorensen	456

CENTENNIAL TEAM.

W. Wolff	244	247—491
A. J. Huebner	243	246—489
G. Nichols	236	235—471
Mrs. W. Wolff	232	237—469
J. S. Grimes	226	233—459
Total		2379

Also shooters:

E. B. Witmer	457
J. Turner	446

After the team match was over Messrs. Wolff and Huebner shot a fifty-shot race.

Wolff	244	247	243	244	247	—1225
Huebner	243	246	244	246	245	—1224

Yonkers Again.

Last week the report of our match with Greenwich was labeled "Yonkers Speaks Up." We did; but now Yonkers Speaks Low, in fact very, very low. The return match has come and gone leaving us on the ash heap and wondering what happened.

Many and wonderful were the alibis. Front sight fell off; too much married; not enough married; center removed from peep sight and lots of other things. Real trouble, overconfidence and lack of practice in leading the bull's-eye. The only real pleasure was in watching what really good shots like Paul Raymond and Dr. Bayles could do when they settled down. There is nothing so jarring as having your opponent's spotter calling "Bull, bull, bull, bull," to the end, while your own calls "Eight, eight"—and so on.

The scores are hung on the end of this for the public gaze in hopes that the shame of it will help us to brace up.

GREENWICH.

	Prone.	*Standing.*	*Total.*
C. Yost	84	55	139
P. Raymond	99	82	184
J. Rivers	82	82	164
Dr. Bayles	97	74	171
J. Cone	96	68	164
Total			822

YONKERS.

	Prone.	*Standing.*	*Total.*
T. Frazier	83	62	145
J. Conzens	88	45	133
Dr. Ogden	89	77	166
Dr. Trotter	87	72	159
A. Schutt	69	58	127
Total			730

Yonkers R. I. P.

J. C. COUZENS, *Secy.*

Fraternal Rifle League.

No records were broken last week in the Fraternal Rifle League, and while some of the teams did not follow the schedule, a number of them "shot up" the postponed matches marked against them, although there remains outstanding a number of matches which have not been shot.

The American Mechanics and Windsor, K. G. E., are tied for first position, but in points Windsor leads the other team by 38. The regular match between Longfellow and Bayard, K. of P., last week was protested, and as yet the return has not been made by the protest officers.

Following are the team aggregates: Nine-Match Class (225 possible)—Windsor, K. G. E., 1,042; O. U. A. M., 1,004; K. & L. of A., 1,011; Ligonia Odd Fellows, 993; Hadattah Odd Fellows, 953; Samoset Red Men, 945; Rockameecook Red Men, 795. Ten-Match Class (250 possible)—Forest City, K. G. E., 1,118; Longfellow, K. of P., 1,048; Pine Tree, K. of P., 1,015; Modern Woodmen, 842.

Bayard, K. of P., in eight matches has shot 818. In the individual class W. E. Dunham, of Longfellow, is high, with 215; F. W. Foden, of Forest City, second, with 214, and E. Nevells, of the Woodmen, is third, with 206, while J. O. Russell, of Pine Tree, made 200.

In the nine-match class Harry G. Hanson, of Windsor, leads, with 211; A. B. and M. B. Durgin, of Windsor, and F. A. Maw, of Ligonia, tied, with 208, while Ben F. Cary, of

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Reduced Army Targets A, B and D, for Gallery Practice.

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TARGET SUPPLY CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

the same team shot 206 of the possible 225 and E. A. Grover, of O. U. A. M., shot 205, all of these men having shot the program thus far in every match.

In the captains' class W. E. Sheafe, Jr., of O. U. A. M., is in the lead in the nine-match class, with 203; E. J. Huelin, of Ligonia, and E. T. Simmons, of Forest City, tie up with 201, and Elton Thompson, of K. & L. of A., has shot 200, while in the ten-match class Harry G. Eastman, of Longfellow, leads with 215, and W. W. Jones is next with 203. The most remarkable shooting of either individual or captain has been done by George St. John, of Forest City, who has shot 190 out of a possible 200.

Following is the standing:

	Won.	*Lost.*	*Pct.*
Windsor, K. G. E.	8	1	.889
O. U. A. M.	8	1	.889
K. & L. of A.	7	2	.778
Ligonia, Odd Fellows	7	2	.778
Forest City, K. G. E.	7	3	.700
Longfellow, K. of P.	5	5	.500
Bayard, K. of P.	4	4	.500
Pine Tree, K. of P.	4	6	.400
Samoset, Red Men	3	6	.333
Rockameecook, Red Men	3	6	.333
Hadattah, Odd Fellows	2	7	.222
Machigonne, Red Men	2	7	.222
Modern Woodmen	0	10	.000

Lindale Rifles, Ga.

Company E, 3d Sep. Bn. N. G. of Ga., finished the 1915 firing season as follows:

Expert Riflemen	17
Expert Riflemen Holdover	1
Sharpshooters	28
Marksmen	41

Total number borne on roll during firing season 86. It will thus be seen that every man in the company qualified as marksman or better.

This company ranked first in the State as graded by the Inspector and during 1914 won the National Trophy and also the Du Pont Powder Company Trophy for the State of Georgia. The winners of these two trophies for 1915 have not been officially announced.

Every man on the roll works for a corporation whose manager is the captain of the company, and it is very seldom when a man gets by without having at least one trial on the range.

CHAS. H. EDMONDSON.

Chicago's Lady Trap Shooters.

Chicago not only leads the country when it comes to producing a small army of star male trap shots, but also can claim distinction for the number of able women shooters now within its confines. Even though better than thirty gun clubs have been actively engaged in the sport for a number of seasons, the women have only recently taken to the traps on a big scale, and if they continue to improve at their present pace they will be able to hold their own with the best of the men trap enthusiasts. The idea of leads, angles and distances seems to hold no mysteries for the fair shooters.

One who has forged to the front rapidly is Mrs. A. H. Winkler, who is acquainted with the traps at the Chicago Gun Club and the Lincoln Park Club as well. Mrs. Winkler followed in the footsteps of her husband and before long expects to gain domestic supremacy through steady work at the traps. Mrs. Winkler has been shooting only a little over

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WANTS AND FOR SALE

Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN is entitled, when his subscription is paid up for one year, to one free insertion of a half-inch want ad in this column.

All he needs to do is to send in the advertisement for insertion at the same time calling attention to the date when his subscription was paid.

FOR SALE—Telescopes and rest, shooting bags, micrometers, sight protectors, front and rear; gun covers, elbow pads, Hoppe No. 9. Cleaning rods and brushes; Rifleman's Favorite Sight Black Rifle rest; U. S. Marine Score Books; Elliott Ear Protector, Motty rifle paste will never nickel the Spitzer lubricating.

P. J. O'HARE,
33 Bruce, Newark, N. J.
Manufacturer and Importer of Riflemen's Accessories.
Send for Catalogue and Price List.

WANTED—Smith & Wesson .38, model 1905, equipped with Pope barrel, target sights. Advise price and condition.

T. H. CLARKE,
R. D. No. 8, Youngstown, Ohio.

FOR SALE—.25 Colt Automatic blued, in new condition inside and out. Price $8.00. List of others. S. B. CLARK, 32 E. 8th Ave., Columbus, O.

a year. Her work at centering targets has been classed as wonderful. Shortly after she took to the sport seriously she won the Cook County championship and last summer was runner-up in the Lincoln Park tournament for women.

Chicago's veteran and most enthusiastic woman shooter is Mrs. L. M. Fetherston. Like Mrs. Winkler, she became fascinated with the trap game after watching her husband compete at the local clubs. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fetherston insist shooting is the greatest of all sports and that they are ardent followers is evident by the number of trophies they hold. Mrs. Fetherston is one of the few women in the country who hold a DuPont medal in recognition of breaking fifty consecutive targets.

Another who has made a rapid rise at the traps is Mrs. J. H. May. Mrs. Harold Almert took up the game last summer and in three weeks won the first prize at the Lincoln Park Club. Others who advanced rapidly last summer and who promise to be in the front rank when another spring rolls around were Dr. Saleni Pittcock and Mrs. Harvey Oter, the Lincoln Park Club champion.

The League Score Sheet.

1915-16.

Official scores:

MATCH 13.

*625	Baltimore, Chicago	625*
616	Belleville, Boston	686
653	Cincinnati, Springfield	680
603	Citizens, Spokane	684
477	Dallas, Seattle	659*
	Havana, St. Louis	639
642	Manhattan, R. & R. N. Y.	666
625	Manito, Providence	644
*684	Olympic, Portland	678
691	Pittsburgh, Youngstown	646

MATCH 14.

*658	Baltimore, Belleville	589
676	Boston, Springfield	671
641	Chicago, Spokane	690
671	Cincinnati, Seattle	666*
598	Citizens, St. Louis	663
451	Dallas, R. & R. N. Y.	648
	Havana, Providence	639
655	Manhattan, Portland	675
643	Manito, Pittsburgh	683
*677	Olympic, Youngstown	646

Unofficial scores:

MATCH 15.

	Baltimore, Manito	637
612	Belleville, Manhattan	632
	Boston, Havana	
587	Chicago, Dallas	
653	Cincinnati, Citizens	
699	Olympic, Springfield	674
693	Pittsburgh, Spokane	669
683	Portland, Seattle	668
	Providence, St. Louis	649
633	R. & R. N. Y., Youngstown	649

MATCH 16.

	Baltimore, Cincinnati	676
576	Belleville, Chicago	588
	Boston, Youngstown	642
	Citizens, Springfield	685
	Dallas, Spokane	666
	Havana, Seattle	648
646	Manhattan, St. Louis	664
640	Manito, R. & R. N. Y.	648
685	Olympic, Providence	
698	Pittsburgh, Portland	679

Scores marked (*) are unofficial.

The unofficial standing of the clubs by matches is at the end of the fourteenth match as given below. Baltimore and Chicago not counted in match thirteen.

Club.	*Won.*	*Lost.*
Spokane	12	1
Olympic	12	1
Portland	12	1
Pittsburgh	12	1
Springfield	10	3
Boston	10	4
Cincinnati	9	5
Providence	7	6
Seattle	6	6
Manhattan	6	6
R. & R. N. Y.	6	7
St. Louis	6	7
Baltimore	3	9
Chicago	3	10
Citizens	2	10
Manito	2	11
Youngstown	2	11
Dallas	1	10

Belleville lost 13.

J. B. CRABTREE,
Secy.-Treas., U. S. R. A.
Yalesville, Conn.

St. Louis Scores, U. S. R. A. League.

Unofficial.

MATCH NO. 17.

Orr	141
Ayer	135
Peterson	132
Olcott	132
Niedner	128
Total	668

MATCH NO. 18.

Orr	141
Busch	135
Peyerson	129
Niedner	127
Ayer	124
Total	656

E. A. KRONDL, *Secy.*
St. Louis-Colonial Revolver Club.

Manhattan Rifle & Revolver Assn.

Scores shot February 17 in the U. S. R. A. League:

NO. 17 VS. CHICAGO

Karl T. Frederick	47	47	44—138
J. A. Dietz	50	43	44—137
H. Roedder	42	44	46—132
R. Douglass	47	41	44—132
D. J. Gould, Jr.	46	44	41—131
Total			670

NO. 18 VS. BOSTON.

J. A. Dietz	48	47	43—138
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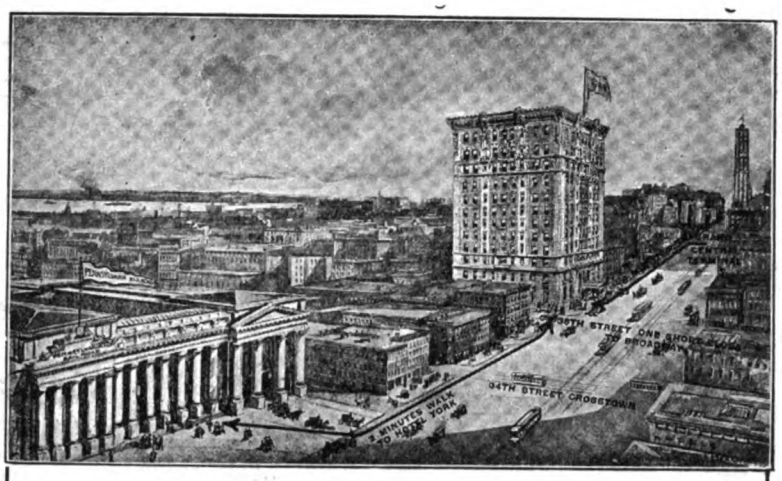

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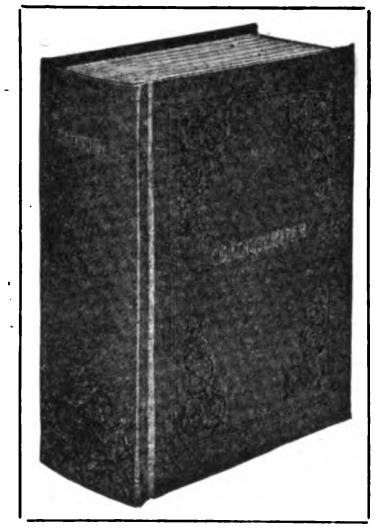

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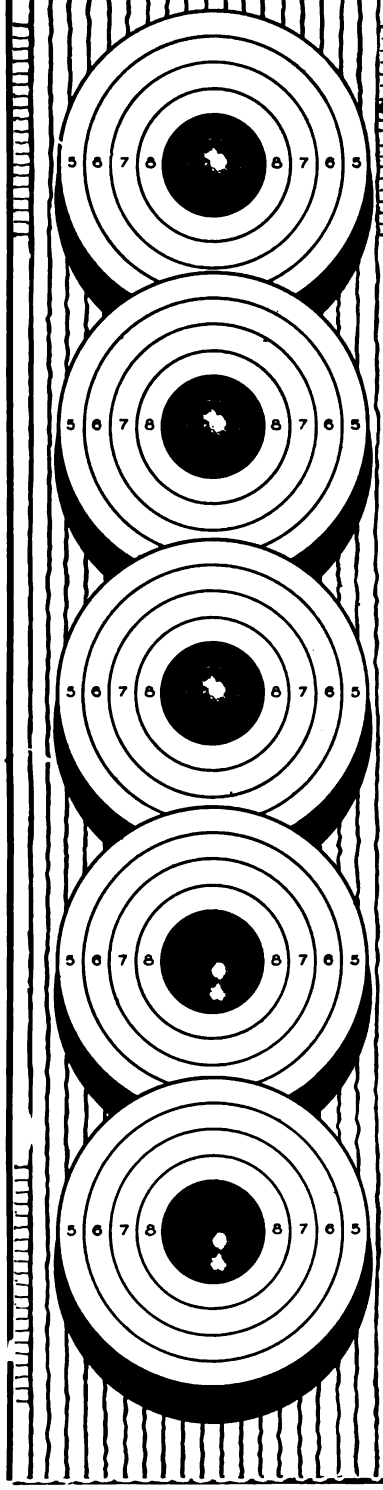

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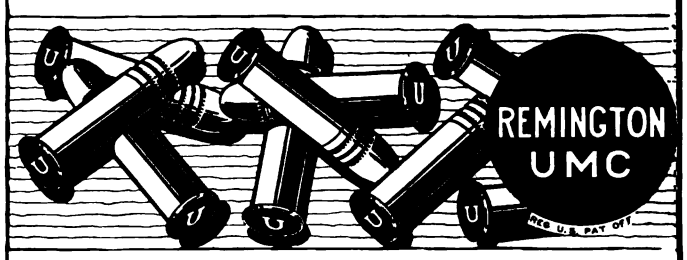

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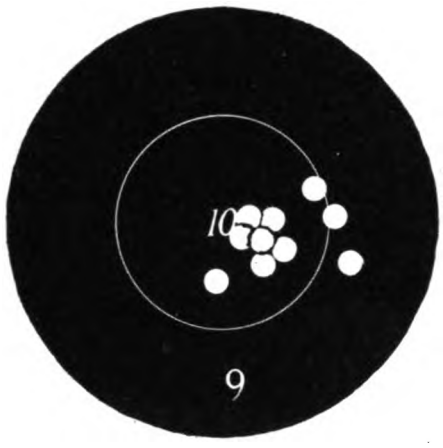

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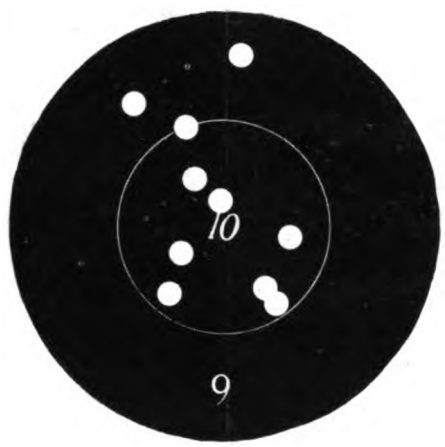

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FORMERLY
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VOLUME LIX. No. 23. WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 2, 1916. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

Sporting Rifle Versus Shotgun in Timber Countries.

By John B. Thompson.

SINCE the cry of preparedness has swept the country, business men are giving some thought to the rifle, especially those who have never taken any interest in hunting. Men who have never before had the butt of a gun to their shoulders are familiarizing themselves with firearms. Rifle clubs, that long ago had abandoned target practice, have resumed operations with vim. But the average sportsman who lives in the lower part of the Mississippi Valley, where deer and turkey are still to be had for the seeking, is frequently undecided whether to use a rifle or a shotgun for his sport.

In the open prairies on any kind of game larger than chicken the shotgun is not even considered as a part of the equipment. In heavily timbered countries, or where the country has been cut-over and thickety second growth has ensued, the shotgun is still used with heavy shot, and is claimed by many to be the only weapon suitable for the work. The natives of southeast Missouri and the Ozarks on south to the Gulf still adhere to the smooth bore shotgun and its load of large buckshot. They do not guess in the matter, and are particularly desirous of having plenty of missiles with which to strike their game. And in some hands the shotgun has proved such a murderous arm that the best rifle in the world will fail to appeal in any way to them. It is reasoned that all their shooting is in the timber or thick brush at close range, and a killing is more positive of occuring if a shotgun is used with the powerful loads of buckshot.

The majority of turkey hunters put all their faith in a shotgun. The loads usually are heavy ones of powder and No. 2 or B.B. shot. Still there remains a class who solely rely on their muzzle loading rifles. In my mind, however, the old smooth bore gun is retained only by those who have been unable to purchase even the cheaper class of firearms embodying modern ideas. For, if much hunting is done, the gun of this kind is very much out of place. As a strange refutation of the superiority of the shotgun over the rifle it is noted that the demand for shotguns with auxiliary rifle barrel is greater from those places than elsewhere.

One reason why so many have not used rifles in the timber countries is that the ordinary sporting rifle of a few years back lacked balance, had too much weight and ammunition was not always available. No rifle was reckoned big enough for deer unless it threw a lump of lead as big as your thumb and had much weight. So it required time for the light, effective small-bore rifle of today to make any appreciable advance in the affections of the hunters.

The claims for the shotgun can be easily refuted. The distance of killing and the killing power of the modern rifle are not to be mentioned in the same breath with the shotgun. The light sporting rifle of most makers is a nice little thing to carry, and its range is marvellous, but this adds but a trifle of inducements to the adherents of the barbarous buckshot-loaded scatter gun. They cite numerous accidents from spent rifle bullets in timber. It has been my good or ill fortune—choose which—to have investigated claims of the kind, and in nine-tenths of the cases the shotgun had done the killing. A movement was seen in the brush, and the hunter snapshot at it; the result, a man accidentally killed!

Excuse the rifle from many fatalities in the South, and it can be stated with reason that the character of the arm has saved many a man's life. With it the temptation is not so great to snapshot deer as with a shotgun, and the extra time given to the lining of the sight has saved lives. The short space of time extra to secure accurate aim is appreciable, nerves have been steadied, and some consideration has been accorded to the object and environments. Nearly all the fatalities I have seen, within the zone of investigation, have been in the brush.

An incident in my own hunting career might be worth relating. It was an early fall morning that I worked the ridge of Hall's Bluff in the eastern Ozarks. Just a few feet of drop over the ridge I thought I saw a deer grazing on a post oak sapling of some proportions. He was almost astraddle of it. He had it bent over, and was apparently, at the instant I leveled my .303, reaching a trifle higher. I thought I would wind around to get a body shot, the wind being in my favor. I maneuvered to a favorable position, and held on the deer's shoulder, or at least as much of it as I could observe. The instant I began to draw a bead on it I was surprised to behold a man back of it. I shouted, and he responded. It was a city greenhorn. He had killed a fourpoint buck, and was attempting to hang it feet foremost on the postoak sapling. Had I had a scattergun, I am sure I would not have been so anxious about my mark.

In the northern part of the United States and in Canada, where the rifle predominates so much, the annual harvest of death among hunters is great and would be greater were more equipped with shotguns. It is there not so much the case of either arm, but rather carelessness, and the enticement to the woods of so many at one time, due to the short season.

My personal opinion in both deer and turkey hunting is the shotgun wounds too much game. Experience of others adds much testimony to it. Notwithstanding that hunters are aware of the limitations of killing with a shotgun, no matter how loaded, they invariably try shots out of range. The shotgun having been used so long in the South in timber where cane and other breaks of dense growths are, hunters deceive themselves into the belief that ordinary killing range is a long distance. I have watched old hunters kill a deer with a shotgun, and vow they had killed it at a hundred yards. They really believed it, too! Stepping it off it was found to have fallen far short of the estimated distance. All of us, nevertheless, overestimate distances in the woods, and snap at long range shots also, that bury buckshot just deep enough to cause a bad wound, yet not of sufficient striking power to stop the game on the spot.

For a number of years I passed daily over many miles of heavy-timbered swamps and it sorely tried me when I noticed the number of dead deer. It was in the Black River country. The first I found was a big doe, hanging against a barbed wire fence. So natural was the position that at first I thought she was alive. Riding closer the true state of affairs was manifest. The deer was dead and the flies had just begun a feast. I went over that deer with the most painstaking scrutiny. It had been dead only a few hours. High up near the shoulder was the only wound I discovered, and that was on the right foreleg. The leg was abnormally inflamed. I cut into the wound with my pocketknife and found a single B. B. shot. I am sure that was the only lead that struck it.

Later that year I ran across a magnificent buck lying across a big hickory log in a break of switch cane. The animal was still in good condition for examination. Predatory creatures had not discovered him. There were five buckshot in the animal; one in the shoulder, one barely under the skin above the heart, two like this in the flank, and one just half-hidden by the skin, in his neck. Evidently the deer had been snapped at out of range.

On upper Current River, in Bagamah Bay, I discovered a nice buck, dead in the watercress. Range hogs had recently discovered him, but so far had only worked on the hindquarters. One shoulder was badly inflamed. As it was a good place for a clean examination I probed in every wound, and brought forth four buckshot.

No matter how vast the experience of the hunter, he is prone to shoot out of range at big game with a shotgun. Furthermore, buckshot shells are uncertain. Pattern them, if you do not believe it, especially after you have loaded them with meal tallow, and every other supposedly accurate way the deer hunters have told you about. Shoot ten of them, and see how astonished you will be at the lack of uniformity of patterns.

It has not been alone my luck to observe the evil effects of the scatter gun on deer, but on more than one occasion I have found turkeys killed in the same way.

But to learn the excellence of medium weight rifles for deer and turkey shooting in the Middle and Southern State's woods, the adherent of the shotgun has only to acquire ordinary skill to become a convert.

The writer belonged to those who had absolute faith in the shotgun, but the first light high-power rifle that fitted him, made him regard the prowess of the old gun as an illusion. The small rifle has given him much pleasure

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and has brought game to camp, even in very dense woods where at the extreme range he would not have chanced the shot with a shotgun. The matter of shell convenience in the saving of bulk and weight must not be overlooked.

The rifle has been the arm of the pioneer, and when it came down to the actual support of the inner man under all conditions, it was the nearest all-purpose firearm obtainable. No man in days of old could have hoped to progress far had he been obliged to carry shotgun ammunition in quantities to tide him over for many days in the woods or on the plains.

As for the west the rifle has always been the leading arm for the big game hunter. The south, by far, has given preference to the shotgun, but the little rifle of such prodigious killing powers is rapidly winning a way for itself, and has been the means of developing many excellent rifle shots. And it is to be hoped it will become more popular every day with the masses. When it does, in case of war with a foreign nation, the matter of teaching the average man to shoot with a rifle will be of little difficulty, only the change from the sporting to the military arm will have to be learned.

THE WARFARE OF THE FUTURE.

By Hudson Maxim.

ABOUT sixteen years ago, in a New York magazine, I predicted that warfare on both land and sea would be revolutionized by modern inventions—that submarines would take warfare under the sea, while flying machines would carry it into the heavens.

The facts of the present great European conflict have verified my predictions to the full, but I still predict that in future warfare there will be marvels transcending anything that has yet taken place.

Also sixteen years ago I predicted the use of the big howitzer guns in field fighting, and also that long-range high-angle fire with high explosive projectiles would largely replace direct low-trajectory cannon-fire at sea. This has also very largely been practiced in the present war, although the opportunities have been limited.

The first projectiles that struck the Blücher descended out of the heavens. They went down through her decks and exploded inside with much deadlier effect than if they had been hurled against her armored ribs. The distance at which the British opened fire was 17,000 yards. At that distance the Germans on the decks of the Blücher could not see the British ship from which the projectiles came. Modern sea-fighting is limited only by the horizon, for some of the big guns now can shoot as far as the eye can reach.

In a lecture before the Royal United Service Institution of Great Britain in 1897 I predicted, and illustrated with drawings, the use of big howitzers throwing high explosive projectiles against the same kind of forts as were destroyed at Liege and Namur.

In the same magazine article above referred to I predicted the use of torch bombs for lighting up trenches and works of the enemy at night. Such bombs have been employed for the first time in the present war.

I predicted at the same time the use of large smoke-producing bombs for blinding the enemy with clouds of smoke prior to attack. I have not learned, however, that this thing has yet been done, although it strikes me that it would be a very good thing to try. Surely, if it is a disadvantage for a body of men to obscure their vision with smoke by the use of black gunpowder, and if such smoke places them at a disadvantage in resisting the attacks of the enemy, then it would be an advantage to the attacking party to throw large smoke-producing bombs upon the enemy's positions to cloud them in.

One of the great lessons taught by the present war is the important part played by the workshop. The artisan today, who makes munitions of war, is as much his country's defender as the soldier on the firing line.

All science and all art are commandeered in modern warfare. Electricity by wireless informs the land what is passing on the sea. The huge dirigible hovering in the clouds is in constant communication with headquarters, giving information concerning the location of an enemy's fleet. By means of the telephone, commanders along a line, however long, may talk with one another as though in adjoining rooms.

How different from what it was in the old days, when all messages had to be carried by dispatch riders! Now a message may be delivered in less than a minute to a distance which would require dispatch riders, with relays of horses, two weeks to travel.

In the old days the army was obliged to plod along at the slow pace of about three miles an hour. Armies by train and by automobile may now be transported with a speed ten times as great.

In war, where so much depends upon quickness of concerted action—where time means so much—how important is the part played by modern means of transportation.

The most revolutionary thing that has happened, however, in modern warfare is what has been accomplished by the flying machine. In the old days mounted scouts were the eyes and ears of the army. Today the aviators perform that part.

Campaigns now have to be fought under the view of both armies. There is no opportunity for the secret maneuvering and surprises of the old days. The ambush has practically become a thing of the past.

Battling is now more and more done by machinery, and the more that is done by machinery the fewer soldiers are required for a given length of front.

One of the most important facts brought out by the present war is that the soldiers operating the shoulder rifle are far more wasteful of ammunition than those operating machine guns. In operating the bolt of the shoulder rifle the marksman is obliged to find his target anew and take new aim at each shot, whereas with a shoulder automatic gun he is able to deliver a desired number of shots direct at the target without losing his aim.

In stopping the rush of advancing troops it is of the utmost importance to deliver the largest number of shots within a given time. This is best done by machine-gun fire. Two men with a machine gun are as efficient in repelling a charge and holding a position as fifty men with the ordinary shoulder rifle.

It costs much less, and requires a less cumbersome supply train to furnish an army a tenth of the size, armed with machine guns, than it does to supply an army of ten times the size armed with shoulder rifles.

At the beginning of the present war our own Government and the French and Italian governments had planned to employ from six to ten automatic machine guns to every 1,000 infantrymen. The Germans, however, were vastly better equipped in respect to machine guns. Many German regiments had a machine gun to every ten men, and there were actually several regiments which were equipped with shoulder machine guns.

One German method has worked out very well, that of employing two men to a light machine gun—one man carrying the gun strapped upon his back, while the other man carries the ammunition and fires the gun off the back of his comrade, while his comrade bows down and acts as a tripod.

In future warfare machine guns will play a far more important part, and at the end of this war machine guns will be in much larger use. I predict that the allies will, during the next year, increase their number of machine guns to more than 100,000.

Of course, the ordinary shoulder rifle will retain its place. The sharpshooters will still adhere to it. It is excellent for sniping.

In the old days the cavalry played a most important part, not only for raiding, but also for breaking up any advance movements of an enemy, and in supporting the charge of infantry for breaking the enemy's center. Today the cavalry is too conspicuous a target. Modern machine-gun fire is too swift and deadly to be faced by cavalry.

Fleets of aeroplanes now do, and must in future, largely replace flying squadrons of cavalry. Aerial fleets, especially of aeroplanes, will become more and more numerous as the importance of aerial warfare comes to be realized. Large fleets of aerial craft will meet in the heavens for deadly combat, and the earth underneath will be strewn with the wreckage of men and machines.

Aeroplanes will be made yet larger and larger, and capable of carrying more and more men, with arms and equipment; in fact, with all of the raider's outfit of explosives and other implements of destruction.

These aerial raiders will ride the skies of the future as the mounted horsemen rode the country in the past. The cavalry of the future will have wings.

The greatest developments will be in heavier-than-air machines—in aeroplanes. The Zeppelin is more an aerial scarecrow than it is a real fighting machine.

The efficiency of an engine of war depends upon its ability to strike the enemy where it will most cripple his fighting strength. The best that a Zeppelin can do is to harry unfortified positions and destroy non-belligerents and their property.

The Zeppelin does, however, fill one unique place which cannot be filled, at present at least, by the aeroplane, and it is over-sea reconnaisance, because the Zeppelin can keep in wireless touch with the shore to much farther distances than can the aeroplane.

Many years ago I predicted that in future warfare flying machines would place the whole country on the firing line. This prediction has been realized. Land fighting has already become a continuous siege.

The allies have begun to realize and to carry into practice the only way by which they may hope to disentrench and drive the Germans out of France and Belgium. They must blast them out by a perfect tornado of high-explosive shell-fire. It will be expensive, but it is the only way. That side is destined to win which shall be able to throw the largest number of the biggest shell, and to keep it up the longest.

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When the present war broke out the allies depended mainly on direct flat-trajectory artillery fire, while the Germans employed a large number of mortars and howitzers throwing high-explosive shell with a plunging fire. These worked havoc in the Belgian, French and English trenches. But the English and French now have their howitzers and their mortars and their plunging fire, and are able to return the high-angle plunging fire of the Germans.

The frontier fortification has climbed down from the heights and taken to the open field. There are no longer the numerous garrisons in the numerous fortresses along the frontier. Only a few are left. Most of them have been dismantled and the guns taken into the open field, where they are moved about into positions where they will do the most good.

One of the greatest surprises of this war is what the English have succeeded in doing with their big steel wire fishing nets in capturing German submarines.

I do not know with whom the idea first originated, but it is very likely to have occurred to some of the hardly old fishermen plying their trade in the North Sea. To them the submarine is a sort of fish, and they naturally would attack it with fisherman's tactics and a fisherman's tools.

I predict that the most successful submarine of the future will not be a reversion to the baby type, but it will be an advance to the cruiser type. The submarine of the future will be of a size sufficient to keep to the open sea and travel at the high speed of the best torpedo boat destroyers, and it will only go under the surface when it is necessary to dodge an enemy. It will have a shield for its screws to prevent their becoming entangled in nets, and it will take a very powerful net to catch one of them and hold it.

A little while ago it was a world wonderment what the answer would be to the submarine. Several months ago, while lunching with one of our naval officers, he predicted that there would soon be found a complete answer to the submarine. It appears that the English have come pretty near finding that answer in the use of their net traps.

Modern warfare requires high engineering skill, skill of highly-trained tacticians, and immense numbers of highly-trained soldiers, and even a larger number of highly-trained artisans to supply the munitions of war. Consequently, it is only the most scientific and highly enlightened nations that are destined to dominate the world.

Not only that nation that can fight the best shall be the victor, but rather that nation that can manufacture the best and the most. Modern warfare is largely one of workshop against workshop. And such skill is required of the common soldiers today that it is as absurd to think of sending untrained men to the front to operate modern enginery of war as it would be to place the untrained farm laborer in the factories where munitions of war are made to run the complicated machinery of the factory. It takes years of training for the factory; similarly it takes years of training to make the efficient soldier. Victorious armies are never of mushroom growth.

Warfare has become a luxury so expensive that only the most wealthy of the nations can afford to indulge in it. There is no pastime which, for expensiveness, can compare for a moment with that of war. No kind of insurance is so valuable, so necessary, as insurance against the calamity of war.

Had England spent a little more money—just enough more to have deterred Germany from engaging in the present conflict—or had she and France and Russia so armed and equipped themselves as to have been able to stop the war within the first three months, the amount of money that would have been saved is beyond our powers of counting. England today is shoveling out her gold with both hands and sending it over the seas to buy munitions to relieve the necessities which are the result of her foolish unpreparedness.

It would require quite a billion dollars, well invested, to make this country completely secure against war, whereas if war should come upon us with any of the first-class powers we could not get out of it for a dozen billion dollars.—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

FORT PITT PROGRESS.

THE YEAR BOOK, tasteful and tidy, bound in the club colors, of the Fort Pitt Rifle Club, has just reached us. This high-class organization, the pioneer successful civilian rifle club in the country, continues to do magnificent work in the development of civilian marksmen.

The book contains a great deal of general information; a directorate of the club; a schedule of the matches to be shot during 1916 and applications for membership.

Based upon information received from the secretary of the National Rifle Association, statement is made in the book that the club qualified a higher number of riflemen than any civilian club in the United States during 1915. It is not the fault of the Pittsburg organization that this statement was incorrect. The organization is made up of genuine sportsmen who want no more than they are entitled to; that is a well-recognized fact.

While complete records show that they were not actually at the top in the number qualified during 1915, yet, to make twenty-two experts and one sharpshooter, as they did, is a feat worthy of comment and praise.

ENGLAND AND ARMS EXPORTS.

AN interesting article appears in the December issue of the Sporting Goods Review of London, England, on "International Trade in Sporting Arms." The subject of the unratified declaration of London and its bearing on contraband of war, as it effects the interests of gunmakers is fully discussed. American manufacturers of guns and accessories, as well as most sporting goods dealers, may be interested to learn the British standpoint concerning certain features of this subject.

Since the United States has been furnishing such a large amount of ammunition and arms to the European countries at war, at this time the topic is of most timely interest, and the article is quoted as follows:

"There has lately been a good deal of discussion, by no means unimportant in character, on the subject of the unratified declaration of London. In respect more particularly to its bearing on contraband of war the matter affects directly the interests of gunmakers. On December 1, in the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne pointed out that the declaration was not an international code of law and had no international validity. It had, at the beginning of the war, been adopted by our government for our own convenience and for the guidance of our courts, but it had been adopted in a form very different from that it originally took. Lord Crewe, in winding up the debate, said that the attempt which had been made at the time of the drawing up the declaration to frame an absolute list of contraband and non-contraband articles was and always would be a hopeless task. In the list of articles which it was supposed in no circumstances could be declared contraband the first three were (1) cotton, woolen and textile materials; (2) oilseeds and cake, and (3) rubber. Yet experience had shown that almost above all others these were the three articles that must be considered as contraband. Lord Crewe's criticism, informed by experience, should dispose forever of this list, but a study of the kinds of goods which were automatically to be ranked as 'contraband,' reveals anomalies at least equally absurd. First in the list of absolute contraband comes 'Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.' In the first British Proclamation of contraband, dated August 4, 1914, that was included as the first item in Schedule I, which included 12 kinds of goods as absolute contraband of war. In Schedule II, 13 other classes of goods were listed as conditional contraband. Amongst these there was not one single material used in the manufacture of either arms of ammunition. Acids and cotton were not contraband, though gun-cotton, if 'specially prepared for war,' was. Sporting powder, not 'specially prepared for war,' was only conditional contraband, but sporting guns were absolute contraband. What precise use sporting guns were going to be to belligerents neither imagination before nor experience afterwards has revealed, but this item has remained unaltered, while practically everything else has been changed. If we compare with the list of 12 contraband classes and 13 conditional contraband classes, the list of 42 classes of absolute and 14 classes of conditional contraband published in these columns last month we see how drastic have been the changes made. Still, as the first and almost the only unaltered item stands: (1) 'Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.' There is less reason now to ask why sporting arms should be included than there was at first, because one cannot point to the absolutely glaring omissions that would then have enforced a contention of the absurdity of making shotguns contraband, while allowing the materials of explosives manufacture to pass free. But, so far as we know, no protest has ever been made at all. Taking the item merely on its own merits it is relevant to inquire, even now, why sporting guns should be placed exactly in the same category as artillery, and why, almost alone, the sapient item in the code appended to the declaration of London should to this day be left unaltered?

"A question of more serious importance to gun manufacturers and exporters in this country at the moment is concerned with the British export regulations. These take no account of whether goods are contraband or not. They are domestic orders, promulgated since the war began. The fettering influence of diplomatic negotiations is

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absent, and instead of the vague, academic phrase, 'arms for sporting purposes,' we get 'firearms unrifled, for sporting purposes' as distinguished from 'arms, rifled, and their component parts.' On the outbreak of war all exports of rifled arms were prohibited by proclamation dated August 3, 1914. It was not until November 10, 1914, that any prohibition was placed on the export of unrifled firearms. The proclamation issued on that date prohibited the exportation to any destination of 'cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, other than sporting cartridges, charges and their component parts' and 'firearms, rifled, of all kinds, and their component parts.' 'Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes,' were not allowed to be shipped to 'foreign ports in Europe,' with certain specified exceptions, and 'cartridges, charges of all kinds and their component parts for sporting purposes' were allowed to be exported only to British possessions and protectorates. In the latest proclamation containing a full list, which was issued on July 28th last, 'cartridges, charges of all kinds and their component parts' were included with 'firearms, rifled of all kinds,' as goods the export of which was prohibited to all destinations. The measure of exemption extended to sporting cartridges had disappeared, but 'firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes' were still allowed to be shipped to places other than the prohibited foreign ports in Europe, etc. Now by another modification, 'firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes' have been placed in the list of goods, the export of which is 'prohibited to all destinations other than British possessions and protectorates.' This is the list in which sporting cartridges were placed a year ago, before their export to all destinations was prohibited, so that sporting guns are still treated more favorably than sporting cartridges are. Both have benefited to some extent by being distinguished from military weapons instead of being classed with them, as they would be under the inelastic and unpractical code put forward for adoption in respect of contraband by the framers of the Declaration of London. But even so, unless it be that a fear exists of the sporting branch encroaching upon materials or labor required for the military branch, the object of thus limiting shipments is not apparent. As in all other cases export licenses may be issued, and trace be kept of shipments made, but the export statistics show that there is not any great volume of consignments left to limit. Even if shipments to neutral countries were suspected of finding their way to enemy hands, the fact that the quantities shipped are so small, while the manufacturing facilities now at the disposal of the Central European powers are so large, should go to show that, whatever the enemy may be in want of, he is unlikely to suffer from a shortage of sporting guns.

MUGGER.

By E. B. L.

SOME fellows have told me they do not think there is much sport in hunting the crocodile, but when other game is not available as a target for one's rifle, I think there is a good deal of fun to be had out of the old mugger. They exist in quantities in most of the large rivers of the plains in India, and they are often found in the deeper pools of the small rivers. The colder months of the year are the best time for shooting these reptiles, which can then always be found basking on the sandy banks; during the hot weather they do not care about remaining out of the water long, as the sand becomes uncomfortably hot. They appear to take little notice of the natives tilling the fields on the banks, but seem to know at once if they are being stalked, and are very shy of being approached by a white man.

As regards a weapon, I should say from experience that a high velocity rifle is almost a *sine qua non* (whether double barrel or magazine matters little). A bullet weighing about 500 grains is about as good as any, nickel, of course, with a soft nose. I used a .404 Mauser, and do not think it could be much improved on. Owing to the enormous thickness of the skin and density of the bones, and also owing to the great amount of reflex action following a hit, great "shocking" power is necessary to prevent their regaining the water, and even then you must expect a large percentage to escape, as they do not like coming far out of the water, and often lie with their tails just in, one flick of which will send them in with a splash, and that is the last you will see—unless you make a bull's-eye, which of all things it is most essential to do in the case of the crocodile. What is the best place to aim at? I should say first the eye, that being not only the surest way to the brain, but also the easiest thing to see when the beast is partially submerged, the bony orbit forming a distinctive prominence on the surface of the water. After the eye, the neck, with the hope of hitting the spinal cord. Anywhere aft of this the chances are they will escape, though I know they can be bagged by shooting them through the heart; and I know a sportsman, who, coming across one unexpectedly when after small game, shot it with a ball from his shotgun in the middle of the body. I think he was lucky to get it, and rather think the shot must have damaged the spinal cord, but I did not get an opportunity of verifying this port mortem.

My friend B., an engineer in the — Railway, had very kindly allowed me the loan of a boat which was kept for repairing the bridge over the Ganges at K —— Ghat Station, and also told me to write to one Tillack Ram, Baboo, of the permanent way department, to inform him when I should require it, and also the railway trolley with the necessary coolies to take me from the station to the bridge, a distance of about a mile. Having made these arrangements, I obtained a week-end's leave and prepared to set out. I was not able to get away by the morning train, so sent on my bearer with provisions, charcoal, cooking apparatus, and tent, with instructions to pitch it beside the embankment opposite the station. My rifle, gun, and glasses I always make a point of not entrusting to anyone, so I took them with me by the evening train, the only other one in the day. About three hours brought me to my destination, and as the train drew up at the little wayside station, which boasted of one solitary official who acted as master and ticket collector, I could see my tent all ready at the bottom of the embankment. My bearer was waiting for me on the platform, and soon transferred my kit to the tent. I turned in at once, so as to be up betimes in the morning, as it was well past midnight.

Soon after I had got to sleep there was a disturbance in the direction of my bearer's bivouac. I was roused by the rattle of pots and pans, and on investigation I found some pariah dogs had pulled the lid off my provision box which was lying within a foot of my servant's head, and had carried off a precious piece of bacon—so soundly does the native sleep. To prevent further depredations, I piled some heavy stones on the box and retired again. I was up with the dawn; the morning was crisp and dewy, the air still, and I experienced a delightful feeling of being in a most peaceful world, healthy and vigorous in mind and body, looking forward with keen expectation to what the day might bring, knowing that even if there should be no sport I should be alone with nature for a few hours, a delightful change from the dull monotony of station life. The Baboo with his trolley had to come from the next station, but after an hour or so we were off to the river. The bridge is a fine structure, the river bed being here over a mile broad, though the actual waterway at this time of the year is only from 50 to 300 yards wide. When we arrived there we unshipped the trolley and embarked in the boat, a good one, about the size of a ship's cutter, which took four men all their time to pull up stream. There was nothing in sight from the bridge, so on the Baboo's advice we paddled up stream slowly. The river is constantly changing its formation, owing to the sandy nature of its bed, and becomes split up into channels forming islands, some of which hare covered with short, scrubby bushes alternating with long, sandy flats and banks, on which were scattered the shells of numerous and large deceased turtles.

After proceeding about a mile, I made out with the glasses some enormous mugger, real "ironclads," near the left bank. Their large spines could be seen sticking out of the shallow water, somewhat resembling the ribs of a small wreck. There seemed no way of approaching within range of these from either side, so I decided to go for another large one, lying up on the right bank, which here was steep and covered on the top with bushes, affording good cover. I put the boat ashore half a mile below, and made a long detour, calculating to come out slightly above him. I, however, rather miscalculated the distance, and came out practically on top of him, so that he spotted me first, and a great splash was all I saw. This mishap appeared to be the end of all sport on this side, for nothing more could be seen as far as the eye could reach.

I sat down and lit a pipe to consider things, and began to watch the maneuvers of the monsters on the other side. They appeared to be inaccessible, and about 200 yards away, nothing showing but the projecting eyes and the tip of the snout; to make things worse a strong wind had sprung up, blowing down stream. The Baboo kept urging me to take a shot, but I refused, telling him that even if I did kill one it would sink and we should not recover it. He replied that did not matter, but it was very important for the sahib to shoot. Eventually I yielded to pressure, not seeing a chance of anything else. I lay down, put up the 150 yards leaf, took steady aim, and fired. To my surprise the bullet struck the flats on the opposite side, showing that I he was unaware of the source of the sound. It is a well-known fact, that the bullet must have passed very close to him he remained undisturbed—no doubt partly on account of the wind, and partly because he was unaware of the source of the sound. It is a well-known fact, and one that I have often noticed, that wild animals are much less alarmed by sound than by movement. I put up 100 yards and fired

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again. This time there was a loud report, the waters were lashed into a whirlpool, then there was silence. We marked the spot, and signalled for the boat, and the boatmen were soon at work exploring the bottom with the oars for any signs of dead mugger.

A shout from the boat showed they had found something, and I saw one or two of the men standing in about 4 feet of water, making vigorous attempts to get something up. After a good deal of trouble they fished up the dead mugger's tail with a rope, and all efforts failing to get him into the boat, they towed him over to my side. I measured him on the spot, 16½ feet. The Baboo informed me it was one of the largest that had been shot since the bridge was built. The weight I can only guess at, but it took thirteen men to get him into the boat by sliding him up poles. He proved to be a gharial, the fish-eating crocodile of the Ganges, with a long, narrow snout and formidable array of teeth, which will be familiar to many. The bullet had hit him in the eye—I must admit rather a lucky shot as regards locality. They took off the soft part of the skin of the belly, and I sent it off by the evening train to the tannery. It weighed 200 pounds fresh, and made a lovely hide six months later. Fresh hides for tanning should be sent off as soon as possible, and well rubbed with common salt. It may be interesting to mention that crocodiles are nearly always infested with parasites; their mouths exude leeches in large quantities, which have burrowed deep into the mucous membrane—rather a repulsive sight.

I had no more luck that day, though I stalked many. The next day I visited a good backwater I knew of. After several arduous stalks I got to within 15 yards of one which was asleep, and put a bullet in his brain, approaching him from behind. He was one of the broad-nosed, man-eating variety, 12 feet long. An amusing incident occurred during the process of skinning. A small crowd had collected to watch the operation, the reptile was rolled over, and the village skinner seated himself on the tail. At the first incision of the large knife there was a great convulsion, and the surprised man was sent sprawling on his back, although the animal was stone dead. I found several bangles and pieces of iron in his stomach.

I found that for stalking mugger, and, indeed, most animals, the usual Cawnpore topee was at times very inconvenient. Having such a broad brim it cuts off a good deal of the field of vision, causing one to expose oneself unnecessarily, also as an unfamiliar object it creates alarm. I always carried a colored puggaree, and wore it when the sun would allow. There is a good deal of glare to the eyes which can be obviated by wearing tinted glasses. These are only personal experiences, and I put them down for what they are worth, with the hope that they may interest any who may some day wish to try their hand at this sport, and with the idea that personal experience in any form of hunting is worth a deal of theory, and is more often sought than found.—London Field.

THE STORM.

By Carl Wilson.

MR. HEZEKIAH CUTTS slowly released his hold on the hoe handle and drew a tattered sleeve across his sweat-grimed face. "Gosh a mighty, it's hot!" he said querrulously.

Painfully he straightened, one hand against his back, and gazed disgustedly about the weed-rank garden, sweltering in the August sun. Suddenly he started and his mild eyes lighted eagerly. Across the deadened air came the quarrelsome guttural bark of a pine squirrel. He studied the wooded slope reflectfully.

"Over on Little Wild Cat," he speculated, "workin' on hick'ry."

Again he surveyed the sun-smoked garden. "I can't do it," he said weakly. "I jest can't." From the cabin door his wife emerged, her grey hair dank about her face, a bright tin bucket in her hand.

Hezekiah snatched up the hoe. For a moment she paused, eyeing him suspiciously, then she turned and walked briskly to the barn.

Hezekiah watched her furtively. He heard the lowing of old Brindle, the rattle of corn, and the steady splash, splashing, as the first white streams played rhythmically against the tin. A grin lit up his wrinkled face and, half stooping, he circled for the house.

Above the kitchen stove hung an ancient rifle and his hand closed about its scarred stock lovingly. Five minutes later Mrs. Cutts peered over the garden fence. The gate was standing wide and a half dozen leghorns were busy among the tomatoes. Hezekiah had vanished.

She hurried to the house and glanced anxiously above the stove, then turned and ran wildly from the room. At the pasture bars she halted. Hezekiah was moving rapidly across the field. She raised her hands, trumpet wise. "Hezekiah," she shrilled. The man broke into a run, and she shook her fist, helplessly.

In the friendly shelter of the laurel, Hezekiah leaned weakly against a tree. "Durn sech a woman," he gasped. "I ought not to a' married her."

He caught his breath and looked about expectantly. Above him were the tangled pines, with here and there a chestnut, or the slim, shaggy form of a shellbark. At his feet the dry white bed of Wild Cat, dotted sparsely with shallow pools, where tadpoles swarmed and great skimming spiders sprawled grotesquely. He pushed deeper into the woods and sat down beside a tree.

The air was heavy, heat stifled, and it numbed him strangely, like the fumes of a narcotic. He took off his hat and leaned his head against the tree. "Gosh a' mighty," he whispered.

Above his head a tree toad rasped drawsily and from somewhere in the thicket came the monotonous low calling of a raincrow. He closed his eyes and a breeze, springing from somewhere, rippled softly through his hair. He sunk lower beneath the pine and his mouth gaped widely.

It was dark when he awoke, and from time to time came the deep rumble of thunder as flashes of lightning played across the brassy sky. He fumbled for his watch and with the gesture paused abruptly. From the westward came the roaring of a storm. For an instant he hesitated and in that instant it was upon him.

He grasped his rifle and ran blindly for the house. The darkness was absolute, the wind deafening. He caught his foot against a root and fell heavily. "Gosh a' mighty," he sobbed, "Gosh a' mighty."

The lightning flamed and in the glare he saw a great tree twist helplessly and splinter across his path. He struggled to his feet and was hurled back instantly. "I can't stand up," he moaned, "I can't stand up."

The image of his wife came to him. "I ain't been good to her," he sobbed, "and she's a old woman now—a tired old woman."

He clasped his hands. The sob became a prayer. "It's all the old gun, God," he wailed. "It's been a tempter an' the flesh's weak. But I won't hunt no more, God. Jest you give me a chance, jest one more chance."

From the cabin window Mrs. Cutts peered out into the storm. A chicken coop whirled by and crashed heavily against the garden fence. The woodshed collapsed crazily.

"Poor old man," she said. "My poor old man. He's weak an' sick, an' I drove him off—I drove him off to die."

She pinned a shawl about her head and hurried out into the rain. The wind had passed. The sky was growing light. She picked her way across the littered yard and ran sobbing to the woods.

"My poor old man," she kept repeating, "my poor old man."

At the timber's edge she stopped. Hezekiah stood before her. Hatless, bedraggled, his white hair dripping rain. She caught her breath sharply. Sudden anger flared her face.

"Ain't you 'shamed," she gasped. "A great big man, runnin' off. It's a pity you warn't killed. That's what it is."

Overhead the clouds parted and the sun swung free. Hezekiah started and his mild eyes lighted eagerly. Above the roar of Little Wild Cat came the quarrelsome, guttural bark of a pine squirrel.

His hand tightened on the old gun lovingly; then he dropped his head.

"Durn sech a woman," he said.

—Outer's Book.

OWN YOUR OWN!

DO YOU ever loan your tooth brush? The chances are you will say "NO!" There are other things you own—really intimate personal belongings which you would not think of loaning, yet occasionally it happens that a man will borrow a rifle, shotgun or other firearm from a friend which is that friend's most treasured possession, keep it for two or three weeks and return it in almost hopeless condition, owing to rust and neglect, A. P. Lane tells us in *Target Tips*. It is well to be generous—a man should not be stingy with his possessions, but when it comes to firearms it is well to make a hard and fast rule not to lend them. Many a good friendship has been broken up because of this and the reason is easy to find—there is considerable difference sometimes between a man's ability to shoot a gun and his willingness to take good, conscientious care of it.

At trap shooting clubs it is a common practice for men to borrow each other's guns, and I do not wish you to think for a minute that I condemn this practice. It is a very good idea and is very helpful if a man has a gun which does not exactly suit. A great many men break into the game with a gun borrowed in this way. The difference in this case is that the shooter only lends the gun for a string or two of targets and the actual care of the gun remains in the hands of the owner. Possibly I am over-fussy on this matter, still I am convinced that when a man comes to you to borrow your own rifle or shotgun, which happens to be the pride of your heart and the apple of your eye, you will save time and cuss words by buying a new gun for him.

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A MORAL FOR THE FABLE.

By W. E. Rosebush

IN your issue of February 10 a particularly noted "The Fable of the Military Bug and the Butterfly." It seems to me, however, that you might have carried this further and ended with a moral which would show the fitness of things, not simply a sense of injustice.

To be explicit, your gentleman captain would doubtless first have killed or incapacitated his men through disease simply from a lack of knowledge of camp sanitation or kind of food to feed them.

If he ever did get them into battle, he would murder many of them as sure as fate through his ignorance of discipline, tactics, and general military education and knowledge. Wouldn't this better be the moral ending?

A WORD FROM McBRIDE.

THE following personal letter from Capt. H. W. McBride, now with the Canadian troops in Europe, has reached us:

"I just received ARMS AND THE MAN with the letter from Ommundson. His description of trench life is very realistic indeed, and gives a pretty good glimpse of one phase of the conditions under which we are fighting.

"At the time he was killed we were occupying trenches in the near vicinity, but we have moved since. I do not know where the H. A. C. is now, as it is in another division.

"I would like very much to write about many things which would, I'm sure, be of interest to you, but, in view of the rigid censorship, do not feel able to tell just what things I would be permitted to say and what might bring censure, so to 'play safe,' I'll not talk about war at all.

"After a miserably wet and muddy autumn, we are now enjoying very good weather; rather cool at night, but with very little rain and no snow. With the lavish equipment of clothing, food, tobacco, etc., and a daily delivery of mail, we are pretty well fixed. There are some serious things about the life, to be sure, but that's what I came over here for and I am thoroughly enjoying every day of it.

"Cordially yours,

"H. W. McBride."

WAR NEWS BY TELEPHONE.

A "TELEPHONE NEWSPAPER" is now in active operation in Stockholm, according to a correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle. It "comes out" at 9 o'clock in the evening; that is say, that at that hour or later anybody who will spend ten "oere," or less than three cents, can get the latest war news, etc., by calling up central. Instead of asking for another exchange and a number, one asks for "telephone news," whereupon the operator connects one with a phonograph that gives in a summary all the latest news that is not carried in the evening newspapers. If you are a regular subscriber, your bill is charged with the extra amount, and if you call from a pay station you drop the little coin in a slot. The telephone that gives the news has a reenforced current so that one is sure to hear very plainly.

Devices of a similar sort have been used for some time in giving Sunday afternoon concerts.

MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

A COPY of "Military Topography and Photography" by Lieut. F. D. Carlock, 17th Infantry, has been received by ARMS AND THE MAN.

This book is a complete treatise on military map reading, topographical and photo-topographical surveying, military sketching and elementary and aero photography.

It has been made very simple and practical by giving the explanations of the theories and principles involved in clear descriptions; mathematical discussions have been reduced to a minimum. The text is copiously supplied with diagrams and illustrations.

Military map reading is presented in an entirely new, precise, clear, and complete way. All modern control and sketching work for both limited and extended military topographical and photo-topographical surveys are covered thoroughly, while rapid military sketching is also presented to meet both instruction and field service conditions. The whole process involved in elementary photography is carefully and fully explained as preliminary to practical work in photo-topography and aero photography. Popular texts on photography mostly give only the various steps involved without explanations of their theories and principles, which render them unavailable for practical military photographic work.

Military photography for topographical and tactical purposes has not yet been used to any great extent in our army and the subject may be said to be entirely new. No general text-book in our country has heretofore treated of it. The great use, however, to which it is being put in the present European war proves the great importance of military photography in all present and future wars.

In a chaper on special problems full instructions are given for the running of levels and control traverses, base line measurements, angle measurements in triangulation work, the taking of Polaris and Sun azimuths, the rapid determinations of latitude, longtitude, and azimuths, etc., etc. By placing these problems in a special chapter, the main text has been kept clear of technical discussions.

The conventional signs for U. S. Army maps are included in the book. The appendices contain tables of English and Metric weights and measures and their conversions, of trignometric formulae and functions, of stadia reductions, of logarithms, and of values of seconds in meters of latitude and longtitude.

The book is published by the Geo. Banta Publishing Co., Menasha, Wis., and is for sale by ARMS AND THE MAN. Price, $2.50 postpaid. Cloth binding; 310 pages.

BIRDS IN WINTER.

SEVERE weather may be disastrous to birds, but it is not weather that dismays them. It is lack of food. Ground feeding birds have more troubles than the climbers, and consequently are less met with in winter. Where there are trees and people interested in keeping feathered bits of cheerfulness about them there are birds, no matter how much snow is on the ground.

Wherever birds are in summer, birds can be kept in the winter; not the same birds or the same kinds of birds, but nevertheless busy, singing, seemingly happy and indubitably valuable birds. A piece of suet best placed in a metal barred container, will attract and keep nothatches, down and hairy woodpeckers, sapsuckers and chickadees. Juncoes need grain. Bluejays will appear fitfully. And it may be the good fortune of the provider of food to see even a cardinal, exotic in brilliance, against the snow, appear timidly in the underbush.

The chickadee alone is worth the little attention that is needed to keep him as a neighbor. A winter morning that has two, three or four chickadees singing against a winter landscape cannot be dreary. The notes of cheerfulness are irresistible. The chickadee is indomitable. He will sing against a temperature of zero or in a whirl of snow. All he needs food, and his favorite warming food is suet.

The downy woodpecker is friendly; the hairy woodpecker is shy, but both will respond to the invitation of food. The birds do not happen in the landscape. They are the consequence of provision for them. They will be anywhere folk care enough to have them. They will make a winter vocal, lively and cheerful.

SUBMARINE FOR BRAZIL.

THE submarine mother-ship, Ceara, building in Italy for Brazel, is nearly ready for delivery. This vessel is 326 feet long, 51 feet in beam, and displaces 3,735 tons, her armament consisting of four 3.9-inch and four 2.2-inch guns. She has been designed with the object of discharging the duties of parent ship to a flotilla of six 250-ton submarines, and, in addition to her storage, repair and hospital facilities, is fitted for docking a submarine up to 180 feet in length and 23 feet beam. She is also fitted with salvage apparatus, and is theoretically able to lift a 250-ton submarine from a depth of 132 feet in thirty minutes.

NEW ESSAY ON MAN.

Cricket layin' fas' asleep
Thoo de win' an' storm;
Man, he hafter stay awake
An' hustle to keep warm.
Honey bee is layin' low
Until de fros' is fled;
Man, he hafter face de cold
An' hunt his daily bread.
Pore ol' man; I really do suppose
You has about the toughest luck of anyone I knows.

Squirrel hab enough to eat
Growin' in de tree;
Man, he gotter hab de cash,
Squirrel gits it free.
Groun' hog goes back home ag'in
To pass de time an' doze;
Man, he has to buy hisse'f
A heavy suit o' clothes.
Pore ol' man! Allus pays de cost;
He's de mos' unluckiest critter dat I ever run acrost.

—Washington Star.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.
EVERY THURSDAY

Editor
JAMES A. DRAIN

Associate Editor
ASHMUN BROWN

Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

Entered as second-class matter, April [illegible] 1908, at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

SAFETY AGAINST HUMANITY.

At the close of a week in which certain Congressional leaders, animated by varying motives, some of which fell little short of treason, had made a futile effort to stampede the administration and the country into a dangerous and ignoble course of action, President Wilson, on Saturday night, went before the Gridiron Club in Washington and delivered a remarkable speech. One phrase he used in that speech was illuminating:

"When we go about seeking safety at the expense of humanity, then I, for one, will believe that I have always been mistaken in what I have conceived to be the spirit of American history."

"Safety at the expense of humanity." That is the precise phrase that describes the course that has been advocated by the pro-German propaganda in this country, and that has received considerable support from various lawmakers who cannot rise above the parochial in their consideration of problems of statesmanship that concern the whole nation. That these rural statesmen have behind them a considerable following "at home" must be admitted, an "at home" following that has been deceived by the specious arguments of the German propagandists and that, through innate selfishness, was ready to be deceived.

The great majority of Americans do not go down to the sea in ships. Consequently, those whose vision is bounded by the lines of their own countries cannot see why this country should concern itself unduly and irritate militant Germany by making a fuss over the lives of those few who have to travel by sea.

In an earlier day, when the majority of America's population was dependent on the sea, there was a clearer conception of national obligation, national interests and national duty. Twice the young and struggling republic threw down the gauge of battle to powerful European nations on issues relating to the freedom of the international water highways, and twice was it successful. Now it has been proposed seriously that at the behest of the fearsome Central Powers we shall surrender and thus avoid trouble. Fortunately, the President possesses a truer instinct and a better appreciation of the principles involved.

But, unfortunately, only a short time ago the administration seemed on the verge of deferring to the demand for permitting Germany to change the rules of maritime warfare during the progress of the war, a change that inevitably would have led to other changes and the destruction of whatever safeguards non-combatants traveling by sea now possess. In a note to American diplomatic representatives abroad this Government seemed to deprecate an "insistence upon doubtful legal rights which may be denied on account of new conditions." But quickly the administration recovered from that slip, and based its subsequent action on those principles of justice and humanity upon which this nation is founded. They are principles that no new conditions can change.

The immediate controversy wages over the question of whether merchant vessels may arm for defense, Germany maintaining that an armed merchant vessel is a menace to submarines and hence a vessel to be destroyed on sight without the rule of visitation and search and safeguarding of non-combatant life being observed. It may be accepted as a fact that an armed merchantman is a menace to submarines; so is a man with an ordinary rifle, so delicate is the structure of a submarine. Nevertheless it is an old and accepted principle of international law that a merchantman may arm for defense. It is true that in modern days the practice of a merchantman arming for defense has fallen into disuse. It did so because the strength of modern ships of war had become so disproportionately greater that nothing was to be accomplished by so arming. The fact that the advent of the modern submarine has tended to restore the equilibrium is not an argument for abandoning the principle.

It must be remembered that if, when halted on the high seas by a vessel of war, a merchantman attempts to use her armament she forfeits her merchant character and may be destroyed. The responsibility is upon the merchant master to estimate the situation instantly. It is his duty not to fight unless he is certain that he is to win, for the lives of the non-combatants on his ship are in his keeping. In other words, the rule permitting him to arm serves only to give him a fighting chance if he elects to take that chance.

To admit the German contention is to deprive the merchant master of any chance whatever; to leave him absolutely at the mercy of the submarine; to permit the submarine captain to be the sole judge of the facts. In the light of what has gone before, can anyone doubt what would be the judgment of the German submarine commanders in all cases?

From Berlin comes the violent protest that permitting merchantmen to arm permits them to treat submarines as pirates. What was the *Lusitania* massacre but an act of piracy? And yet, if the short-memoried public will but think back, Germany's first move in that case was to produce a flock of affidavits that the *Lusitania* was armed, a contention Germany was forced subsequently to abandon. But the abandonment is no guarantee that if Germany's present contention is allowed, there will not be other *Lusitanias* and not more affidavits.

All dictates of justice, humanity and strict neutrality demand that this nation stand pat on international law as it is written. One concession now means more later. And a multiplicity of them spells national dishonor and national disaster.

ARMY LEGISLATION PROGRESSES.

Indications are that when, some time in the not-distant future, the conferes from Senate and House get together to reconcile differences between the Senate and the House Army bills and to make one completed bill of the two, there will be but few points on which a compromise cannot be reached readily. Starting far apart, the two committees have been gradually working to a common end. They are getting closer and closer together.

It would appear that the final bill to be worked out will contain provisions for a Regular Army somewhat larger than advocated by Secretary Garrison; for a thoroughly federalized National Guard, which, it is expected, will reach a total of 424,000 officers and men in five years, and for some sort of a federal reserve force of trained citizens, probably not more than one battalion to a Congressional district. This latter force certainly will not be called Continentals, and yet it will embrace some of the ideas advanced by Secretary Garrison. Not yet are the committees agreed on it, nor are they entirely clear as to what they want. The subject is one that illustrates the disposition of statesmen, as well as ordinary citizens, to have controversy over labels, when not far apart on principles.

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There are no stronger advocates of the development of the National Guard than Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee, and Representative Julius Kahn, member of the House Committee, and yet these gentlemen both are advocates of the reserve idea, advocating it, however, from different angles.

The outline of the reserve idea on which the Senate Committee is working is to enlist a Regular Army reserve of citizens in each Congressional district, to serve not more than two months a year in the field under Regular Army officers. Representative Kahn's idea is to take advantage of the popularity of the Plattsburg idea and give it official recognition. He points out that 30,000 men, many of them business men, who do not desire to enlist in either the National Guard or the Regular Army, are enrolled for training in business men's camps during the summer, and that this number, by giving official standing, might readily be increased to 100,000. Between the Chamberlain idea and the Kahn idea, it will be observed, there is not a divergence as viewed from a practical standpoint. Something along these lines is expected.

It is yet too early to predict precisely the form of the provision for a federalized National Guard. It will follow somewhat the structure of the tentative bill drawn by the executive committee of the National Guard Association, reviewed in these columns two weeks ago. Full authority will be lodged in the President to draft the Guard into national service whenever he deems necessary. Provision also will be made to detail a National Guard officer from each organization to attend the Army service schools, with the pay and allowances of his rank.

By a series of votes the House Committee has decided on an increase of the Regular Army to 137,000, with provision for its possible expansion, even in time of peace, up to 143,000. The Senate will not cut this down, if it remains in its present temper. Most of the Regular Army increases under the House bill will come in the Artillery arms, the Field Artillery being increased by six regiments over the existing six, and the Coast Artillery being increased to a point to furnish Regulars to man all mine and torpedo defenses, and one-half the guns in fixed fortifications, with an additional complement to man the proposed mobile guns to be added to Coast Artillery equipment. With that veteran artillerist, Senator duPont, standing valorously by the guns in the Senate Committee, there is small probability of these plans being reduced there.

The House Committee provides for 1,000 new officers in the Regular Army, planning to use many for National Guard instruction.

It is expected that both the Senate and House Committees will have reported their bills before the next issue of ARMS AND THE MAN is out.

RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL

N. R. A. Gossip.

At a meeting on Friday evening, February 18, of the Executive Committee of the District of Columbia Rifle Association, held at the headquarters of the National Columbia Rifle Association, Woodward Building, there were present representatives from 25 organized clubs and from clubs in process of organization in the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Washington Board of Trade and from several divisions of the Department of Agriculture.

Captain Harllee, president of the Association, announced that clubs were in process of organization also in the Government Printing Office, Department of Commerce, Southern Railway Building, and Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and that other clubs would be organized in due time.

Requisitions for ammunition from all the clubs present were collected and the ammunition will be delivered in one lot at the Marine Corps rifle range at Winthrop, Md.

The committee, without dissent, expressed its preference that no intoxicants be sold on the steamboat operating the service to Winthrop and the steamboat company has informed the committee that its wishes will be complied with.

It was agreed that this Association should provide cards or devices uniform in design to be furnished members of clubs to facilitate indentification at the indoor galleries and the outdoor ranges.

Plans for increasing the indoor gallery facilities were discussed and an attempt will be made to secure several additional galleries.

While it is understood that the indoor gallery under the Oxford Hotel is open to members of all the rifle clubs from 1:30 to 11:00 p. m. daily except Sunday, it was decided to assign special days on which the members of those clubs will have priority in the use of the targets so that if desired individual and team matches can be arranged on those days, and the following schedule was agreed upon:

Mondays.—The following clubs in the Department of Agriculture: Bureau of Plant Industry, Bureau of Soils, Bureau of Animal Industry, Farm Management, Division of Publications, Office of Markets, Crop Estimates, Big Four (consisting of Library, Insecticide Board, Bureau of Entomology and Biological Survey), and such other clubs as may hereafter be organized in that department.

Tuesdays.—Washington Rifle Association, Marine Draftsmen, Army and Navy Union.

Wednesdays.—War Department, Department of Labor, Woodward Building Rifle Club.

Thursdays.—Interior Department Home Home Club, George Washington University, Internal Revenue Bureau and such other clubs as may hereafter be organized in the Treasury Department.

Fridays.—Navy Department, Civil Service Commission, Military Service Legion.

Saturdays.—District of Columbia Rifle Club, Department of State, Department of Justice, Press Club, Florida Rifle Club, Washington Fencers.

The Postoffice Department Rifle Club will maintain for the use of its members two indoor galleries, one in the Postoffice Department building and one in the City Postoffice building.

Captain Harllee announced that Gunnery Sergeant Hale, of the Marine Corps, an expert instructor in marksmanship, has been detailed for duty in the gallery and will give there preliminary instruction for outdoor range practice to those who desire it.

On the range at Winthrop until June, Saturdays will be reserved for the high schools and George Washington University. Beginning in June, the Saturdays will be distributed proportionately among all the rifle clubs. Members of clubs may go to Winthrop any day, but it was agreed that priority will be given to the members of clubs according to the following schedule:

Mondays.—3d, District of Columbia; 4th, Interior Department Home Club.

Tuesdays.—Police Department Rifle Club.

Wednesdays.—1st, Florida; 2nd, War Department and Civil Service; 3d, Department of Labor; 4th, Internal Revenue.

Thursdays.—1st, Navy Department; 2nd, Army and Navy Union; 3d, all clubs organized in the Department of Agriculture; 4th, State Department, Department of Justice, Washington Rifle Association and Washington Fencers.

Fridays.—1st, Military Service Legion; 2d, National Press Club; 3d, Postoffice Department; 4th, Woodward Building.

Saturdays.—Until June, High Schools, George Washington University and any other other clubs organized in schools and colleges.

During the month of April and thereafter until the size of the crowds necessitates a change to one day per month, all clubs will be assigned the above days each week and targets will be assigned proportionately to the membership of clubs. Secretaries of clubs will be notified of the number of targets assigned their clubs. Notices of all assignments will also be given to the press, and the Washington papers will be asked to give us regularly daily space for our announcements.

Official Bulletin No. 9

National Inter-Club Gallery Competition.

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 19, 1916.

CLASS A.

Kings Mills, Ohio.		*St. Louis, Mo.*
A. D. Rothrock	200	vs.
F. McClung	199	
F. D. Wilson	199	Withdrawn.
W. Mounts	199	
J. Crawford	198	
Total	995	

Marion, Ohio.		*Bucyrus, Ohio.*	
A. R. Sammons	200	vs. V. M. Virtue	198
M. E. Carroll	200	F. W. Croneis	197
Ray Williams	198	C. P. Mader	196
J. E. Messenger	197	A. C. Philpott	196
T. McMurray	197	J. B. Shaner	195
Total	992	Total	982

District of Columbia.		*Bangor, Me.*	
W. A. Sprout	199	vs. L. S. Chilcott	198
O. M. Schriver	198	L. W. Somers	198
R. H. McGarity	196	E. M. Sylvester	197
R. Alderman	196	J. W. Treat	196
W. R. Stokes	196	C. P. Allen	195
Total	985	Total	984

Buffalo, N. Y.		*Birmingham, Ala.*
A. C. Troutman	200	vs.
A. D. Bissell	199	
E. C. Hentcy	195	Dropped.
H. E. Beebee	194	
L. F. Davis	193	
Total	981	

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Bridgeport, Conn.		*New Haven, Conn.*
H. Crane.....197	vs.	E. B. Baker, Jr....191
J. W. Wilson.....197		J. Alden.....191
C. B. Naramore...197		F. W. Holloway...190
L. W. Burgess....195		E. C. Simpson....181
W. W. Naramore..194		H. A. Warner.....181
Total.....980		Total.....934

Manchester, N. H.		*Warren, Pa.*
E. A. Hayes.....199	vs.	F. A. Keller.....196
R. P. Farmer.....199		C. Mimium.....195
E. C. Luce.....193		J. A. Clark.....195
Rev. Thomas.....193		H. Robertson.....194
C. H. Carlton....191		H. O. Wheelock...189
Total.....975		Total.....969

CLASS B.

Kane, Pa.		*Madison, Wis.*
W. D. Wise.....199	vs.	H. B. L. Gorman..199
S. S. Newcomer...199		R. C. Brayton....198
C. G. Kelts.....199		J. P. Verner.....197
R. L. Williams....198		C. M. Brown.....197
Frank Bender....197		E. H. Lamp.....196
Total.....992		Total.....987

Salt Lake, Utah.		*Ogden, Utah.*
W. B. Wallace....199	vs.	A. H. Young.....198
F. T. Letchfield...198		Wm. Parnell.....198
E. A. Mack.....198		C. Gruman.....198
Wm. Stokes.....197		N. D. McMillen...196
J. H. Ray.....197		G. F. Roach.....196
Total.....689		Total.....986

Watertown, S. Dak.		*Adrian, Mich.*
E. D. Lacy.....197	vs.	E. J. Kortie.....196
H. C. Parsons....197		Geo. Isaacson.....192
L. E. Rowe.....196		H. D. Meyers.....190
F. L. Bramble....196		W. H. Matterson..189
C. W. Larson.....195		J. S. Bonner.....184
Total.....981		otal.....951

Hopkins, Minn.		*Milwaukee, Wis.*
C. C. Snavely....199	vs.	Emil Teich 195
A. L. Hamilton...198		H. W Mansfield...195
A. G. Hamilton...195		N. E. Dahm.....192
R. B. Hixson 192		J. F. Klein.....188
J. B. Shirley.....191		J. J. Ring.....184
Total.....975		Total.....954

Detroit, Mich.		*Youngstown, Ohio.*
T. E. Lannen.....198	vs.	L. Seaborn.....199
H. L. D. Smith...197		J. Seaborn.....194
A. J. Walrath....195		W. O. Brown.....190
C. R. Neigebaur..191		L. Hartzell.....189
J. L. Harkness....189		T. H. Clarke.....188
Total.....970		Total.....960

Boston, Mass.		*Tacoma, Wash.*
C. Kelly.....197		H. O. Schofield....187
H. Marshall.....194		J. R. Stewart.....187
H. Bennett.....191		B. F. Jacobs.....187
H. G. Selby.....185		W. B. Knoble.....186
C. Center.....185		A. D. Glover.....184
Total.....952		Total.....931

CLASS C.

St. Paul, Minn.		*Louisville, Ky. (Swiss).*
D. Blankenbiller..198	vs.	E. Ochsner.....196
G. W. Keys.....196		M. Kaelin.....194
E. J. Narum.....195		B. Ochsner.....191
O. J. Mooney.....194		C. D. Wale.....188
S. O. Arnold.....194		P. Huber.....185
Total.....977		Total.....954

Corinne, Me.		*Louisville, Ky.*
W. H. Mower....197	vs.	H. J. Godecker....191
L. D. Ireland.....197		C. Wale.....186
W. E. Ireland....195		J. L. McGill.....185
E. F. Mower.....193		J. von Siebenthal..178
E. B. Holt.....192		F. Knighton.....171
Total.....974		Total.....911

Stanton, Nebr.		*Tucson, Ariz.*
R. H. Moore.....196	vs.	
G. Galbrath.....196		
L. Riley.....195		Defaulted.
C. H. Hoff.....194		
M. Tiedtke.....192		
Total.....973		

Indianapolis, Ind.		*Cypress Hills, N. Y.*
H. Evans.....199	vs.	H. Burn.....195
H. Jones.....194		A. J. Korb.....193
R. F. Haddath...193		F. E. Prescott.....191
J. A. Davies.....190		A. Kumke.....190
C. Ridlen.....189		H. Otto.....190
Total.....965		Total.....959

Albion, Ind.		*Citizens, Rochester, N.Y.*
L. N. Leatherman,196	vs.	L. D. Slade.....191
M. D. Snyder....194		E. S. Mix.....190
A. Black.....192		F. C. Sherman....189
R. F. Mayfield...192		W. W. Lewis.....189
H. Black.....191		A. G. Johnson....185
Total.....965		Total.....941

Olympic, San Francisco, Cal.		*Ashland, Ohio.*
C. W. Linder.....197	vs.	W. Good.....195
V. D. Cousins....193		H. E. LeFevre....192
G. L. Scoville.....192		F. Moneysmith....191
S. D. Rogers.....192		H. S. Mowrey.....190
G. Armstrong....191		F. R. Beer.....190
Total.....965		Total.....958

CLASS D.

Quinnipiac, New Haven, Conn.		*R. and R. Club, New York City.*
G. W. Chesley....200	vs.	P. A. Raymond...195
M. O. Buttstead..199		F. J. Kahrs.....193
Wm. O. Breuler...198		A. A. Lane.....190
F. G. Stimson....198		A. B. Leavitt.....187
H. J. Gussman...197		E. L. Parris, Jr....187
Total.....922		Total.....952

Auburn, N. Y.		*Lynn, Mass.*
J. W. Stebbins....198	vs.	C. J. Fisk.....199
I. E. Ward.....198		F. E. Roberts.....196
C. E. Shapley....196		W. F. Hill.....194
J. H. Cole.....196		R. W. Francis.....193
F. B. Annin.....195		A. O. Niedner.....192
Total.....983		Total.....974

Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va.		*Lestershire, N. Y.*
A. H. Young, Jr..193	vs.	G. Slater.....171
H. D. Lay.....192		T. Murry.....157
R. A. Fairless....191		C. H. Lunyes.....156
H. C. Laird.....191		T. Whatmough....151
J. H. Joy.....189		O. R. Johnson....147
Total.....956		Total.....782

Ashburnham, Mass.		*Middletown, N. Y.*
J. R. Briggs.....187	vs.	E. H. Rose.....184
M. S. Whitten....186		F. K. Gaffney.....178
J. E. Mack.....184		J. Schramm.....177
K. Albridge.....179		Dr. Blossom.....171
G. Willard.....176		H. DeWitt.....169
Total.....912		Total.....879

Rochester, N. Y.		*McKeesport, Pa.*
C. Spraker.....189	vs.	
C. Warder.....185		
M. C. Bradbury..184		
F. E. Adsit.....182		
J. N. Wernz.....170		
Total.....910		

5th Maryland Club.		*Ithaca, N. Y.*
L. W. Tipton.....180	vs.	J. A. Peters.....172
F. A. Miller.....172		F. H. Knight.....146
E. F. Schleigh....159		R. Sherwood.....127
J. Kellner, Jr.....144		J. Wilkinson, Jr...125
H. J. Burgess.....122		W. B. Allen.....118
Total.....777		Total.....688

CLASS E.

Pierre, S. Dak.		*Helena, Mont.*
H. M. Derr.....200	vs.	J. J. McGuinness..196
W. D. Johnston...198		H. Conrad.....189
P. J. Murphy.....198		O. H. Koch.....187
E. G. Smith.....197		W. R. Strong.....186
J. H. McCoy.....196		C. E. Kumpe.....185
Total.....989		Total.....943

Glendale, Bedford, Ohio.		*Toledo, Ohio.*
B. T. Wright.....198	vs.	G. D. Carpenter...193
S. L. Watterson...196		H. Decker.....191
G. G. Black.....195		H. S. Crawford....191
W. C. Miller.....193		S. L. McAfee.....190
Wm. Lion.....192		J. W. Taylor.....187
Total.....974		Total.....952

Fort Harrison. Terre Haute, Ind.,		*Guthrie Center, Iowa.*
H. A. Elton.....195	vs.	J. T. Oneal.....198
H. J. Mueller.....194		H. W. Riddle.....195
E. H. Bindley, Jr..193		H. Johnston.....193
L. S. Reintjes....193		C. C. Kennedy....190
B. E. Wimer.....191		C. D. Porter.....189
Total.....966		Total.....965

Shawnee, Lima, Ohio.		*Chicago, Ill.*
Guy Sproul.....192	vs.	G. L. Nichols.....197
E. Stewart.....191		D. E. Moore.....193
J. Vogelgesang....191		J. Turner.....189
C. Hoser.....191		E. G. Krumrine...186
J. Reed.....190		E. B. Witwer.....181
Total.....955		Total.....946

Topeka, Kans.		*Meeker, Colo.*
A. W. Mason.....192	vs.	
L. C. Bell.....188		
Wm. Pettit.....187		Defaulted.
J. C. Springstead..185		
J. Strickcott.....183		
Total.....935		

Tulsa, Okla.		*Manhattan, Kans.*
Elmer F. Moore..182	vs.	C. J. Davis.....174
J. D. Freeman....175		C. B. Knox.....170
H. J. Killion.....170		F. Aimen.....166
C. E. Duffield....169		R. A. Huse.....165
T. M. Graham....153		F. W. Langdon....164
Total.....849		Total.....839

CLASS F.

Washington, D. C.		*Covington, Ky.*
S. Breckenridge...199	vs.	W. W. Britt.....183
J. B. Boyne.....197		C. R. Fennell.....182
W. B. Howe.....197		C. A. Schroetter...181
W. R. Tuckerman,195		R. L. Trimble.....177
R. H. Chapman...194		M. L. Roland.....166
Total.....982		Total.....889

Kiowa, Des Moines, Iowa.		*Erie, Pa.*
Manbeck.....199	vs.	H. B. Boyce.....183
W. E. Kessler....197		T. M. Robie.....181
T. H. Winfrey....195		J. Bacon.....180
Nichols.....194		P. G. Sturtevant..178
Wharff.....191		C. O. Stanger.....176
Total.....976		Total.....898

Taunton, Mass.		*St. Augustine, Fla.*
J. F. Barden.....198	vs.	H. M. Snow.....198
E. Lawton.....197		R. P. Davis.....192
W. L. Taylor.....194		A. H. Perkins.....192
G. A. Steman.....194		J. L. Crary.....190
H. A. Woodward..193		B. M. Hall.....188
Total.....976		Total.....960

Detroit, Mich. Y. M. C. A.		*Quincy, Ill.*
F. H. Mears.....197	vs.	J. C. Young.....187
W. H. Honor.....195		W. O. Cook.....185
C. B. Russell.....194		A. Gertenbach....183
H. L. Mudge.....194		J. S. Ehart.....181
S. E. Sanderson...193		D. G. Kilburn....171
Total.....973		Total.....907

Hydraulic, Cleveland, Ohio.		*Portland, Ore.*
E. Foster.....199	vs.	
J. Patterson.....198		Unofficial.
S. Daykin.....188		Targets or mail
F. Gruber.....187		report not in.
G. Brainard.....186		
Total.....958		Total.....949

Port Clinton, Ohio	*Rensselaerwyck, Albany, N. Y.*
Defaulted.	Withdrawn.

High School Bulletin No. 6

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 19, 1916.

CLASS A.

Placer County High, California.		*Morris High.*
A. Cunningham...196	vs.	A. Richardson.....187
J. E. Monro.....196		R. Kerr.....187
F. Musso.....195		L. Condon.....186
C. Schuster.....194		R. Johnston.....181
W. C. Huntley...194		H. Chapin.....179
Total.....975		Total.....920

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Iowa City High.		*Curtis High.*
P. Freyder	197 vs.	
H. Snyder	193	
W. Kelley	193	Defaulted.
U. Kelley	193	
Frank Newberg	192	
Total	968	

Portland High.		*Salt Lake High.*
G. Fielding	198 vs.	E. Robson 198
D. Morse	194	M. Richardson 194
W. Stevens	193	R. Lenro 192
H. Carey	191	N. Crawford 189
C. Morse	189	J. Carthey 188
Total	965	Total 961

Manual Training, D.C.		*Northfield High.*
F. Y. Waite	194 vs.	G. C. Springer 171
A. O. Ridgeley	194	F. Hubbell 176
G. M. Beyer	194	J. Hurley 166
J. W. Stockett	192	A. Kerr 161
L. W. Himmler	189	P. Whitney 159
Total	963	Total 827

Boys High.		*Polytechnic Inst.*
Stollmack	190 vs.	H. M. Jones 184
Yeager	189	F. D. Fulton 181
Plattner	186	R. H. Hartzell 179
Piserotta	185	L. L. Iddings 178
Golder	185	S. M. Bouis 174
Total	935	Total 896

Brookline High.		*Utica Free Academy.*
	vs.	P. Miller 185
Unofficial.		H. Miller 135
Targets or mail		G. Hughes 144
report not in.		S. Brahe 126
		J. Wheaton 106
Total	899	Total 694

CLASS B.

Stuyvesant High.		*Warren High.*
F. A. Marsh	195 vs.	H. Robertson 190
A. D. Reutershan	190	M. Myers 182
H. G. Wesley	188	E. Sundell 179
G. A. Turner	190	P. Plummer 172
C. I. Snyder	181	Wm. Burkhart 168
Total	944	Total 891

Erasmus Hall High.		*High School of Commerce.*
M. Grant	190 vs.	J. Keith 171
T. Bromley	190	H. Demby 169
B. Ahel	186	J. Feder 157
F. Morgan	183	J. Lowendahl 155
S. Duncan	182	W. Molley 152
Total	931	Total 804

Cedar Rapids High.		*Commercial High.*
J. Agner	188 vs.	R. Mullin 177
H. Hartley	183	J. Johnson 174
M. Kurtz	183	B. Meiselman 171
G. Newland	178	E. Rowan 182
J. Critton	177	A. Levy 173
Total	909	Total 877

Sacramento High.		*Smith Manual Acad.*
W. Greer	182 vs.	D. Condie 177
L. Dee	180	F. W. Lawton 174
F. Ready	176	C. Brooks 161
J. Lawrence	176	W. R. Compton 161
L. Applegate	175	R. Fuchs 156
Total	889	Total 829

Central High, Grand Rapids.		*Gilroy High.*
P. Gibson	178 vs.	
R. Bloomer	177	
K. Rindge	173	Withdrawn.
D. Slocum	171	
J. McBride	170	
Total	869	

CLASS C.

Tyrone High.		*Burlington High.*
C. Piper	198 vs.	H. Horton 186
J. Dunart	195	C. Alvis 185
G. Glen	195	F. Beard 182
D. Closs	194	F. Rawson 179
H. Stonebraker	194	W. Ewinger 177
Total	976	Total 909

Central High, D. C.		*Newark Valley High.*
W. R. Stokes	190	
E. J. Working	189	Unofficial.
F. J. Harbaugh	189	Targets or mail
R. L. Faris	187	report not in.
Sam Houston	185	
Total	940	Total 757

Springfield High.		*Baltimore City College.*
M. C. Hawes	192 vs.	K. P. Mulliken 183
E. D. Martin	192	R. M. Pryor 183
A. M. Holton	183	P. L. Reinhard 179
R. F. R. Martin	181	G. A. Ennis 176
R. M. Eldred	181	J. S. Grabill 173
Total	929	Total 894

University High, Wyo.		*Crane Technical.*
H. Baillie	176 vs.	
R. Butler	171	
F. Butler	170	Defaulted.
L. Pape	167	
K. Burke	158	
Total	842	

E. Orange High School.		*Crosby High.*
J. Rowley	168 vs.	Hull 169
C. W. Laird	165	E. Pape 165
F. S. Finch	160	Macatu 135
H. Moore	141	W. Pape 130
P. Lieman	135	Wallace 108
Total	769	Total 707

Military School Bulletin No. 5

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 19, 1916.

CLASS A.

St. Johns Mil. Acad.		*Bordentown Mil. Inst.*
C. Smythe	200 vs.	
C. Leidgen	198	Unofficial.
J. Anspech	197	Targets or mail
B. Brown	195	report not in.
H. Howard	195	
Total	985	Total 945

New York Mil. Acd.		*Kemper Mil. School.*
W. T. Smith	198 vs.	Dew 187
R. B. McClure	196	George 183
M. Sibley	195	C. Johnston 183
R. R. Spring	195	Drew 178
G. F. Marshall	194	Wood 182
Total	978	Total 913

New Mexico Mil. Inst.		*Northwestern Mil. and Naval Academy.*
S. J. Klotz	197 vs.	R. Head 182
D. L. Clark	194	D. Volentine 177
L. I. Talbort	194	P. Ryder 173
W. S. Bunting	193	P. Schnitzel 172
G. R. Wilson	192	R. Lang 171
Total	970	Total 875

St. Johns School, N. Y.		*Morgan Park Academy.*
W. F. Schas	191 vs.	W. E. Wagner 193
G. I. Tinklepaugh,	189	W. F. Wahls 185
C. S. Kohler, Jr.	188	C. Winston 169
G. M. Jones	181	H. Reudiger 153
S. D. Buntin	177	F. Moore 151
Total	926	Total 849

Tennessee Mil. Inst.		*Harvard Mil. School.*
C. Jones	191 vs.	Busser 181
B. Dumas	187	Hart 182
L. Sampson	184	Wishart 180
G. Bencraft	180	Wolfe 182
G. Anderson	178	Williams 177
Total	920	Total 902

CLASS B.

Miami Military Inst.		*Wentworth Mil. Acad.*
W. J. Chapin	195 vs.	Ward 192
John Kirby	195	Ashurst 188
A. Lyons	195	Britton 188
F. Merrill	195	Kerns 188
B. Winkler	195	Skidmore 185
Total	975	Total 941

Shattuck School.		*Hitchcock Mil. Inst.*
F. Palmer	186 vs.	C. H. McCullough, 177
W. Quaintance	181	A. C. Latno 175
G. E. Ward	181	C. Mensdoeffer 173
L. A. Patterson	179	O. Losey 170
W. P. Woodcock	176	H. H. Trefts 170
Total	903	Total 865

Bingham School.		*Nazareth Hall Acad.*
J. R. Fant	178 vs.	Wm. Lilliendahl 138
F. H. Floyd	177	K. Coleman 135
W. L. Dinwiddie	177	R. B. Plumb 123
J. S. Sims	174	J. H. Fiets 102
O. L. Jamison	172	P. Oestereich 91
Total	878	Total 589

Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy.		*Columbia Mil. Acad.*
H. Robinson	171 vs.	Johnson 161
C. Taylor	171	Thompson 157
E. Vandercook	170	Allen 157
K. Brix	167	Peavler 148
H. Gardner	167	Williamson 143
Total	846	Total 766

Missouri Mil. Acad.		*Nebraska Mil. Acad.*
Harvey	166 vs.	Galvin 163
Miller	165	Lewis 156
E. Brown	160	Booth 151
A. Twist	156	Hesse 145
Worsley	156	Kiequ 145
Total	803	Total 760

Joe Silliman's Possible.

The writer notes from a recent copy of ARMS AND THE MAN that J. E. Silliman put over a perfect score of fifty in Manhattan's late U. S. R. A. match against Baltimore.

Joe had promised his best—sure, "a crucial test,"
And was bettin' his porridge and pot,
He could clean up pretenders and title defenders
Of possibles; and possibly not.

He then broached the job with a sigh and a sob,
And a frown as impressive as sin.
He looked at the bull; says he, "I'll pull
The insides out'en that thing.
I'll murder the black in the center of that—
Right in the elusive ring!!"
Joe stood to the range with design that seemed strange,
And aimed at the quivering thing.

The first shot rang out; the mob crept about
To see what damage the boy wonder had done.
Each scuffled his toes and scratched hard at his nose,
And religiously prayed for a run.
Joe shot two more: A perfect score
Of three pinholes "just for fun."
This didn't bother *his* poise for the rest of the boys
Were indulging in prayer, just for fun.

He again pulled the trigger—"Look, gang, the hole's bigger,
Or my glasses are foolin' me!!"
Then the fifth shot rang, and John Dietz outsang
"That hole's like a scolloped pea;
Joe's blazened his name to the Hall of Fame,
Conducted by Jim Crabtree!"

At this juncture of the undertaking, the writer at the proximity of Pike's Peak can see Joe Silliman slant the ever-present three-fifths of a black cigar towards his left eyelid and bet the crowd the evening's exit fees that he can repeat the performance with ease and without their concerted pulling and pinhead praying.

Go to it, Joe—The Manhattans need a real boy wonder, and all the power that's in you.

POINDEXTER.

N. Y. Scheutzen News.

The New York Central Scheutzen Corps had its regular shoot at Zettlers Gallery, 159 West 23d Street, N. Y. City. Each member fired twenty shots on a 25-ring target at 75 feet, with .22 short cartridges. The following scores were made.

G. Bartels	418	H. H. Meyer	416
C. Behrens	444	C. Oltmann	480
W. Behrens	446	H. Rollman	459
C. Benson	440	F. Rolfes	460
H. W. Boehack	430	W. Roth	454
W. Bogel	458	D. Scharninghaus	482
H. Buchholz	434	H. Shirmer	441

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C. Davidsmeyer..	446	C. Schmidt	433
G. Dettloff	431	P. F. Schmidt ..	468
Dr. Dullin	359	C. A. Schrag	469
A. Eitzen	426	F. Teply	440
F. Engehausen...	467	B. Thumann	442
H. A. Ficke	426	H. Voege	435
H. Folcke	430	J. Von Der Lieth	456
C. F. Gennerick.	461	A. Waltenberg ..	456
H. Gerken	441	G. Wernke	425
J. R. Gute	474	D. O. Wuhkrman	435
L. Haar	456	F. Yaeger	453
T. Hahn	452	D. Tietjen	415
L. Ihrig	451	F. Sullau	448
J. Kack	456	E. Grube	362
C. Lohmann ...	398	H. Wurthmann ..	448
H. Lullmann	433	W. Funke	441
J. Mathes	448		

Danish Sharpshooters, Chicago.

The following scores were made on the indoor range of the Danish Sharpshooters Association February 17:

OFFICIAL 20-SHOT SCORE.

W. Wolff.....	246	247	—493
C. T. Westergaard	247	246	—493
T. Gregerson	243	244	—487
R. Hansen	241	235	—476
J. Povder	239	236	—475
E. H. Jensen	237	232	—469
P. Christensen	232	221	—453
E. Hildebrandt	214	208	—422

100-SHOT RACE.

C. T. Westergaard.....	247	246	247	247	246
	249	246	243	245	243
Total					2459
Walter Wolff.....	246	247	247	242	246
	243	246	248	244	244
Total					2453

Mr. E. Hildebrandt, a 12-year-old boy and a nephew of Mr. Wolff, made a very creditable score, taking his age into consideration.

The Olympic Club.

For Match No. 15 the Olympic Club turned in the highest score made by a five-man pistol team, when they snowed under the Springfield, Mass., team with a score of 699.

The veterans of the team delivered the goods when the time came, and the championship pistol shot of the United States, George Armstrong, presented the team with a score of 148 out of a possible 150. Next came "Dad" Linder, with a score of 143, showing he is not getting too old to shoot.

Following the heels of the veterans, George Kimball delivered a score of 140, which is not so bad for an outdoor pistol shot shooting under indoor conditions. On top of that, C. W. Randall tried to blow up, but didn't, and turned in a score of 136.

Last, but not least, the artist, McVey, who submitted the cartoon recently published in ARMS AND THE MAN, forgot to be frightened, and shot a score of 132.

Imagine what would have happened if Dr. Millikin had not been sick, "Billie" Blasse had shot in his usual form, Rodgers had not just returned from a trip to the dry State of Washington, and ex-Champion Gorman had won a new box of cartridges. Well, there is no use imagining, because Armstrong might not have made the team.

Now, about the rifle team. They are getting better right along, and hope by the end of the season to be shooting good enough to be entered in a higher league.

At last Cousins has got his crutches fixed up so that he can shoot through the gallery without danger to the other participants.

Reed, the "boy wonder," after gradually boosting his scores up to 199, decided there wasn't much farther for him to go, so decided to start all over again, and came through with a score of 189, which is pretty good for a marksman, at that.

"Dad" Linder has tried to fall down two or three times, and succeeded in making as low a score as 195.

Scoville, otherwise known as "Shovel," shoots consistently from 192 to 195. Some day he is going to stay over at the Olympic Club an hour longer and shoot a real good score.

Rodgers should be a good rifle shot, as he is not much good at anything else. Accordingly, we can depend on him delivering about 195 every time.

George Armstrong, with his usual modesty, insists that he not be head man on the Rifle Team and Pistol Team, so we agreed to have him kept from shooting more than 198.

Now and then "Billie" Blasse, Walter Prichard and Lapachet are entered with the team and quite often turn in a score which helps us out in case some of the regulars are crippled or nervous.

We have purposely withheld any extensive comments from the ARMS AND THE MAN during the pistol season, so as to keep the Springfield Team from getting nervous, but from now on we will not have any mercy on them and expect the same treatment.

Take warning, Pittsburgh, and beware, because we are after your "goat."

Look out, St. Paul, because next year our Rifle Team will not turn in only seven scores a week, but will make your hold on the Class "C" pennant very doubtful.

The Rifle Team has ordered Springfield rifles, and will go into the military game for the sole purpose of "trimming" Los Angeles. Of course, we will not have so many members, but watch out for scores, as Reed and Scoville will probably not shoot, and, therefore, the marksmen will be almost all eliminated.

By the time this article is published, the Olympic Pistol Team will be proclaimed champions of the United States. "Nuf sed."

Yours truly,
OLYMPIC PISTOL AND RIFLE TEAM,
V. D. COUSINS, *Secy.*

Newport Rifle Club.

Funny how some of our members keep talking they can't shoot; for instance, there is Spooner, shot one hundred consecutive shots offhand, semi-outdoor range with a young New England snowstorm in progress, and turned in 2,422. Also he is some shot on English sparrows, the range being more or less infested with them, and is sure to get four birds out of five shots anywhere within a radius of fifty yards.

Albro tried a fifty-shot string, "tummy-ache" fashion, and when the score was duly entered on our publication sheet, Biesel, he of immeasurable-smile fame, wanted to know if it was shot offhand, and Fatty Albro has been debating whether he had better shoot prone or shoot Biesel.

The following scores were shot in practice at twenty-five yards, offhand, semi-outdoor range, and iron sights:

F. B. Spooner.....	242	239	239	241	245—1206
	244	242	242	243	245—1216
					2422
H. P. Fletcher.....	240	238	242	243	246—1209
[1]A. A. Albro.....	249	250	248	247	248—1242
Fifty yards, pistol:					
F. B. Spooner.....	90	94	90	91	90— 455
	88	89	93	95	90— 453
T. J. Biesel	91	92	93	89	91— 456
	87	88	84	90	91— 440

[1]Scores shot prone.

A. A. A.

The New York Club, Toronto.

Enclosed please find copy of report of revolver shoot, the first of series of six matches; teams composed of members of the two clubs, who are members of the U. S. R. A., the captain of each team being on the list of the Boosters Club:

MATCH NO. 1, MONTREAL VS. TORONTO.

(By telegraph, a tie.)

Montreal:		
Holland	85	85—170
Dumfries	81	87—186
Young	82	84—166
Desbarats	79	83—162
Lockerby	80	76—156
Brewer	75	79—154
Total		976
Toronto:		
A. Rutherford	85	91—176
J. P. White	83	85—168
T. G. Margetts	83	83—166
W. J. Metforth.....	81	78—159
D. S. Williams	77	77—154
R. Clark	78	75—153
Total		976
Also shot:		
T. A. Henderson	70	80—150
J. Reilly	73	64—134

T. G. MARGETTS.

Augusta Rifle Club.

The Augusta, Maine, Rifle Club, which has recently been organized under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., and whose membership includes a considerable number of Y. M. C. A. members and outsiders as well, has sent in its application for membership in the National Rifle Association of America. The charter members of the organization are: John H. Lathe, V. P. Woodbury, Kenneth F. Lee, C. B. Henna, Elmer J. Bragg, R. G. Gardiner, Ben W. Atwood, A. W. Merrill, Elliott S. Boardman, Ernest W. Brown, Harry S. Thompson, Ralph M. Brann, Bertie J. Davis, E. L. Chadbourne, E. M. Barron, Charles G. Coombs. There is a general effort being made to get other local people interested in a gun club to join the organization.

The matter of instruction will probably be arranged by the officers, as both the official board and the general membership include some of the best rifle shots in the city. The officers are: President, Ralph Brann; vice-president, A. W. Merrill; secretary, V. P. Woodbury; treasurer, R. G. Goodman; executive officer, C. B. Henna.

During the winter the shooting will be upon the indoor gallery of the Y. M. C. A., but as soon as weather conditions permit, arrangements will be made to secure the privileges of the outdoor range of the local militia company.

Chicago Sharpshooters' Association.

Fifty-shot score card, February 20, 1916:

C. T. Westergaard—

10	10	8	6	10	9	10	9	8	7— 87
10	9	7	9	9	7	9	9	8	9— 96
9	9	10	10	10	9	9	10	8	9— 93
10	10	10	9	10	10	9	10	6	7— 91
9	10	9	9	10	7	10	6	8	10— 88
9	8	7	8	9	10	10	9	9	9— 98
9	10	7	10	8	9	10	10	8	10— 91
9	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10— 96
7	10	9	6	9	9	9	10	9	10— 88
8	10	10	9	7	8	9	10	10	10— 91

Total..... 899

Scores of the 100-shot match, 1916:

C. T. Westergaard—
87 86 93 91 88 88 91 96 88 91—899

F. Dulleck—
91 84 86 81 83 88 90 84 85 90—862

Gus Dulleck—
83 84 89 89 85 83 85 87 87 87—859

G. Sweitzer—
88 76 85 85 83 82 88 92 82 87—858

A. B. Snyder—
79 81 80 85 83 85 77 89 86 89—834

A. C. Hausehammer—
86 69 81 72 85 80 72 83 82 67—777

C. L. Forsythe—
79 82 76 73 80 75 69 72 78 88—772

Dr. Opitz—
69 73 78 83 72 81 78 73 82 77—766

Hy. Schurz—
66 79 71 83 82 76 71 82 75 74—759

M. Harsch—
76 69 69 75 61 79 82 69 66 62—711

Charles Urban—
74 71 73 73 53 54 68 74 73 71—685

Two Teams Tied in Fraternal Rifle League.

Windsor, K. G. E., maintains her lead at the head of the standing in the Fraternal Rifle League, having won nine and lost one match. The most interesting happening during the week was the fight for second place, but Ligonia tied up the American Mechanics when the week's race closed Friday night.

Protested matches during the week were returned and in the match between Longfellow, K. of P., and Bayard, K. of P., the South Portland boys won 11 to 7 on bull's-

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eyes, the team total being 107 each. Several of the teams did not shoot their schedule last week and the result is a number of postponed matches which will probably be made up this week. But two more weeks are left of the first half of the schedule of 26 weeks and before the first half closes, everything will be cleaned up so that the second half may start off with a clean slate.

The following are the team aggregates: Eleven match class, American Mechanics, 1,226; Ligonia Odd Fellows, 1,214; Longfellow, K. of P., 1,115; Pine Tree, K. of P., 1,113; Modern Woodmen, 934. Ten match class, Windsor, K. of G. E., 1,156; Knights and Ladies of America, 1,118; Forest City, K. G. E., 1,118; Machigonne Red Men, 1,081; Hadattah Odd Fellows, 1,064; Samoset Red Men, 1,047. Bayard, K. of P., in nine matches, 925; Rockameecook Red Men, 902.

Among the individuals F. A. Maw, of Ligonia, leads the field. In 11 matches he has made 251 out of the possible 275; J. L. Sheafe, of O. U. A. M., is next with 240; William E. Dunham, Longfellow, 237; A. W. Mitchell, O. U. A. M., 235, and Fred Purington, of Ligonia, 228. In ten matches, Harry G. Hanson, of Windsor, leads with 233; A. B. Durgin, of the same team, is next with 231; M. B. Durgin, of the same team, next with 230; Ben F. Cary, of Windsor, 288; William G. Taylor, of Machigonne, 221, and Earl Littlefield, of K. & L. of A., 218, all having shot the full schedule. In the nine match class W. T. Watts, of Bayard, has shot 196, and E. A. Keene, of the same lodge, 193, both men having shot the entire schedule.

Among the captains, William E. Sheafe, Jr., of O. U. A. M., leads with 248; E. J. Heulin, of Ligonia, Odd Fellows, 245, and Harry G. Eastman, of Longfellow, K. of P., 236. Elton Thompson, of K. & L. of A., has shot 223 in ten matches, which is a point behind W. W. Jones, of Pine Tree, who has shot 224 in 11 matches.

Following is the standing:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Windsor, K. G. E.	9	1	.900
O. U. A. M.	9	2	.818
Ligonia, Odd Fellows	9	2	.818
K. & L. of A.	7	3	.700
Forest City, K. G. E.	7	3	.700
Bayard, K. of P.	5	4	.556
Longfellow, K. of P.	5	6	.455
Pine Tree, K. of P.	4	7	.364
Machigonne, Red Men	3	7	.300
Samoset, Red Men	3	7	.300
Hadattah, Odd Fellows	3	7	.300
Rockameecook, Red Men	3	7	.300
Modern Woodmen	0	11	.000

Glendale "In Reply."

The "Taunton Tattler," having tattled a kick upon a remark made by the writer in a late issue of ARMS AND THE MAN, we beg a little "come-back" space this week.

In the first place, in paragraph No. 6, of "Instructions to Judges and Club Officers for the Inter-Club Matches," we notice that the powers that be say that "A club may arrange to shoot its match on any night in the week," so we take it that "any night" means ANY NIGHT.

In the second place, unless our memories have gone clean loco, we remember very distinctly that this very question was argued to a frazzle in ARMS AND THE MAN a year or more back and the decision handed down from the N. R. A. that a club might use the entire week to shoot their match as long as the conditions were complied with and the shooting done under the supervision of the N. R. A. judge. I am satisfied that I have a ruling to that effect straight from the N. R. A. offices somewhere in my disheveled files, but have been far too busy to try to look it up lately.

Yes, we are always making mistakes, and we are always telling everyone about them, too, and if we are breaking rules we are even more anxious to publish that. If there is anything that we would HATE to do, it is to break a rule and get away with it.

If we are at fault in this respect we certainly want to find it out and are perfectly willing to give up the whole jig for many good reasons: Our members happen to be so situated that it is impossible for them to all shoot on one night. Our range facilities are such that ten men could not shoot on one night if they had to, and don't you ever think for a minute that we handed our N. R. A. dues ($5.00) and our entry fee ($10.00) just to keep our pockets from bursting open. We understood that the shooting could be done on "any night," otherwise we most assuredly would have saved the fifteen iron men.

And, gosh hang it! He even cast a reflection on that 198 of mine. The only one I have made since Shep was a pup, but never mind, Tat, if the judges are as generous down around the National Cap. as they are in this dear old Buckeye State, there will be a big 199 looming up on the official bulletin for the tenth match. It came from the very same place as did the 198 and it all happened on Tuesday night.

If the worst should come to the worst, there is only one thing that they cannot take away from us; that is, first place in Class E, for the simple reason that Pierre, S. D., turned the trick last week, with a five-point margin, but, cheer up, no one will find it out for a couple of weeks. AL IBI.

Brunswick, Maine, Has Rifle Club.

A rifle club has been organized in town, and for a month past regular practice has been held three times a week. Last week a series of shoots in competition were held for the purpose of selecting a team to meet one of the Portland teams in the near future.

Indoor rifle shooting is a sport which has gained much favor all over the country in recent months. In Portland there is a league which comprises 13 teams, made up from fraternal orders. In addition to these there are several teams representing schools, which are competing in national matches. There is one club also which is organized solely for rifle practice.

The members of the Brunswick Rifle Club are enjoying the practice and the Record expects to note victories in competitive matches soon.

American Record Match.

The Chicago Sharpshooters Association held its fifth annual George Washington Birthday Cup Shoot on its range at Palos Park, Ill., Sunday, February 20. A large number of the members were present, although only 11 entered in on the celebration shoot. Conditions of the match call for 100 consecutive shots offhand on Standard American target at 200 yards.

C. T. Westergaard (The Terrible Dane) won the match with a fine score of 899 points out of a possible 1,000. It was West's first appearance on the 200-yard range since he returned from a three months' journey through the Western States last year. The match used to be hotly contested between several of the crack shots, but this year West won the cup by a runaway race, scoring 37 points over his nearest rival. He scored a 96 in the eighth string, finishing it with 7 straight 10's, which may be called fine work, considering that the position is standing. Distance, 200 yards and diameter of 10-ring, only little over 3 inches.

Mr. Westergaard was the only Chicago shot who participated in the Panama-Pacific International Shooting Tournament at San Francisco last year. West looked almost like a sure winner of the 100-shot King Match on the point target when he made the very creditable score of 212 points, just seven points less than the world's record, 219, held by Dr. Hudson. He was beaten, however, just before the tournament ended by the San Francisco crack shot, the mighty good fellow, Mr. William T. Blasse, who scored 223 points and superseded the old world's record by 4 points

Frank Dulleck (The Stock Crank), who won the 100-shot championship at Davenport, Iowa, July last, made a strenuous effort to get first place, but was glad that he got second when the battle was over.

Gus Dulleck, last year's cup winner, with 891 points, had to be satisfied with third place this year. Gus is too busy with his girl, and that, no doubt, is the reason why he is not shooting as well as usual. They say he is going to get married in the near future. Poor Gus!

Gus Sweitzer, the youngest shooter in the association, had the misfortune to shoot a miss, too bad, as he would have put it over the two Dulleck experts otherwise.

A. B. Snyder (Longfellow), who took second honors last year, with 879 points, and also made a very fine 50-shot score on the 25-ring target, 1,142 points, in a recent team match, was looked upon to have a good chance for first place. However, he did not have his snooting pants on and had to be satisfied with fifth place.

C. L. Forsythe (our Ammunition Factory), for some reason did not shoot up to his usual gait, while Hy. Schurz (Von Datnow) could not understand that Dr. Opitz beat him. M. Hansen was pinched Saturday night for watching a poker game and just got bailed out in time Sunday morning to catch the train for the shooting park.

Chas. Urban (Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse), expert military shot, came in in line for the booby prize, but somehow we did not have any such.

Geo. Springsgutte (Shootsgood), one of our experts, came out on the afternoon train too late to enter in on the 100-shot match.

The Chicago Military Rifle Club came out in the afternoon, about 30 men strong, to try the range. They were given three targets for themselves and I guess they kept the markers pretty busy; whether any of them hit the bull's-eye or not the writer did not learn.

The following are the three high men each year since the match was inaugurated.

1912.

A. B. Snyder	864
C. T. Westergaard	863
Alf Reickhoff	835

1913.

C. T. Westergaard	880
C. L. Forsythe	813
Hy. Schurz	783

1914.

C. T. Westergaard	843
F. Dulleck	840
A. B. Snyder	835

1915.

G. Dulleck	891
A. B. Snyder	879
C. T. Westergaard	877

Italian Rifle Association.

The Italian Rifle Association shot at Zettler's Gallery, 159 West 23d Street, N. Y. City, with a Springfield rifle, at 75 feet, offhand, on 25-ring target, 20 shots to each man. The following scores were made:

FIRST LESSON.

E. Minervini	478	E. Pagani	469
G. T. Conti	482	G. Giandana	454
Dr. C. DeFelice	474	M. Biavaschi	447
E. Cappellini	461		

SECOND LESSON.

E. Minervini	484	G. Tardini	433
G. T. Conti	475	G. Giandana	447
E. Cappelini	470	M. Biavaschi	456
E. Pagani	459		

THIRD LESSON.

E. Minervini	482	G. Tardini	455
G. C. Conti	487	G. Giandana	438
E. Pagani	464	M. Biavaschi	437

The Rifle and Revolver Club of New York.

The pistol team is doing very consistent work, as shown by the scores appended. In match 19, Dr. Leavitt led, with a good 133. The doctor seems to be pretty well satisfied with his gun now and hereafter should give us some good scores.

The younger member of the Lane family keeps up his fine work. We call him Angora because it is impossible to get his goat.

In "Very Good Eddy" Paris there is the making of a very fine pistol shot—some day. He may have to shoot in the minor league for another season, but the big league will get him yet.

Unfortunately we mislaid our rifle scores this week. We will send them later.

MATCH NO. 19.

Dr. A. B. Leavitt	46	41	46—133
A. P. Lane	43	45	45—133
Angora Lane	41	42	46—129
J. A. Baker, Jr.	43	44	41—128
J. A. L. Moller	41	44	35—120
Total			643

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5 OUT OF THE PAST 6 YEARS

The Yearly Amateur Average

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YEAR	WINNER	SHOT AT	BROKE	AVERAGE
1910	J. S. Day	4280	4164	97.28—A World's Record at the time
1912	Barton Lewis	4645	4440	95.59
1913	Barton Lewis	6080	5811	95.58
1914	Woolfolk Henderson	2050	1981	96.63
1915	Woolfolk Henderson	2800	2731	97.53—A New World's Record

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The way the Ⓟ brand "Delivers the Goods"

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F. J. Kahrs	34	34	29—	97
T. W. Hughes	37	45	37—	119
E. L. Parris, Jr.	34	24	38—	96

MATCH NO. 20, VS. HAVANA.

A. P. Lane	45	47	47—	139
J. A. Baker, Jr.	40	48	46—	134
Dr. A. B. Leavitt	46	41	46—	133
Angora Lane	46	46	36—	128
J. A. L. Moller	41	42	40—	123
Total				652
F. J. Kahrs	38	40	37—	113
E. L. Parris, Jr.	34	35	31—	100
T. W. Hughes	41	41	36—	118

SPECIAL PISTOL MATCH WITH LEFT HAND.

Baker	85
Moller	76
Angora	76
Parris	70

Glendale Gleanings.

Not many moons back we threatened to uncover a 985 before the end of the Inter-Club matches, and here you have her.

That is, we call it a 985 and have high hopes of the National Board of Censors sustaining our decision.

We have not just exactly figured out why it is that we are not shooting a little better than we have been of late, but we are GOING to find out, or rip the whole city up by the roots in our attempt.

Allow us, at this time, to introduce to the fraternity one very quiet, good natured, unassuming—yes, positively bashful kid (sweet 18), Mr. Martin; even his name is ordinary, but, not so the way in which he places his shots.

Bill Lian coaxed him down to the range one evening less than two weeks ago, but Bill's coaxing was stone silence compared with the diplomacy required to coax the young gentleman into the prone position with Bill's 404, but the boy was game and came right back the nert week for another dose of the came kind, and it was no time at all until he had the old heads pricking up their ears and screaming, "Who is this kid?" And with a week and half's experience heaped upon his young shoulders, he tied into an official string in the tenth match. Dropped three points on his first card, got nine ringers on his second card, had a perfectly good, legal and legitimate 197 all wrapped up and nearly delivered, and then it happened. He found his supply of U. M. C. uncrimped lessmoke entirely exhausted with his 19th shot and, true to his nature, he said never a word, but went very seriously to work, fishing around in his pockets until he finally located what he afterwards told us was a .22 extra long, black powder cartridge, shoved her home and blazed away. Result: A good, full six at twelve o'clock. Remains: 193. Not so bad, at that, for the first attempt. He was, however, somewhat taken aback and when we tried to explain it to him he opened his eyes and gasped, "H——, ain't all .22's the same?"

Yes! As we said before, he is green, but he can shoot, and will be heard from in the future, and don't you forget it.

We have just finished the eleventh match and celebrated the occasion on last Saturday evening (and Sunday morning) by a feed and a fan fest at the Bedford Fire Department's Club Room on Tarbell Avenue. Turner has recovered from his late accident sufficiently to enable him to do a fairly good job of making limburger sandwiches and boiling water.

Even if Pierre, S. D., does beat us out in Class E, we still have the satisfaction of knowing that we can bat 1.000 per cent in the sociability league, as these little gatherings and banquets certainly are the stunt when it comes to holding a club together and keeping that "good-fellow" feeling uppermost.

NO. 10 AS WE SAW IT.

G. G. Black	199
W. C. Miller	199
S. L. Watterson	198
B. T. Wright	196
W. E. Martin	193
Total	985
Alsos:	
H. C. Scott	192
L. H. Armstrong	188
Wm. Lian	188
L. H. Scott	187

Another interesting feature of this match is the fact that it finds your humble servant and his big, long-legged brother-in-law tied to a standstill for the Indoor Club Championship, and the beautiful trophy offered by the Lewis Jewelry Co., each having scored 1,966 points out of a possible 2,000 in the ten matches. Now, if that is not brotherly love, tell me what is.

Unless I miss my guess, there's going to be some fighting, fussing, grunting and cussing done in that eleventh match.

AL IBI.

Los Angeles vs. Nogales.

Los Angeles Rifle and Revolver Club 2285. Nogales Rifle Club of Arizona 2263.

To turn out but sixteen men out of seventy and to win over a small-town club by but 22 points is not to brag about, but still the local rifle club can lay the blame to the fog and cold and claim a favorable opening to its season of 1916.

The program Sunday called for ten-man teams for each club, and any number to fire, and the ten highest to be on the teams, the course of fire the usual 300, 500 and 600 slow fire, and 200 and 300 time fire, as fol-

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lowed in the N. R. A. and the militia of the country.

The local club was much handicapped by the bad weather conditions, carefully selecting the only poor day that we've had in the past three weeks as the day for the match. Fog drifted into the range canyon and nearly hid the papers from sight most of the day, and the groans that went up when the shooters tried to find the little black bull's-eyes through their sights would have moved anything but a clammy fog to pity.

At 600 the targets were nearly invisible most of the time because of the long 1,800 feet of mist that lay between the firer and the six-foot square of paper with the 20-inch black spot thereon at the end of the range. The scores:

	Time fire		Slow fire			
Name	200	300	300	500	600	Tl.
E. C. Crossman ...	47	47	47	47	47	—235
G. L. Wotkyns ..	49	49	45	48	44	—234
A. L. Thomson...	48	47	45	48	46	—234
W. R. Jackson...	43	48	47	48	46	—232
E. D. Neff.....	47	46	44	49	46	—232
A. H. Aiken.....	44	46	45	47	49	—231
R. J. Fraser	42	49	44	45	45	—225
J. S. Colbath.....	49	45	43	46	40	—223
Frank Payne	45	45	41	43	47	—221
D. R. Dickey	44	38	44	49	43	—218
Team total						2285
Alsowasers:						
Will Burns	41	46	39	42	44	—212
W. W. Phillips...	45	37	39	46	42	—209
Walter Potter	48	48	44	21	43	—202
C. A. Morse	32	36	40	39	46	—193
A. T. Goshorn ...	36	37	35	40	40	—188
Rierson	42	37	37	41	26	—183

Time fire, 10 shots in 1½ minutes at 200 and 10 shots in 2 minutes at 300, figure of man lying, 5 points per hit in man figure; slow fire, 8-inch bull at 300, 20-inch bull at 500 and 600 yards.

D. C. R. A. Notes.

Do you remember what we promised to do some time ago to show that we could get at least into the 980 class? Well, here we are, and here to stay. Nine hundred and eighty-five marks our total for Match No. 9, and we believe we are strong enough now to stay above that mark for the rest of the season.

True, we have been a long while getting up here where we belong, but when you stop and consider that we have practically had to break in an entirely new team, part of which had no previous experience in this game, we feel that we are doing well and can now begin to obtain results from our hard work in shaping the new team.

Just as we predicted, Mr. Sprout picked up those extra points in his score and tops the list with 199, losing one point on his first shot for some unaccountable reason. Schriver, who is always there, piled up 198, and the other three of us each turned in a 196 as our best efforts. During the past week there have been several new rifle clubs formed in the District and everywhere you go around here you hear gun talk. Everybody is getting interested and livened up and yet there is one big thing that is sadly lacking all over the country which the game most certainly deserves, and that is proper publicity, which only the newspapers can give us.

With thousands of men playing the game all over the United States, and public interest in general aroused, why shouldn't we be able to pick up a sporting page of any of our dailies and see what our brother riflemen are doing all over the country? We believe that we are entitled to just as much publicity in this game as baseball or football and the results obtained by its practice are certainly of far greater benefit to our country than any of the other sports, yet here we are plugging away against trams all over the country and who knows anything about it? We do not even know ourselves what even our opponents got until we reach the range and look over the official bulletin sent out by the N. R. A.

There is something seriously wrong and we feel that it is time that is should be righted. Spring will soon be here, and hundreds of men will be on the range each week wherever range facilities can be obtained, so why can't we know what they accomplish? Only a very few even make a report to ARMS AND THE MAN, and as readers of this paper we are always pleased to see them. That's what we want, together with comments on the work. Practically all of the shooting is done under the supervision of the N. R. A. and the cooperation of the various State associations, so why can't we induce the secretaries of each club to take enough interest in the efforts of his members to furnish this information in proper form to his local papers, and in all matches which are to be reported to the secretary of the N. R. A. official results may be obtained from him.

At present the Associated Press sometimes gives us a mere mention, but without detail, and very incomplete; besides it is not printed in a manner so as to be understood by anyone but those entirely familiar with the conditions of the matches. Just as soon as we get representation in the sporting sections of the daily press, just so soon will the public as a whole show proper feeling towards the game and give it the recognition it justly deserves. What we want is not a mere statement of tram totals, but individual detail the same as given each member of a ball team, showing scores at each range in columns the same as hits, runs, etc., are shown. When we are able to compare our own individual work with that of others under same conditions we will begin to feel that we are justified in our efforts. Now is the time to start something before the outdoor season opens.

Results of match No. 9 as we saw it:

W. A. Sprout	199
O. Schriver	198
W. R. Stokes	196
R. Alderman	196
R. H. McGarity	196
Team total	985
Also ran:	
C. E. Groome	195
W. C. Robertson	191
R. V. Reynolds	189

MAC.

Taunton Tattlings.

Last week was a peculiar one in the offhand team series of the Taunton (Mass.) Indoor Rifle Club. The team scores ran pretty low as a rule and the individual scores were also pretty low, with a few exceptions which were very good. The Centers were high, with 384, in defeating the Wenimissetts, with 356. The Erifmirs rather unexpectedly trimmed the Spanish War Veterans 375 to 369, and thereby made the race for first place between the Vets and Centers a close one. The Echoes beat the Spring Brooks, 360 to 270; the Wampechos won from the Ninth Co., 348 to 344, and the Highlands won a regular match, and the Spring Brooks a postponed match from the Winonas, the latter defaulting twice.

Stedman, of the Erifmirs, had the high score, with a fine 90, but Mackenzie, of the Spring Brooks, a first-year man, provided the feature when he turned in 89 and 87 for two matches. Walker, of the Centers, shot 89; Woodward, of the Wampechos, 88, and Richard, of the Wenimissetts, 87, but there were only five others who went above the 80 mark.

The team representing the club in the N. R. A. League shot the scores for the tenth match on Thursday evening, February 17, and held up to their average pretty well with 961, as we score it. We don't see how our team can now be overtaken by either that Y. M. C. A. bunch in Detroit or Des Moines, Ia., as we figure we have a clean lead of 71 points for the eight matches so far officially announced and a couple of good totals for the ninth and tenth. The boys are getting their chests puffed out ready to pin on the medals for Class F.

That reminds me that we have an argument on with Major Phillips' official scorer and if we don't win out with him, he may look for a broadside of Taunton herring with a few bricks on the side at some future date. In shooting his scores in the ninth match (that one where we got 975) one of our members was unfortunate while taking his customary sighting shots, and let one get away from him pretty wild. If it had not hit the target at all, everything would have been lovely, but that is where the unfortunate part comes in, for it landed just outside of the outer ring on one of his record bull's-eyes. The attention of our local judge was called to the shot, and as he knew that it was intended for a sighting shot, as the target had not been revolved into position for the first record bull's-eye, he made a note of it and told the shooter to go ahead. He fired one or two more sighting shots and then shot his record shots, two on each of the five bull's-eyes. Of course, when his target appeared before the league scorer there were three shots which had apparently been fired at one of the record bull's-eyes, but our local judge wrote an explanation of how the third shot came to be there and included it in his official report of the match.

We fully expected the explanation of the judge would be accepted, but it seems we were wrong and we have received word that the target in question has been scored ten points lower, as three shots were fired at one bull's-eye. It so happens that by taking this score from the total and putting another in its place we only lose one point on the total, but that is not the point by any means. The score was shot strictly in accordance with the rules of the league regarding the number of sighting shots and record shots, and we claim that the shot in question should not enter into the record score any more than it would had it not hit the target at all. Of course we realize that it is a case of taking our word for it, but if necessary the judge, team captain and members of the team are prepared to submit affidavits to sustain our contention. A more complete explanation of how the score was shot has been forwarded to headquarters, and we hope the officials will take our word and decide the matter as we believe it should be decided. More anon.

P. C. TAYLOR.

The U. S. R. A. League.

It is generaly agreed among instructors of rifle shooting that a prior knowledge of how to shoot the revolver cuts down by two-thirds the time required to make an expert rifleman, as compared with raw material of the same ability, yet lacking the revolver practice.

In view of this the United States Revolver Association's League contest between teams from clubs of a score of cities and now drawing to a red-hot finish on the home-stretch possesses added interest.

This inter-club contest of the U. R. S. A. is to the hand-gun men all that the major leagues are to the most ardent baseball fans.

The first season the contest resulted in a tie between the Golden Gate Club and Springfield, the latter winning in the shoot-off.

Other winners have been Portland, Manhattan, Pittsburgh.

This season the contestants are divided into classes by groups of four and with only one match to hear from several ties for place are indicated.

Several cases of close scores with doubtful shots are awaiting the action of the Executive Committee.

The name of the city sufficiently indicates the team, except in the cases of Manito, of Spokane; Citizens, of Rochester; Olympic, of San Francisco, and B. & R. of N. Y., of New York.

The best team score this season is that of Pittsburgh, 700 out of 750. Close up are Portland, 699, and Olympic, with 698.

The best individual scores are those of Armstrong, of Olympic, and Wilson of Portland, 148 out of 150; Atkinson, of Pittsburgh, 147, and Dolfen, of Springfield, 146.

The unofficial standing, that of the local scorers, is as given below for matches won and lost.

Club	Won	Lost
Olympic	16	1
Spokane	15	2
Pittsburgh	15	2
Portland	14	3
Boston	13	4
Springfield	12	5
Cincinnati	12	5
R. & R., N. Y.	10	8

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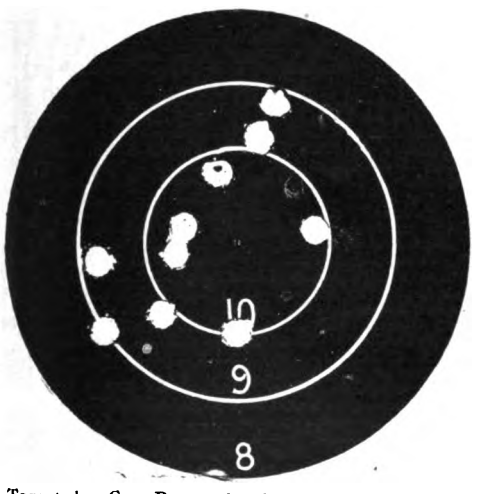
Club	Won	Lost
Seattle	9	8
Manhattan	8	9
Providence	7	10
Chicago	4	12
Manito	4	13
Youngstown	4	13
Baltimore	3	11*
Citizens	3	14
Dallas	2	15
St. Louis	9	8

Belleville—none are gamer—has lost 17.

*Baltimore has two matches not reported.

J. B. CRABTREE, *Secy.-Treas U. S. R. A.*



Target by Gus Peret, shooting with the Spokane. Wash., Revolver Club, February 8, showing a score of 97 at 20 yards, using a .22-caliber pistol and Peters .22 long rifle semi-smokeless cartridges.

The League Score Sheet.

Official scores.

MATCH 15.

635	Baltimore, Manito	637*
612	Belleville, Manhattan	632
674	Boston, Havana	
587	Chicago, Dallas	595
653	Cincinnati, Citizens	503
699	Olympic, Springfield	674
693	Pittsburgh, Spokane	669
683	Portland, Seattle	668
645	Providence, St. Louis	651
631	R. & R. N. Y., Youngstown	648

MATCH 16.

647	Baltimore, Cincinnati	678
675	Belleville, Chicago	678
663	Boston, Youngstown	652
597	Citizens, Springfield	685
619	Dallas, Spokane	666
	Havana, Seattle	648
646	Manhattan, St. Louis	663
640	Manito, R. & R. N. Y.	647
685	Olympia, Providence	650
698	Pittsburgh, Portland	679

Unofficial.

MATCH 17.

	Baltimore, Pittsburgh	700
591	Belleville, Olympic	693
	Boston, Manito	639
644	Chicago, Manhattan	670
660	Cincinnati, Havana	
627	Citizens, Dallas	620
	Portland, Springfield	692
	Providence, Spokane	666
650	R. & R. N. Y., Seattle	649
668	St. Louis, Youngstown	648

MATCH NO. 18.

	Baltimore, Olympic	690
600	Belleville, Manito	636
	Boston, Manhattan	652
638	Chicago, Havana	
673	Cincinnati, Dallas	626
610	Citizens, Youngstown	665
691	Pittsburgh, Springfield	693
	Portland, Spokane	689
	Providence, Seattle	675
657	R. & R. N. Y., St. Louis	656

ROLL OF HONOR.

Of the five-shot possibles made since last report, Dr. Atkinson made three, one of them followed by a 49. George Armstrong has one, followed by a 49. The following have one each: Blasse, of Olympic; Ross, of Pittsburgh; Craddock, of Portland, and Hinckley, of Seattle.

We have an unofficial report of Armstrong's 148 in Match No. 15, a new league record for the present series.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Of those with 49 out of 50 we have Ross, of Pittsburgh, 3; Dolfin, of Springfield, 3; Royal, of Pittsburgh, 2; Hinckley, of Seattle, 2; Wilson, of Portland, 2; Miller, of Providence, 2. One each to Rush and Rapp, of Spokane; Roedder and Gould, of Manhattan; Hosmer, Fennell and Marshall, of Boston; Moller and A. P. Lane, of R. & R., N. Y.; Daniel and Cist, of Cincinnati; Castaldini, of Springfield; Agutter, of Seattle; Craddock, of Portland; Armstrong, of Olympic; Parkhurst, of Providence; Atkinson, of Pittsburgh.

St. Louis Scores, U. S. R. A. League.

MATCH NO. 19, VS. DALLAS.

Ayer	47	46	43—136
Orr	45	45	45—135
Moore	45	46	42—133
Crossman	41	42	49—129
Olcott	47	45	37—129

Total 665

E. A. KRONDL, *Sec.*,
St. Louis-Colonial Revolver Club.

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association.

Scores shot in the U. S. R. A. League matches February 24, 1916:

MATCH NO. 19, VS. PROVIDENCE.

J. A. Dietz	47	45	44—136
D. J. Gould, Jr.	43	47	43—133
Dr. R. A. Sayre	46	44	42—132
Dr. C. Philips	46	41	45—132
J. E. Silliman	47	44	41—132

Total 665

JOS. A. SILLIMAN.

Baltimore, Md.

Scores shot Friday, February 25, 1916.

MATCH NO. 17, BALTIMORE VS. PITTSBURGH.

Dr. R. J. Mullikin	48	48	45—141
Bruce Naylor	45	42	47—134
Dr. L. A. Sexton	39	44	47—130
H. L. Harker	45	43	42—130
Dr. E. A. Smith	39	43	45—127

Total 662

MATCH NO. 18, BALTIMORE VS. OLYMPIC.

Dr. R. J. Mullikin	44	44	48—136
H. L. Harker	45	49	43—137
Bruce Naylor	44	39	45—128
Dr. S. J. Fort	40	44	42—126
Dr. L. A. Sexton	43	41	40—124

Total 651

R. J. MULLIKIN, *Secy.-Treas.*

Springfield Revolver Club.

Last week was the final for us in the 1915-1916 U. S. R. A. Indoor League Matches. We shot our 19th match No. 19 against Chicago, with the detail scores as follows:

MATCH NO. 19, CHICAGO.

P. J. Dolfen	48	47	49—144
Maj. F. A. Wakefield	49	46	46—141
Dr. I. R. Calkins	44	45	48—137
R. C. Warner	43	46	46—135
G. W. Rice, Jr.	47	45	42—134

Total 691

E. M. SHIRLEY, *Secy.-Treas.*

With everything going along nicely and the prospects of breaking a record, only at the finish the "ten" seemed to drop off and the record-breaking idea was all off. The members of this club are going to have a preparedness supper at the club house next Saturday evening, and by that we mean that each member who attends has got to come prepared or take a chance of getting starved to death. Each one has got to bring enough luncheon to feed one live man, and the one who fails in doing so will be sent to Siberia for the next forty minutes. Gee, that's some tough sentence, but it has got to be enforced to show that our laws cannot be fooled with.

The scores for our last two matches are as follows in detail:

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Peshastin, Wash.

MATCH NO. 17—PORTLAND.

P. J. Dolfen	48	47	48—143
R. C. Warner	43	50	48—141
Maj. F. A. Wakefield	43	49	47—139
L. P. Castaldini	46	44	45—135
R. G. Robinson	43	45	46—134
Total			692

MATCH NO. 18—PITTSBURGH.

P. J. Dolfen	50	48	47—145
Maj. F. A. Wakefield	45	47	47—139
Dr. I. R. Calkins	43	47	48—138
L. P. Castaldini	45	45	46—136
R. C. Warner	46	45	44—135
Total			693

Very truly yours,
SPRINGFIELD REVOLVER CLUB,
E. M. SHIRLEY, *Secy.-Treas.*

Inter-City League Matches.

Scores of Chicago Shooters, United States Revolver Association, February 22, 1916:

MATCH NO. 19.

W. P. Northcott	45	43	45—133
C. J. Johnson	46	40	41—127
W. Wolff	39	42	41—122
R. G. Whomes	45	36	40—121
Total			621

MATCH NO. 20.

W. Wolff	43	44	41—128
W. P. Northcott	42	41	44—127
R. G. Whomes	39	45	36—120
C. J. Johnson	41	39	39—119
A. J. Huebner	35	44	39—118
Total			612

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Three high men in aggregate of the two matches:

1. W. P. Northcott	260
2. W. Wolff	250
3. C. J. Johnson	246

W. P. NORTHCOTT.

Citizens Rifle and Revolver Club.

Scores in U. S. R. A. Matches:

REVOLVER, MATCH NO. 17, VS. DALLAS.

A. P. Slade	128
G. S. Searle	126
A. G. Johnson	125
F. C. Sherman	124
L. D. Slade	124
Total	627

MATCH NO. 18 VS. YOUNGSTOWN.

G. S. Searle	123
C. D. U. Hobbie	123
A. G. Johnson	123
W. W. Lewis	121
L. D. Slade	120
Total	610

C. D. U. HOBBIE.

U. S. R. A. Scores in Portland.

U. S. R. A. MATCH NO. 17, PORTAND VS. SPRINGFIELD.

R. H. Craddock	47	47	50—144
L. K. Evans	46	46	49—141
Geo. Wilson	48	45	48—141
D. Goodell	49	48	42—139
W. H. Hubbard	45	43	46—134
Total			699

MATCH NO. 18, PORTLAND VS. SPOKANE.

Geo. Wilson	50	49	49—148
R. H. Craddock	47	47	42—136
W. H. Hubbard	45	42	46—133
Capt. J. T. Moore	48	40	44—132
L. K. Evans	45	41	46—132
Total			681

MATCH NO. 19, PORTLAND VS. MANITO.

R. H. Craddock	47	42	40—137
Geo. Wilson	47	44	43—134
D. Goodell	43	45	43—131
L. H. Evans	41	44	46—131
Capt. J. T. Moore	39	46	46—131
Total			664

S. J. CLIFFORD.

Providence Revolver Club.

Scores made February 19, 1916, at 20 yards:

MATCH NO. 17 VS. SPOKANE.

				Total.	*Arm.*
L. B. Hibbard	47	41	45	133	22 S. & W.
F. P. Day	44	40	40	124	"
H. C. Miller	42	41	37	120	"
A. B. Colwell	38	42	38	118	"
W. H. Brown	37	39	42	118	38 S. & W.
				613	

MATCH NO. 18. VS. SEATTLE.

				Total.	*Arm.*
L. B. Hibbard	45	45	42	132	22 S. & W.
F. P. Day	40	41	44	125	"
Robert Donaghy	43	39	41	123	"
H. C. Miller	39	40	40	119	"
A. B. Colwell	42	37	36	115	"
				614	

Conditions, United States Revolver Association Indoor Revolver League.

E. C. PARKHURST, *Secy.*

Peters Paragraphs.

At the shoot of the Benton Gun Club, Millersburg, Ohio, February 22, high amateur average was won by Mr. R. F. Menuez, of Benton, Ohio, score 109 ex 125, and high general average was won by Mr. W. R. Chamberlain, score 121 ex 125, both gentlemen shooting Peters factory-loaded shells.

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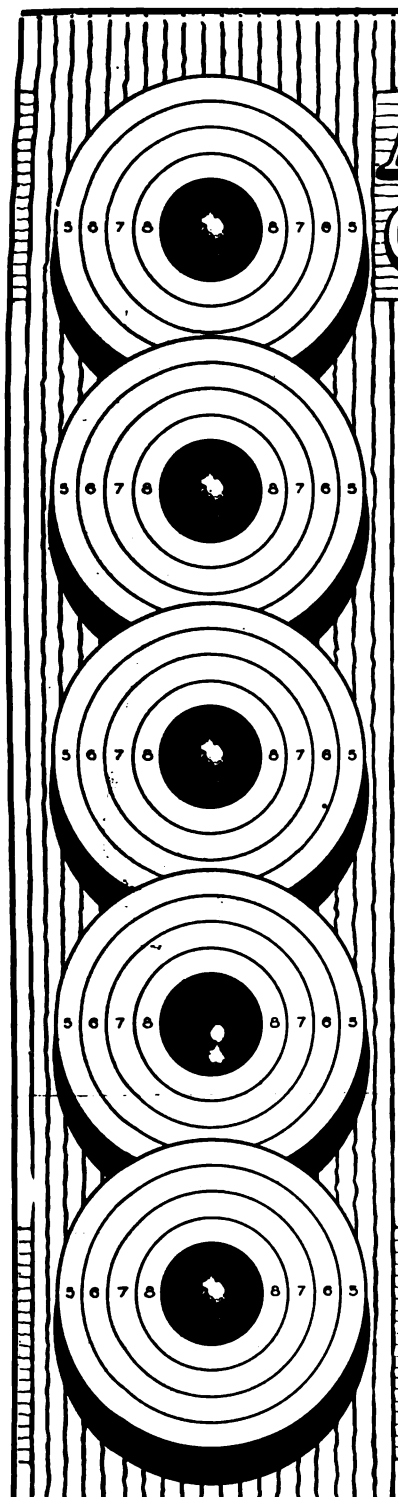

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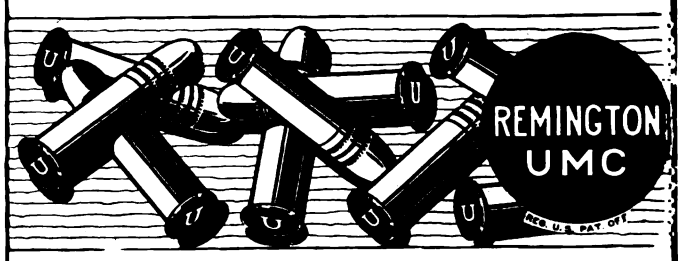

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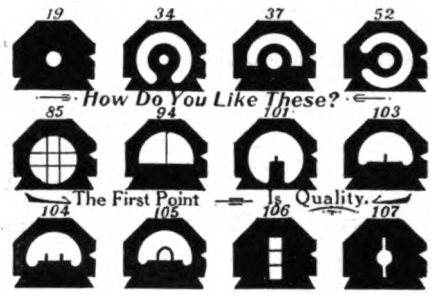

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ARMS AND THE MAN

FORMERLY
SHOOTING AND FISHING.

VOLUME LIX. No. 24. WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 9, 1916. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

Biffing the Battle Sight.

By C. L. Gilman.

To Place a Springfield, as Now Sighted, in the Hands of the Average Citizen, "Trained and Accustomed" to Sporting Arms, is Not to Arm But to Disarm Him.

BELIEVE me, Mr. Editor and Friend Reader, this hurts me as much as it does you. But unless I can find an alibi right quick I've got to go out, stand belly-deep in a damp snowdrift, and saw wood.

Public duty, however, should always come before private necessity.

Saw wood or save the country is the dread alternative which confronts me. And competition is so keen in this saving the country business these days that it's almighty hard to figure out where to horn in.

But when all other openings fail there's the battle sight.

Permit me, then, to sling a few words on behalf of a faction heretofore unheard from—our "citizenry, trained and accustomed to arms."

I don't mean the enterprising lads who have learned the fox-trot, the manual of arms and company politics in the esteemed militia (National Guard, in scientific lingo), nor yet the Spartan handful who have learned to shoot, in spite of h——l, high prices and the country constabulary via the N. R. A. route; I do mean the unorganized mob of low-browed roughnecks who simply shoot things with a rifle whenever they get a chance.

There are grades of proficiency in this herd roughly corresponding to the "expert," "sharpshooter" and "marksman" classifications of the organized soldiery. At the bottom and in the majority are those who have sniped at tin cans and sparrows with an airgun in their childhood, and who occasionally step into a shooting gallery and do a quarter's worth of banging away at falling stars, swinging gongs and running rabbits. Next, numerically and a step above in ability, is the class who have done all this and gone the further step of taking the .22 repeater afield to pot small game and practice at improvised marks over uncertain ranges. At the top, and there are more of them than the pessimistic prophets of preparedness realize, stand those who have used the high-power sporting rifle with more or less success in the pursuit of large game.

All told, here are several million American males with more or less experience with the rifle. The cream of them, the veteran big-game hunters, possess a sort of skill of far more practical value for the crisis of a hard-fought combat than any which can be inculcated on the target range.

They have learned to keep cool and shoot steadily in the face of physical exhaustion and under the stress of great excitement. They have learned to hit marks of neutral coloration in rapid and erratic motion. It would be hard to conceive a type of marksmanship better calculated to turn a charge into a rout.

Even the least of these have learned this much: That it is necessary to hit in order to hurt.

Under our present military system, and under any likely to be adopted in the near future, it is from these men that the bulk of an American army will be recruited. As they stand, they are first-rate shooting material.

And as the service rifle is now sighted, the moment they step into the ranks all they know about shooting will be taken away from them. Not only will they have to master a totally new method of aiming, but they will have to overcome the habits of years in order to do so.

It is conceivable that they may accomplish this upon the target range, but is it at all likely that they will not revert to their own system of aiming in the excitement and terror of battle?

If they do so, and it seems foolish to think they will not, their fire, at the most critical stage of combat, will pass harmlessly over the heads of the enemy.

What shooting knowledge and experience is common to all the men of America who shoot the rifle at all?

First, every man understands how to draw a bead with open sights.

Second, every man has learned to hold his sights on the object he desires to hit.

Third, every man knows that it is necessary to hold over the mark for shots beyond the range for which his sights are set.

These things are almost instinctive in the average man. They are fixed, automatic habits in the hunter.

Now, let's see what the present battle sight requires that he do—not in cold blood, but when a hostile line, bristling with bayonets, seems about to roll over him.

At fifty yards, just before the actual shock, he must hold eight inches low in order to hit where he wishes. Eight inches—I'm using some figures of Kephart's reduced to round numbers—may easily mean the difference between a solar plexus knockout and a lung shot which does not become effective until after the victim has used his bayonet on the shooter and several of his comrades.

At 100 yards, if our average citizen shoots as he has been taught from boyhood to shoot, his bullet will fly 14 inches high—if he shoots as he has learned to shoot, mind you. Everybody in the world, except a few negative angle dopesters, knows that the invariable tendency of a man shooting quickly and under intense excitement, is to shoot high; that this universal tendency is fostered and enhanced by the use of open sights.

At 150 yards, just about where the attacking line should be shot to pieces by an adequate, resolute defending force, composed of men with ordinary sporting rifle experience, the bullets—aimed as any average man would aim them, dead at the enemy where he is biggest—will fly 20 inches high; enough to miss entirely on a steady aim. And at 200, the extreme "point blank" of the best sporting rifles, where they just begin to hit a trifle under the point of aim, the Springfield shoots 22 inches high.

Theoretically, I admit it does not. Theoretically, our citizen, "trained and accustomed to arms," is going to calmly and dispassionately refrain from aiming at the belly of the enemy he has picked for his meat and draw a bead at his knees.

Practically—well, practically, it's my bet he'll revert to the type of his grandsires who followed Clark to Vincennes, of the ancestor who drew a good long bow at Hastings" and point his weapon at what he wants to hit.

Even of the regular I have my doubts. Maybe he'll do as he was taught on the post rifle range and maybe, again, he'll go back to the system he followed as a boy when he shot gophers on the farm out in North Dakota.

And now, what about 300 yards? Our citizen who has shot some few deer for instance. All his field experience teaches him that for a shot at that distance he must hold over quite a lot. Maybe, with the last round of the enemy's shrapnell bursting overhead, he'll refer to the figures scratched on his rifle stock and aim two feet low. Perhaps, at 400, with the menace still several minutes away, he'll be able to conquer his training and force himself to shoot low. Perhaps at 500, to him an almost impossible long range, he'll recollect that he needn't hold over at all.

What these students who figure out a beautiful system of undershooting in the calm seclusion of their studies seem to overlook is the fact that what they advocate is in direct contradiction of all

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that the average man knows about shooting a rifle; that, to use the sights they advocate, he must not only overmaster shooting habits born in him and fostered by the experience of his own lifetime, but also that he must accomplish this conquest of human nature under circumstances when excitement and fear have brought his mental faculties to their lowest point, when all but the blind insticts of anger and self-preservation are numb within him.

Now, let's see what kind of a sight the average man, even the better than average man, is accustomed to.

Let's take the average big game hunter in his predominant class, the deer hunt, as a basis for investigation. There is no rifle in more common use among hunters of this class than the .30-30 Winchester. In fact, this rifle may be taken as typical of the average sporting rifle of today.

What sights has it? A large, white metal front sight. An open rear sight with an extremely broad "V" notch This rear sight has its lowest notch cut for 50 yards and two folding leaves marked for 100 and 150 yards, respectively A crude-looking contraption, yet it must have merit or it would not long retain its popularity And it has merit, lots of it. For sudden snapshots at moving game in the dim light of the woods, it has established its worth beyond question.

Even the man who has gone further and adopted the peep sight knows how to use such a sight as this, and can use it effectively for snapshooting. Any man who has learned to use a rifle at all can use it.

From a combat standpoint it is almost as good as a large peep on the receiver at ranges from 200 yards down. It is superior to any form of peep sight for shooting in the dim light of dawn or sunset—when, I understand, a good deal of the short-range fighting of modern war takes place.

I venture the assertion that the average American volunteer, unless closely watched by his officers, would, in any case, procure a file and remodel the "battle sight" of his Springfield along these lines. I know blame well I would, as a sheer matter of self-defense.

Then why not give him such a sight to begin with?

Not any sort of a compromise sight, but a genuine battle sight upon which a man might reasonably be asked to stake his life in the final crash of combat. A sight which would guarantee a hit where a hit would do the most good when properly thrown down on the chest of an enemy.

I mean just such a sight as a man would place on this rifle for hunting purposes.

A sight adjusted for 150 yards.

Given such a sight, what would be the result?

Our average citizen, trained and accustomed to hold over at longer ranges, would automatically and instinctively hold over for all shots from 200 to 500 yards, taking the latter as the shortest range at which even green troops would be too much shaken to set their drift slides as commanded by their officers. Even if he did not hold over enough, he would still get the moral effect of his bullet striking the ground in view of the enemy and some few physical results from glancing shots. With the present battle sight he would probably hold over just as much, and not even throw a scare into his immediate opponents.

On the other hand, the trained man cool enough to remember to hold under with the present battle sight, would be cool enough to make use of his drift slide at the same ranges, 500 down to 200.

Finally, both types would have a sight nowhere varying three inches from the actual point of aim in the decisive stage of combat ranging from 200 yards to the hand-to-hand grapple. To the average American a sight of this sort would be of more value than a bayonet. In the hands of the average sportsman a rifle so sighted would absolutely obviate any need of a bayonet unless he were grossly outnumbered.

The present sight, however pretty it may be in theory, simply serves to disarm the average rifle-shot at the most critical stage of combat.

It may be that, in the regular service, wholly, and in the Guard, to some extent, it is possible to eradicate the natural method of pointing a gun so completely that the soldier will not revert to it in times of stress.

But it is positive that, under our present military system, to place the Springfield, as now sighted, in the hands of volunteers will result simply in making nugatory all the skill with the rifle they may possess.

To sum up, the average shooter, several millions of him, is fairly skillful with the rifle and firmly grounded in a certain system of aiming, a system which calls for holding dead on the mark within the range for which the arm is sighted and for holding over or raising the rear sight for shots at longer range

Any mark which requires that he break his existing habits and, under conditions of great excitement, reverse all this and hold under instead of on or over is simply a device for saving the lives of our enemies at the sacrifice of our own people.

Nice scientific theories may win assent and even command applause as mere academic propositions, but when a man's life is at stake he is pretty likely to revert to the cruder, but habitual, practices of his whole life and point where he wants to hit.

HOW TO WRITE A VACATION STORY.

HOW could the way to write about your out-door trip be more plainly and effectively shown than in this masterpiece of instruction, by Editor F. L. Johnson, of the Michigan Sportsman?:

"In writing, drop into as easy a narrative vein as you can, bringing out the little incidents of the jaunt which made it delightful to you. Tell us how the crisp air of the pine slashings inspirited you, what the tall, sighing pines, whispered to you in the night wind, or the pictures you saw in the smoke of the camp curling up through snow-laden boughs. A swamp is merely a dismal, unattractive swamp, the great sweep of hill and valley just a burned barren or a dreary waste, unless you people it with song and sweep of birds or the throb and thrill of animate wild things, or unless you get from far horizon rising to meet a blue vault of sky a distinct message. Your reader doesn't want to know merely that you got a seven-prong buck or your limit of birds or fish. What will chain his attention is the incidents of the chase, kill or catch which gave you excitement and joy, and the beauties *you* saw which made the trip a dream in memory to you. He isn't bloodthirsty while reading, whatever he may become on the trail. Nor is your general statement that 'it was good to commune with nature in her own domain' enough. Tell *what* was the message you got from nature's God, and *how* it found its way to you.

"Write in your own language the excitement of tracking and finding your game, the thrill of the draw and of the shot—'buck fever' if you had it—the beautiful point of your dog, the sight and sound of whirring, brown wings, perhaps the sympathetic twinge at sight of a pair of hurt, deep, brown eyes pitifully speaking to you of a life going out. But don't, as you prize your honor as a sportsman, gloat over blood and the struggling death agony. Picture the sunlit lake or stream with its short tracery of beach or bank, grass and drooping leaf and branch—it might as well be a muddy canal unless you give it to us in its beauty *as you saw it*—then tell the thrill of the strike and relate every detail of leap, of sulk, of run or of successful wrenching of the leader over sunken logs. Not the writer versed in the use of the most perfect English, but he who feelingly and directly tells *just how he felt,* holds the reader.

"Lastly, write only on one side of each sheet, with wide margins at top, bottom and sides. If you can type your story, so much the better. But let it tell, unreservedly, your own joyful experiences."

WHO IS THE PRESIDENT OF SWITZERLAND?

SWITZERLAND is a republic that runs with the exactness of a Swiss watch, its machinery as hermetically concealed. I had heard that the Swiss republic set the pattern of government for the world, and I was anxious to know something of its methods and personnel. I was sorry that I was so ignorant, says Albert Bigelow Paine, in Harper's Magazine for March. I didn't even know the name of the Swiss President, and for a week was ashamed to confess it. I was hoping I might see it in one of the French papers I puzzled over every evening. But at the end of the week I timidly and apologetically inquired of our friendly landlord as to the name of the Swiss President.

But then came a shock. Our landlord grew confused, blushed, and confessed that he didn't know it, either! He had known it, he said, of course, but it had slipped his mind. Slipped his mind! Think of the name of Roosevelt or Wilson or Taft slipping the mind of anybody in America—and a landlord! I asked the man who sold me cigars. He had forgotten, too. I asked the apothecary, but got no information. I was not so timid after that. I asked a fellow passenger —guest, I mean—an American, but of long Swiss residence—and got this story. I believe most of it. He said:

"When I came to Switzerland and found out what a wonderful little country it was, its government so economical, so free from party corruption and spoils, from graft and politics, so different from the home life of our own dear Columbia, I thought: 'The man at the head of this thing must be a master hand; I'll find out his name.' So I picked out a bright-looking subject, and said, 'What is the name of the Swiss President?'

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"He tried to pretend he didn't understand my French, but he did, for I can tear the language off all right—learned it studying art in Paris. When I pinned him down he said he knew the name well enough, *parfaitement,* but couldn't think of it at that moment.

"That was a surprise, but I asked the next man. He couldn't think of it either. Then I asked a police officer. Of course he knew it all right: *'oh, oui, certainement, mais'*—then he scratched his head and scowled, but he couldn't dig up that name. He was just a plain liar—*tout simplement*—like the others. I asked every man I met, and every one of them knew it, had it right on the end of his tongue, but somehow it seemed to stick there. Not a man in Vevey or Montreux could tell me the name of the Swiss President. It was the same in Fribourg, the same even in Berne, the capital. I had about given it up when one evening there in Berne I noticed a sturdy man with an honest face approaching. He looked intelligent, too, and as a last resort I said, 'Could you, by any chance, tell me the name of the Swiss President?'

"The effect was startling. He seized me by the arm and, after looking up and down the street, leaned forward and whispered in my ear:

"'*Mon Dieu! c'est moi! I* am the Swiss President; but—ah, *non,* don't tell anyone. I am the only man in Switzerland who knows it.

"'You see,' my friend continued, 'he is elected privately; no torchlight campaigns, no scandals, and only for a year.'

"He is only a sort of chairman, though of course his work is important, and the present able incumbent has been elected a number of times. His name is—is—is— Ah, yes, that's my tram. So sorry to have to hurry away—see you tonight at dinner."

MAINE SEES IT RIGHT.

THE following letter to young men casting a first vote is published by the Adjutant General of Maine to the Guard of that state as a suggestion for use in recruiting for the National Guard:

"You have lately become a voter of this State and thus are a part of the controlling government. When you assume the duties of a citizen, as a voter, and are a participant in governing the city and State, is there any other liability or responsibility placed upon you?

"Has the fact that your country has a claim to your personal services for national defense been brought to your attention?

"Are you prepared to give those services efficiently? Are you competent, and have you been instructed sufficiently to enable you to answer a call, should your country need you?

"Do you know how to shoot the Springfield rifle, your nation's arm of defense?

"Do you know anything about sanitation, care of persons and things?

"Do you realize that the highest and holiest of all affections should be a man's love for his country? No sacrifice should be too great for him to make to maintain sacred and inviolate her honor, her traditions, and her possessions

"If you realize that there is a duty placed upon every citizen of these United States to prepare himself in time of peace so that he may worthily defend his country in time of war, answer upon the inclosed postal card and I will communicate with you further, showing you the benefits that will accrue to you by joining the National Guard and learning the first duties of a soldier, so that you may be ready to do your part in the national defense."

THAT BATTLE SIGHT, PAST AND PRESENT.

By Interested Reader.

MR. NEWITT appears to have been a trifle put out by the remarks of an "Interested Reader" who has dared to question his authority by poking a little fun at him in a recent issue of ARMS AND THE MAN.

You are a fine fellow, Mr. Newitt, and your only trouble is that you take life too seriously. You were born and raised in England, for which, of course, you were not to blame, but this is America, Mr. Newitt, and a great many of us are "from Missouri" and you will have to show us something besides words in connection with battle sights and negative angle assertions before all of us will be able to accept your doctrines entire. Please come across with some definite results with the Enfield, old or new, either in peace or in war; at the targets or in the field.

You give exact figures in inches for trajectory at various ranges for the battle sight on the Springfield, which are all well and good, on paper, but have you ever gone out and tried a number of rifles as issued from the arsenals to see how the actual facts compare with your desk deductions?

Have you ever gone on the line in a rapid fire match with a hundred competitors and as many interested spectators watching you and endeavored to hold that battle sight just exactly 32 inches under the desired point of impact? If so, you are a marvel if you did not find it easy to overshoot, especially if you were somewhat scared.

Have you ever noticed a vast difference in the elevations as between individual rifles? If not, you have never hunted for a suitable rapid-fire rifle.

For many years the service teams composed of the very best shots of the several branches of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps have spent months on the range practicing for the National matches, and practically seventy-five per cent of the practice has been the skirmish and rapid fire in which the men have been endeavoring to perform the almost impossible feat of focussing the eye upon two objects at one and the same time. The Ordnance Department, which you imply the writer is trying to convince, some three years ago decided that the above was a fairly difficult proposition and since that time has issued to these same teams front sights of a sufficient height to allow for a point of aim somewhere in the immediate vicinity of the target.

If these higher front sights are necessary for the best of shots, why in the name of just ordinary good common sense, not theory, should the recruit and the average shot be asked to use sights with which the expert cannot get results?

It is to be noticed also that the peep sight is to be used this year in rapid firing instead of the battle sight. Not the "good big one near the eye" of the New Enfield, but the ordinary peep of the Springfield, which holds all present records of the range from A to Z.

In the excitement of battle it is claimed that about ninety per cent of the shots, even from veteran troops, fly high of the desired range and if this be true, what is needed is a contrivance to keep the muzzle down instead of already being sighted high to start with. With all due respect to American ordnance boards, both past and present, it is a singular fact that whenever they have gone to Europe for ideas they have had to sooner or later "back up" on them.

The battle sight upon the negative angle system, Mr. Newitt, is considerably an older question than your good self would have us believe. In fact, the farce is about as old as gunpowder itself. The first authentic demonstration of negative angle principles in this country took place at Braddock's Field, in Western Pennsylvania, in the year 1755. The British regular force equipped by an all-wise ordnance board of some kind adhered strictly to the negative angle, that is, they shot from the hip. The bullets of that day perhaps were heavier than the present-day cartridge of the same service, so no doubt the soldier was unable to carry so many of them, but they did very well and it is said that the volleys were well timed and under perfect discipline at least at the start of the battle.

However, there was one serious defect in the system and that was that the bullets cut the leaves from the tree tops. The French and Indian opponents simply refrained from climbing the trees and had things pretty much their own way. A few (not a few thousand) marksmen despised by the British in America then as at present, protected what was left of those unfortunate negative-angle victims in their retreat, with rifles that were made in America and sighted to hit and did hit.

Morgan's riflemen and Jackson's riflemen considered it a sin, not to shoot at a man, but to miss him. So it goes on down to the present day. The training of riflemen can have no higher achievement than the limit of the rifles they use, and there is no more excuse for off-sighting for the modern high-power rifle of today than there was for the hip system of the time of the lamented General Braddock.

If we were presuming to offer advice or trying to influence the Board of Ordnance at Washington, it would be to suggest that they try out a lot of questionable fancies on machines, intrenching tools or skull caps, but to go slow in monkeying with the soldier's best friend, his rifle, either in accuracy or general efficiency.

That woodchuck story, Mr. Newitt, did sound a little "fishy," didn't it? The fault was not that it was not a true narration, but lay in the fact that we did not go far enough with it. That chuck, with several others, was born and grew to chuckhood on a rifle range that was in almost continual use during the summer months and was accustomed to the crack of rifles. Up to that time he had been immune to designs upon his life, consequently was not aware that we had decided to sacrifice him to the cause of negative-angle science. That he was bold and unafraid would almost lead one to believe that he was a German chuck, at that. So far as we know he is still in the trenches.

Regarding the alias, "Interested Reader," with which this and the former article is signed, you have us entirely wrong. We have no particular reputation to protect. Modesty, Mr. Newitt, modesty

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alone, is responsible. We have as much modesty as a chorus girl and, being constituted that way, are not as anxious as are most magazine shots and critics to see their names in print.

If this explanation is not sufficient unto your needs, a two-cent stamp to the kindly Editor of ARMS AND THE MAN, who is hereby authorized to use his own discretion in the matter, will bring results.

A NEW FLYING YACHT.

A DESCRIPTION of the fifteen-ton Curtiss air cruiser, of which the Government has ordered twenty, is given by Mr. Henry Woodhouse, Governor of the Aero Club of America, and director of the American Society of Aeronautical Engineers, who has just returned from an inspection of the air cruiser.

Mr. Woodhouse gives the following account of the cruiser:

The idea of a 15-ton air cruiser was evolved principally to supply a flying yacht to a prominent sportsman, who later became interested in another phase of aeronautics and postponed ordering the flying yacht. But Mr. Curtiss, having made the design, proceded with the construction. Upon learning, recently, that the British Admiralty had placed an order for a substantial number of machines of this type, I went to Buffalo to see what was happening, and I saw the new flying yacht—but not in Buffalo. The censor, who would probably not approve any part of this report, would scowl at seeing in print the name of the place where I saw the flying yacht, and to please him I shall not tell.

The size of this new flying yacht was most impressing and once more the wonder of the conquest of the air by man made me marvel. Ten years ago—only very few of us—marvelled at the thought of the possibility of flying with a heavier than air machine. The majority of people laughed at our belief and called us "dreamers." Then the Wrights, Santos Dumont, and other pioneers, made their first flights, and the world stood in wonderment, marvelling at the achievement of what had been pronounced as impossible by all—including scientists.

After that, one achievement succeeded the other, and particularly after 1912, when the nations began to spend millions in developing aeronautics, aviation developed in rapid strides.

Marine flying only started in 1911, when Glenn H. Curtiss made the first flights ever made with a hydroaeroplane. A year later Curtiss developed the first flying boat, and in 1914 he developed the large flying boat, *America,* which was ordered by Rodman Wanamaker for the transatlantic flight—which could not be made on account of the war.

These things came to my mind as I looked at the twenty-passenger yacht being completed in a factory near Buffalo, about which nothing has been published at date of writing, the matter being kept secret.

This giant flying yacht without wings looks not unlike a whale with windows and extending fins on the fore part of the body. The body without the rear rudders is 55 feet long. At the widest point the hull is 10 feet wide. On each side of the body there are finlike planes extending out five feet, and about 15 feet long, which will, when the machine is driven at a certain speed, make it possible to rise freely from the waves.

I went inside of the hull and stood in each of the three compartments, or cabins. The main cabin is 19 feet long, 8 feet wide and 7 feet from floor to ceiling. In the pilot house there were six men working. Over the boat body is a cabin fitted with windows, forming an enclosed pilot house. There is a false keel with bilge pumps; and three water-tight compartments at the stern and two at the bow—to prevent sinking if there should be punctures.

I saw the wings of this giant flying boat assembled in another department. Being a triplane, there were three wings superposed, about 133 feet over all, with substantial struts between them. Elsewhere I saw the making of the four motors of 250 horsepower each, which are to drive large propellers. These motors are 12-cylinder Curtiss and made in the Curtiss motor factory at Buffalo. These motors are mounted between the planes, where they are easily accessible to the mechanics who will attend to them while the aeroplane is in the air. An additional motor of 80 horsepower will operate a screw propeller to use when the machine goes in and out of small harbors, to stop it by reversing of propeller, and other purposes for which it is unnecessary to set the large motors going. When on the water this machine is like a yacht and is piloted in a similar way, being controlled by a water rudder; when on the air it is controlled as aeroplanes are, with vertical and horizontal rudders.

The weight of the machine complete will be about 20,000 pounds. Besides the weight it will lift about five tons of fuel, passengers and useful loads.

This means that it could easily carry four men and supplies and the fuel necessary for crossing the Atlantic—which it could do in about thirty hours. But at the date of writing, although the drawings were first made for a sportsman, it seems certain that this machine is to be used for war. It is a secret now—but will undoubtedly no longer be by the time this appears in print—that the British Admiralty has ordered twenty flying cruisers of this type.

This means that before another year has gone by there will be a flying yacht twice as large as this one constructed. Glenn H. Curtiss, who has always started on improvements as soon as a type was under construction, believes that there is no limit to the size of an aeroplane, and, given the opportunity, he will start building a small air liner with a wing span of 300 feet, capable of carrying twenty people across the Atlantic, or fifty people on a 1,000-mile cruise.

INDIVIDUAL GALLERY RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE Individual Gallery Rifle Shooting Championship of the United States for 1916 has been announced by the National Rifle Association of America, to be shot in April.

Life and annual members of the N. R. A. and members of affiliated organizations are eligible to compete in this important event, which should bring out a large number of shooters and create much interest in rifledom.

The conditions are as follows:

Official scores will be shot under the supervision of N. R. A. representatives on local ranges. The N. R. A. reserves the right to reject entries if satisfactory arrangements cannot be made for proper supervision.

Number of shots, 50.

Rifle, any .22 caliber rifle weighing not over ten pounds. Use of sling allowed.

Sight, any front and rear sight (none other allowed) not containing glass. Rear sight can be placed on any part of the rifle.

Position, prone, no part of extended arm to touch the ground except at the elbow. No artificial support to any part of the rifle except the sling.

Target, the N. R. A. competition gallery target having 5 bull's-eyes. Each competitor will be furnished with 10 officially numbered targets by the N. R. A. Five shots only will be fired on each target, one at each bull's-eye.

Time, one hour will be allowed for firing the fifty shots, time being taken from the first shot. No allowance for changing targets.

All scores must be shot under the supervision of a judge appointed by the N. R. A. and two witnesses, all of whom will sign the official targets.

Official scores can be shot at any time during the first three weeks of April.

Ammunition, any.

Distance, seventy-five feet.

Trigger pull, not less than three pounds.

Entrance fee, $2.00 for each competitor.

Entries close March 20, 1916.

Prizes: 1st, a gold championship medal and a life membership in the N. R. A.; 2d, a bronze medal and five-year membership in the N. R. A.; 3d, a bronze medal and three-year membership in the N. R. A.; 4th to 10th, bronze medals.

HELP WANTED.

F. D. ELWELL, executive officer of the Sidney (Ohio) Rifle Club, has written us a letter in which he asks for help. We believe that some of the readers of ARMS AND THE MAN who have had practical experience along the lines indicated could give him suggestions of value. We print his injuiry herewith:

"Will you please advise us through the columns of your paper on the following query: Is it possible to make a machine rest on testing anything larger than .22 caliber long rifle guns and ammunition out of 2 x 4 inch timber, arranged to clamp barrel at the balance and without recoil springs?

Our reason for asking this is, we wish to test rifles and ammunition at our club, but do not feel just at present that we want to go to the expense of purchasing a machine rest and we were wondering if it was necessary to provide for recoil cushioning by springs on a machine rest used for testing anything longer than .22 long rifle ammunition."

Showing off.

Colonel (of a very gallant Colonial regiment—"Now, boys, here's the English general coming to inspect you. Keep steady, no spitting, and, for heaven's sake, don't call me Alf!"—Tatler.

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MILITARY BILLS REPORTED.

BOTH Senate and House military bills are before their respective houses, the Senate bill having been reported by Senator Chamberlain last Saturday, and the House bill by Representative Hay last Monday.

Speaking generally, the National Guard feature has been worked out more thoroughly in the House than in the Senate bill, but on the whole the Senate bill is the most comprehensive in establishing a true military policy.

The Senate measure provides a peace strength for the Regular Army of 178,000 men and a war strength of about 250,000; the House bill a Regular Army of 140,000.

Particularly significant is that part of the House Committee's report which treats of the National Guard, explaining its purpose in further federalizing that force. The report says:

"Recognizing the importance of having an auxiliary force to supplement the army, the committee, after considering many plans which were proposed, turned to the Organized Militia provided for in the Constitution as the force which could be best trained, disciplined and organized to meet any emergency which might arise. The committee was the more induced to do this because the organization was already in existence, composed of 129,000 officers and men, and was ready to be disciplined, trained and organized as provided for in the Constitution.

"The committee has no doubt of the constitutional authority of Congress to provide for the discipline, organization, training, and pay of the militia as is set forth in the bill accompanying this report. The framers of the Constitution evidently intended that the militia provided for in that instrument should be a national force and never had any doubt that Congress had full power to make it so.

"Patrick Henry, in a speech delivered in the Virginia convention on June 14, 1788, said:

"'Your militia is given up to Congress; all power will be in their own possession.' Quoting the Constitution, he further said:

"'By this, sir, you see that their control over our last and best defense is unlimited.'

"George Washington, in a message to Congress, in 1795, said:

"'In my opinion Congress has the power, by the proper organization, disciplining, equipment, and development of the militia, to make it a national force, capable of meeting every military exigency of the United States.' Madison believed that the Congress had the power to call out the militia for training during peace. In his message of December 5, 1810, he said:

"'Toward the accomplishment of this most important work (that is, the developing of the militia), I recommend for the consideration of Congress the expediency of instituting a system which shall in the first instance call into the field at the public expense, and for a given time, certain portions of the commissioned and noncommissioned officers.'

"The opinions of these men who were at the birth of the Constitution, and who must have known the intent and meaning of the framers of that instrument, are quoted here to show that not until a much later day did there arise any doubt of the power of Congress to discipline, train, organize, and arm the militia, not the militia of the States, but the militia of the country.

"Much has been said by well-meaning but superficial persons about forty-eight little armies, commanded by forty-eight different generals, and trained in forty-eight different ways. Even a superficial study of the Constitution would have convinced any unprejudiced person that Congress has the power to discipline, train, organize, and arm the militia of the entire country with uniformity."

The increase in the regular army provided by the Hay bill are:

Ten regiments of infantry.

Six regiments of field artillery.

Fifty-two companies of coast artillery.

Fifteen companies of engineers.

Four aerial squadrons.

This means an increase in the army of 40,000 men and 7,439 officers. In addition 786 officers have been provided to give military instruction in schools and colleges and the National Guard. Among the increases are forty-seven officers to the quartermaster's corps and 251 officers to the medical corps, and 42 officers to the Ordnance Bureau.

"The committee is aware of the fact that this increase will be objected to by some because it is too small, and by others because it is too great," says the report. "But there were only two courses to follow—one to make the army large enough to meet any emergency, which would have involved a standing army in time of peace of not less than 500,000 men; the other to fix the strength of the army at such numbers as would make it large enough, and only large enough, to properly discharge the functions of an army which are necessary to be discharged in time of peace, providing at the same time a means by which this army can be expanded in time of war to full strength, and which would make it immediately available, by order of the President, at a strength of at least 170,000 men.

"In order to obtain and educate officers for use in time of war the committee has provided for cadet companies through which officers can be trained and for a more efficient training of young men in the military schools and colleges of the country, and has provided for an officers' reserve corps into which men of all walks of life may, under certain conditions, be commissioned, and has also provided for an enlisted reserve corps which will enable the country at all times to have trained mechanics for service in time of war."

The reserve provision was first embodied in a bill by Representative Edmonds, of Philadelphia. This involves the creation of cadet companies appointed from officers and men of the National Guard, graduates of military schools and discharged men from the Regular Army. These companies are to be enlisted for six years and attached to army posts for training purposes, individuals after one year's service, either to be discharged for incompetency or graduated into the officers' reserve. Members of cadet companies will receive $75 a month during active service.

The officers' reserve is not unlike that proposed in the Chamberlain bill, but the same care is not taken in the training and conserving of graduates of schools having military courses.

It is further proposed in the bill to create a reserve corps for the National Guard, and it is safe to say that there will be maintained for that force a reserve of 100,000 men.

Under the terms of the Hay bill, or the expectations of its framers, the military forces of the United States are divided as follows:

Regular Army, 140,000.

Regular Army Reserve, 60,000.

National Guard, 129,000.

Trained men in the United States, 995,790.

Totals, 1,324,790.

In time of war the regulars could be expanded to 170,000 men by the President without act of Congress.

The report concludes: "The war in Europe has demonstrated the necessity for officers. The committee, to meet that situation, has (in addition to the officers of the Regular Army and the National Guard, which amount to at least 16,000 officers now) doubled the number of cadets at West Point. The President also is authorized to organize thirty cadet companies of 100 members each, making in all 3,000 cadets, who shall be appointed to these companies from officers of the National Guard, graduates of military schools and colleges, and from enlisted men of the Regular Army and of the National Guard.

"Provision also is made for the better military training of young men in all schools and colleges having military instruction and to which Regular Army officers are detailed.

"An officers' reserve corps also is provided, into which the cadets after service for one year with the army are to be transferred, and into which all citizens can be commissioned upon examination prescribed by the President, who are found physically, mentally, and morally qualified to hold commissions in this corps.

"Besides, the bill provides for 786 additional officers whose duties will be to train the National Guard and to supply the schools and colleges with the necessary number of officers.

"The committee has made provisions for summer camps by providing for the equipment and subsistence of the men who attend these camps, and by making provision for the detail of army officers thereto."

The section of the bill relating to a nitrogen plant reads:

"That to provide for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by the development of water power, or any other means, necessary to establish an adequate supply of nitrogen, the appropriation of such sum or sums of money to construct the necessary plant for such purpose is hereby authorized."

One of the most sweeping sections of the Hay bill relates to the mobilization of industrial resources in time of war or threatened war. Plenary power is given to the President to require any concern to fill a Government order for material, and it is made a felony to disobey such an order.

In presenting the Senate bill Senator Chamberlain summarized it as follows:

"The essential features comprise a sufficient increase of the Regular Army to enable the mobile force to be organized in divisions and brigades, and to provide a sufficient corps of Coast Artillery to man existing and approved new batteries. The new mobile army will comprise 64 regiments of Infantry organized into 7 divisions, 25 regi-

(*Continued on page* 470.)

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HOW CANADIAN WAR HORSES ARE CARED FOR.

ACCORDING to statistics furnished by the Canadian Remount Bureau, so far only 10 per cent of the Canadian horses at the front have succumbed, and most of these were killed in battle. There are now approximately 15,000 horses with the Canadian army corps in France, each infantry division having 6,250.

The horses of a division are taken care of by twelve veterinary officers and one mobile veterinary section of twenty-seven men. The mobile section takes care of the horses on the firing line. The slightly wounded or indisposed beasts are cared for and returned to the front. If the troops are on the move the injured horses are immediately collected and sent in groups back to the rear, going by train to the nearest veterinary base hospital. When they once more become fit for duty they are sent to the regimental depot, where they are reissued for further use.

Horses which in previous wars and civilian life would be destroyed at once are treated so successfully that they often become fit again for duty on the firing line. It is interesting to note that of 607 horses sent on one occasion to the field veterinary hospital only twelve died.

Wounded horses are immediately given first aid. Any horse which is able to walk is rushed back to the mobile section, or field hospital, its wounds are carefully treated and every attention given it. Fresh horses are constantly being brought to the front to replace the wounded animals.

During the second battle of Ypres, when the Canadians were pressed to their utmost, at no time was the supply of horses diminished at the firing line. As casualties occurred among the battery and transport horses reenforcements were rushed in to take their places. Although the Canadian guns were within 300 yards of the enemy, there was not a wagon or a gun lost.

Horses with as many as ten bullet wounds have been treated, and in some instances sent back to work, entirely recovered, in three weeks. In fact, some of the wounded horses have returned to the front after a week in the hospital.

It is interesting to note war horses' diet. They are fed three times a day, and get an allowance of 18 pounds of hay, 12 pounds of oats, 8 pounds of straw, or in lieu of this, 4 pounds of extra hay and 2 pounds of oats, or any other fodder procurable of equal food value—malt, sugar beets or vegetables.

The Canadian horses are reported as having put on much flesh since they have been in France.

SUBMARINE BUILDING IN JAPAN.

A CONTRACT to build a submarine for Italy was signed recently by the Kawasaki Dockyards Co., of Kobe, Japan, says the Nautical Gazette. The boat will be of the *Laurente type, and* will displace 700 tons when on the surface and 1070 tons when submerged. The length is 250 feet. The boat carries five torpedo tubes, three in the bow and two in the stern, besides anti-aircraft submersible guns and other up-to-date appliances. Her steaming radius is 6,000 miles. The hull will be built at the Kawasaki dockyards. The machinery and engines are to be built and sent from Italy. The Kawasaki dockyards have obtained the right to build all future engines and machinery if they so desire in Japan. All the plans and details with the rights are to be furnished them.

A TIMELY PLEA.

THE United States Revolver Association is the recognized national organization of the pistol and revolver marksmen of America. Under its supervision, local, state, national and international matches of all sorts and conditions of pistol shooting have been held for nearly twenty years.

The headquarters of the Association are now sending out in circular form a vigorous protest against the insidious efforts of legislators to restrict the sale and possession of firearms, particularly pistols and revolvers. ARMS AND THE MAN has been heard on this subject on more than one occasion, and we agree wholly with the sentiments expressed in the paragraphs which follow, taken from the U. S. R. A. circular mentioned:

"The most terrible war in the history of the human race is now raging. Many of the most priceless treasures of the civilization of centuries have been swept into its furnace. Millions of lives, the flower of the manhood of a dozen warring nations, have been destroyed. An irreparable loss.

"In spite of every honorable effort on our part, there is grave danger that our own nation may be drawn into the dreadful conflict. Then what?

"Every able-bodied man in Switzerland is given some military training.

"Every physically sound schoolboy in Australia is taught to shoot.

"The United States has nothing of this sort and we are living in a 'fool's paradise' upon the reputation of our ancestors for marksmanship.

"'Only the shots that hit count,' even if fired from a $10,000,000 super-dreadnaught, and it costs the United States $1,000 to take a raw recruit and make a satisfactory military marksman out of him.

"Now at the very moment when we should be earnestly developing the cheapest sort of 'preparedness,' general skill with firearms, the various states are sleepily permitting a few 'legislators' with ulterior motives to throttle such sensible action and to disarm respectable law-abiding citizens by statutes copied from New York's infamous 'Sullivan Law.'

"We urge all good citizens to join with us in opposition to such ill-advised legislation and to work for sensible laws that will keep the pistol out of the pocket, that will permit it in the home for legitimate protection, and that will awaken in all the crying need of that healthy wide-spread skill with firearms that alone can make our citizen 'military reserve' of any value in time of great national peril."

A duly incorporated national organization, the United States Revolver Association, the governing body of the amateur revolver marksmen, is laboring for sane legislation regarding firearms and a wide-spread knowledge of how to use them legitimately.

OUT FISHIN'

By Edgar A. Guest.

A feller isn't thinkin' mean,
Out fishin';
His thoughts are mostly good and clean,
Out fishin';
He doesn't knock his fellow men,
Or harbor any grudges then;
A feller's at his finest, when
Out fishin'.

The rich are comrades to the poor,
Out fishin';
All brothers of a common lure,
Out fishin';
The urchin with the pin an' string
Can chum with millionaire an' king;
Vain pride is a forgotten thing.
Out fishin'.

A feller gits a chance to dream,
Out fishin';
He learns the beauties of a stream,
Out fishin';
An' he can wash his soul in air
That isn't foul with selfish care,
An' relish plain an' simple fare
Out fishin'.

A feller has no time for hate,
Out fishin';
He isn't eager to be great,
Out fishin';
He isn't thinkin' thoughts of pelf,
Or goods stacked high upon a shelf,
But he is always just himself,
Out fishin'.

A feller's glad to be a friend,
Out fishin';
A helpin' hand he'll always lend,
Out fishin';
The brotherhood of rod an' line
An' sky an' stream is always fine;
Men come real close to God's design,
Out fishin'.

A feller isn't plotting schemes,
Out fishin';
He's only busy with his dreams,
Out fishin';
His livery is a coat of tan,
His creed: to do the best he can;
A feller's always mostly man,
Out fishin'.

—Marble's Monthly Message.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.
EVERY THURSDAY

Editor
JAMES A. DRAIN

Associate Editor
ASHMUN BROWN

Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

Entered as second-class matter, April 1908, at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

THE SUBMARINE BOAT CRISIS.

When a citizen determines that, for the protection of his rights, he must invoke the processes of the law, he engages legal counsel. He realizes that his own knowledge of the intricacies of the law and legal procedure are deficient and that the course of wisdom is to secure professional advice for his guidance and for the conduct of his case.

In the same manner the citizens of the country as a whole engage men presumably skilled in statecraft to safeguard the nation in its relations with other nations. As this safeguarding entails considerations of international law, the securing, study and use of the fullest and most detailed information of the acts, intentions and opinions of other nations—information which the average citizen does not possess and has no desire of possessing—it is obvious that the best results can be obtained only from placing trust and confidence in those who have been selected to act for the nation. The client who disregards the acts of his counsel and seeks to take the management of his case into his own hands is doomed to disaster.

In the remarkable situation which has developed in Washington in regard to what is known as the submarine boat issue, these facts are apparent: that the responsible executive officers of the Government have determined, out of their fuller knowledge of both the law and the facts, that national safety and national honor demand a particular course of conduct. That certain men in the coordinate legislative branch of the Government, some for motives that do them no credit and others out of sheer stupidity, have arrayed themselves in opposition to the course so determined. That their criticisms becoming known, the immediate effect on those other nations with which this nation is in controversy has been most hurtful.

The public is familiar with the disgraceful incidents which immediately followed the demand made by the executive department on the legislative department for an exact definition of its attitude, and the inability of the legislative department to express itself. Through a parliamentary trick, despicable and dangerous at a time when national honor is at stake, the Senate was made to vote on a proposition the very opposite of that which had been stated. Confusion naturally resulted.

Those petty parochial politicians who are responsible for the evil that has been wrought plead that they are merely doing what their constituents back home want them to do. In proof they submit letters and telegrams to this effect. That some of these are genuine is certain; but many others are so similar in language and expression that they reveal the existence of a propaganda that manifestly is treasonable in its origin.

Thus, to be substituted for the course of conduct charted by the responsible officers of the Government with their larger vision, their broader knowledge and their familiarity with international law, we are asked to accept a contrary course founded upon the advice of the corner cigar store forum, the hysterical pacifist, the alien propagandist, the sob sister and the unthinking but good-natured citizen who "will sign anything." And this in the name of democracy!

A performance such as that in which Congress has been indulging during the past ten days disgusts the country and breeds a contempt for representative government. That Senator or Congressman who, for the sake of a few votes at home, trifles with grave national problems and causes the national Government to appear vacillating at a time when strength and certainty of action is woefully needed, should be marked for political extinction. It is a fact which has been demonstrated more than once in this republic that the great body of Americans expect and demand of their national officers that course of conduct which those officers know to be best, even in the face of momentary popular outcry and opposition

Of all times in recent years this is not the time for the partisan, the witless and the propagandist to be considered by those upon whom rests national responsibility. Safety lies only in unity of purpose on the part of all elements of the Government, and that particular element which sets itself in opposition to the plan and policy formulated by the President and the Department of State is writing itself down for repudiation by the American people.

CADETSHIPS ON MERIT.

As the first step in the program of preparedness the present Congress has provided by law for an increase in the number of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy from 1,200 to 1,700. Legislation is pending for a considerable increase in the number of cadets at the Military Academy.

Both increases are helpful and wise; but Congress might very well go further and institute a reform in the manner of appointment to the academies.

It has been well said that "A system providing that the raw material out of which the Government is to make Army and Navy officers must pass through a political gateway is inherently bad." Existing law recognizes just such a system.

Many Senators and Representatives, realizing that appointments to the academies belong to the people and should not be considered political patronage, have instituted the practice of throwing open these designations to competitive examinations. This rule, however, is far from universal. Some Senators and Representatives use their power to make designations to pay political debts, and their use of political power to keep a deficient youth in the Academy after he has demonstrated his unworthiness is not infrequent. In either instance the Government loses in time and money spent on material that sooner or later will have to be eliminated.

A sound and sensible way in which to work the needed reform is to take from Senators and Representatives the power to designate candidates for admission to the acadamies, and to provide that appointments from all states and territories shall be on competitive examination conducted under the direction of the department affected, several months' advance notice being given. By providing also that only those who have shown special aptitude in cadet or other military organizations should be admitted to the examinations, the dual purpose of securing the best quality of candidates and of stimulating early military training would be achieved.

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MILITARY BILLS REPORTED.

(*Continued from page* 467.)

ments of Cavalry organized into 2 divisions and the remaining regiments attached to Infantry divisions, 21 regiments of Field Artillery, and 7 regiments of Engineers. This will give proper garrisons to Panama, Hawaii, and the Philippines, and provide 4 Infantry and 2 Cavalry divisions within the United States, where it is intended to train large numbers of men during short enlistments for the reserves, the new enlistment contracts to provide for that feature.

"The personnel of staff departments and corps are increased to provide a balanced organization of the divisions and brigades and to furnish the officers and men required for the supply and manufacturing depots and important administrative duties.

"In addition to the reorganization of the Regular Army, provision is made for the organization of volunteer forces in each Congressional district. More liberal appropriations for the National Guard and other features intended to build up that force are included. The volunteer force authorized will be a strictly Federal force and will not be under the control of governors in any way.

"Provision is made for an officers' reserve corps and for a reserve officers' training corps intended to embrace students at colleges and other institutions of learning where military instruction is a part of the curriculum.

"A short enlistment is provided to induce men of the Regular Army to enter the reserve, and a payment of $24 per annum will be made so as to insure their connection with the War Department authorities. To those enlisted men of the Regular Army who remain six years with the colors, among whom are found those best qualified for the positions of noncommissioned officers, an opportunity to enter the civil service under the War Department is provided. For the younger enlisted men there will be provided an opportunity to enter the United States Military Academy as cadets. Enlisted men between 18 and 22 years of age may be appointed at the rate of one to each regiment, and the Corps of Cadets is increased to provide for this.

"The expansive principle of organization of the Army is continued, but the minimum strength of organizations is not so low as at present, no organization being required to absorb more than one-third of its war strength of reservists or recruits in event of war. This gives a peace strength for the Regular Army of about 178,000 men and a war strength of about 250,000, which, with the Federal volunteers and National Guard, should eventually provide a much better state of defense than at present. Summer camps of instruction will be provided for those who do not find it convenient to attach themselves to any of the forces authorized permanently."

All of the elements of the administration's army plan prepared by former Secretary of War Garrison are retained, although in somewhat altered form. The bill goes even further, however, by additional proposals for the organization of industrial reserves in time of peace.

For federalization of the National Guard the Chamberlain bill adopts, with numerous modifications, the plan proposed by the National Guard Association. The rate of pay for officers, however, was set at $500 a year for all of the rank of captain or above, $300 for first lieutenants and certain specified staff officers and $250 for second lieutenants. The association plan proposed higher pay for general officers.

Enlisted men would receive pay on the basis of one-fourth of the Regular Army pay, and would contract on enlistment to serve the United States in time of war. The enlistment period is fixed at six years, three with the colors and three in reserve, and organization of the Regular Army is prescribed. Provision is made also for examination of all officers appointed by state authorities and for the inclusion of officers of the National Guard in the personnel of the militia division of the War Department.

The National Guard provisions of the bill probably will be substituted by the House provisions when the two bills reach conference. The Senate committee gave particular attention to the Regular Army features, while the House made the federalization project its main object. Since the same general outline is followed in both bills, the agreement will not be delayed, it is thought.

The federal volunteer force is provided for in general language in the Chamberlain bill, leaving the whole question of enlistment, training, reserve and the like to the discretion of the President. The clause is an amendment of the volunteer act to permit organization of such a force in peace times as well as war. The only restriction in numbers is that the force shall not exceed an average of 600 for each Congressional district, or approximately 250,000 men in all. Regular Army pay would be provided for both officers and men during periods of training.

The plan is the Continental Army proposal in effect, although the committee decided to leave to the President the widest possible latitude, so that the requirements of the service could be fitted to the needs of each section of the country individually. It is believed by framers of the bills that this plan will offer the best means of testing the possibility of creating an adequate volunteer army in peace times.

RIFLE, REVOLVER AND PISTOL

N. R. A. Gossip.

In the tenth of the series of eleven inter-club matches for the week ended February 26, the Kane, Pa., Rifle Club made the highest score, 995. Ogden, Utah, scored 993; Pierre, S. D., 991; Kings Mills and Marion, Ohio, 990 each; Buffalo, N. Y., 988; Bucyrus, Ohio, and Quinnipiac, of New Haven, Conn., 987 each; St. Paul, Minn., 986; Bedford, Ohio, 985; District of Columbia Rifle Association, 984, and Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn., and Lynn, Mass., 983 each. The final match will be shot the week ending March 4.

In the College Matches two teams scored the possible 1,000, Washington State College and Michigan Agricultural College. Norwich University and Massachusetts Agricultural College each scored 998; West Virginia University, 996; Notre Dame and Cornell, 994 each; Iowa State University and University of Pennsylvania, 991 each; University of Michigan, 989; University of Illinois, 988, and Princeton University, 986.

For Military Schools, the New York Military Academy made the highest score for the week, 989, followed by these clubs: St. Johns, of Wisconsin, 975; New Mexico, 966; Miami, 965; Bordentown, 959; Wentworth, 949; Kemper, 949; St. John's, New York, 943; Harvard, 908; Tennessee, 901; Bingham, 900, and Shattuck, 886.

The Tyrone, Pa., High School Rifle Club made the highest score in the high-school matches, 971, followed by these scores: Iowa City, 969; Placer County of Auburn, Cal., 968; Portland, Me., 962; Ogden, 960; District of Columbia Manual Training, 958; Salt Lake, 952; Central of Washington, D. C., 942; Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, 936; Springfield, Mass., 933; Erasmus Hall, 924, and Cedar Rapids, 921.

High scores by the leading civilian rifle clubs marked the closing week's shooting in the Inter-Club Gallery Competition, which has been in progress for 11 weeks under the auspices of the National Rifle Association. The results of the series, showing the winners in each of the six classes into which the 72 competing clubs are divided, will be announced when the official records are compiled.

For the week ended March 4 the Pierre, S. D., Rifle Club made the highest score, 997. Kane, Pa., and the Park Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., each scored 994; Ogden, Utah, and Kings Mills, Ohio, follow with 993 each; the Quinnipiac Club, of New Haven, Conn., made 991; the District of Columbia Rifle Club and the Bucyrus, Ohio, rifle club were tied with 990 each; St. Paul, Minn., scored 989; Auburn, N. Y., 988; Marion, Ohio, 987, and Warren, Pa., and Corinna, Me., 985 each.

In the college matches three teams made the possible score of 1,000, the Washington State College, Michigan Agricultural College and Norwich University rifle clubs. Four teams made 995 each, West Virginia University, University of Michigan, Massachusetts Agricultural College and Cornell University; State University of Iowa scored 994; Naval Academy, 990; Notre Dame and University of Idaho, 988 each, and University of Pennsylvania, 987.

For high schools Tyrone, Pa., turned in the highest score, 985, followed by these clubs: Iowa City, 977; Placer County of Auburn, Cal., 974; District of Columbia Manual Training, 969; Portland, Me., 967; Ogden, 960; Central of the District of Columbia, 944; Cedar Rapids, 942; Erasmus Hall, 935; Springfield, 982; Warren, Pa., 923, and Salt Lake, 922.

The New York Military Academy Rifle Club scored the highest in the Military School matches, having 986, followed by these clubs: St. John's, of Delafield, Wis., 983! Miami Military Institute, 982; New Mexico Military Institute, 976; Hitchcock Military Academy, 974; Bordentown Military Institute, 962; Wentworth Military Academy, 961; Kemper Military School, 926; Tennessee Military Institute, 923; St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y., 916; Harvard Military School, California, 897, and Shattuck School, 890.

Astor Cup Match Announced.

To Secretaries of School Rifle Clubs:

The attention of School Clubs is called to the Astor Cup Match, entries for which will close April 1. The match is open to teams of ten members from any schoolboy club. The five highest scores will count for the team's record score. A club can enter more than one team, but entry fee must be paid for each team. A competitor, however, cannot shoot on more than one team. Enclosed herewith are the conditions of the match.

In making entry the team should submit the names of suitable parties to act as judge and witness for the shooting.

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The entrance fee per team is $2 and entries will not be accepted unless the fee accompanies the entry. Th match is to be shot on home ranges during the period between April 15 and 30. Scores not turned in by May 10 will not be considered.

If your school desires to enter the competition, kindly fill out the form below and forward to this office.

Yours very truly,

.....,

Assistant Recorder and Secretary National Rifle Association.

To the Secretary, National Rifle Association of America, 1108 Woodward Building, Washington D. C.

Sir:

Enclosed herewith find ..... $2 to cover entrance fee in the Astor Cup Match for the ..... rifle club.

Our club recommends the appointment of the following officers for the match:

For Judge: .....

Address .....

For Witness: .....

Address .....

Very respectfully,

..... *Secretary*

(For the Club.)

The Astor Cup Match is open to teams of ten pupils from any National Rifle Association schoolboy rifle club of public or private preparatory school, the five highest scores to count for the team's record score. Competitors to be bona-fide scholars of the school which they represent, certificate to this effect to be furnished by some duly authorized authority. A club can enter more than one team, provided an entry fee is paid for the extra team or teams. A competitor cannot shoot on more than one team.

Distance: 50 feet from end of rifle to target.

Target: The National Rifle Association 50-foot competition gallery target, issued especially for the match by the National Rifle Association. No other targets can be used. The targets to be returned to the office of the National Rifle Association after being shot on.

Number of shots: 20 for record, each boy: 10 standing and 10 prone. Two sighting shots allowed at beginning of score, but they must not be shot on match targets.

Position: Standing, body and rifle must be free from all support. Prone, head toward target; rifle, forearm and hand must be free from all artificial support. Use of strap allowed in the prone position only.

Rifle: Any .22 caliber rifle weighing not over ten pounds.

Sights: Any, in front of the firing pin, not containing glass.

Trigger pull: To be not less than three pounds.

Ammunition: .22 caliber, short.

Judge and Witness: The National Rifle Association of America will appoint a judge and witness to supervise the firing of each team entered and no scores will be accepted unless such judge and witness are present when the scores are shot. The official targets will be sent to the judge, who will take entire charge of same before, during and after the shoot. The judge and witness will certify to the proper carrying out of the conditions of the match only. The determining of the value of the shots will be done by a special committee in the office of the National Rifle Association, who will announce the results.

Entry fee: $2 per team; extra teams, $2 per team. No entry will be accepted unless accompanied by the entry fee. Entries will close April 1.

Match, When Shot: The record scores will be shot on home ranges during the period between April 15 and 30. Scores not turned in by May 10 will not be considered.

Prize: The "Championship Astor Cup," to be held by the school represented by the winning team for one year, when it will again be put in competition by the National Rifle Association. Silver medals to the individual members of the winning team; bronze medals to the second team. The cup will become the property of the school winning it most times in twenty years.

Won in 1909 by Morris High School, N. Y.; 1910, by De Witt Clinton High School, N. Y.; 1911, 1912 and 1913, by Iowa City High School; 1914, by Salt Lake High School, and 1915, by Stoneham, Mass., High School.

Military School Bulletin No. 6

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 26, 1916

CLASS A.

New York Mil. Acad.			*Northwestern Mil. and Nav. Acad.*
W. R. Jackson	199 vs.	G. Gillman	179
R. B. McClure	199	D. Volentine	176
W. T. Smith	197	P. Ryder	175
B. G. Stevens	197	R. Lang	170
M. Sibley	196	P. Schnitzel	167
Total	988	Total	867

St. John's Mil. Acad., Delafield, Wis.			*Kemper Mil. School*
C. Leidgen	200 vs.	Dew	188
C. Smythe	195	Johnson	190
B. Brown	194	Middagh	190
R. Gilbert	193	George	187
H. Youngs	193	Phillips	184
Total	975	Total	939

New Mexico Mil. Acad.			*St. John's School, N. Y.*
S. J. Klotz	198 vs.	C. I. Tinklepaugh	195
L. D. Talbot	196	C. S. Kohler, Jr.	189
C. P. Dunn	192	G. M. Jones	188
W. S. Bunting	190	M. A. Caplish	186
D. H. Curry	190	S. D. Buntin	185
Total	966	Total	943

Bordentown Mil. Inst.			*Tennessee Mil. Inst.*
W. B. Cleyes, Jr.	196 vs.	C. Jones	187
F. C. Landon	192	G. Bencraft	182
D. T. Goodale	190	B. Dumas	180
H. H. Harris	190	J. Gillaspie	177
R. Thatcher	190	G. Anderson	175
Total	958	Total	901

Harvard Mil. School			*Morgan Park Acad.*
Wolfe	185 vs.	W. E. Wagner	176
Williams	182	H. Ruediger	172
Taber	181	C. Winston	163
Hart	180	W. F. Wahls	158
Wishart	180	E. M. Curtis	151
Total	908	Total	820

CLASS B.

Miami Mil. Inst.			*Missouri Mil. Acad.*
W. J. Chapin	197 vs.	A. Twist	170
B. Winkler	196	Miller	161
E. Palmer	194	Harvey	156
J. Kirby	192	Payne	154
W. Morris	186	Coughlin	149
Total	965	Total	790

Wentworth Mil. Acad.			*Bingham School*
Kerns	199 vs.	D. Peacock	186
Ashurst	191	W. T. Rhodus	182
Sprague	188	O. L. Jamison	178
C. H. Ward	186	C. D. Springs	178
Kelly	185	E. B. Bonham	176
Total	949	Total	900

Shattuck School			*Columbia Mil. Acad.*
H. R. Ogden	181 vs.	Thompson	174
L. A. Patterson	180	Johnson	166
W. Mc Quaintance	177	Long	161
C. E. Ward	174	Blank	154
F. Palmer	174	Shafner	138
Total	886	Total	793

Hitchcock Mil. Acad.			*Nazareth Hall Acad.*
E. J. Strain	183 vs.		
A. C. Latno	173		
H. H. Trefts	171	Defaulted.	
S. Waldron	170		
H. Losey	169		
Total	866		

Mt. Tamalpais Mil. Acad.			*Nebraska Mil. Acad.*
E. Vandercook	185 vs.	Lewis	178
K. Brix	176	Conklin	178
C. Taylor	171	Henningsen	156
V. McCullough	161	Emmons	156
H. Gardner	160	Hesse	149
Total	853	Total	817

Inter High School Bulletin No. 7

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 26, 1916

CLASS A.

D. C. Manual Train.			*Salt Lake High*
T. H. Waite	197 vs.	E. Robson	193
A. O. Ridgeley	194	R. Lewis	193
C. M. James	193	M. Richardson	191
E. H. Windle	188	N. Crawford	189
T. C. Johnston	186	R. Tracy	187
Total	958	Total	953

Portland High			*Morris High*
G. Fielding	200 vs.	R. Kew	189
H. Carey	196	L. Condon	185
A. Couri	191	A Richardson	184
L. Ford	187	R. Johnston	182
W. Stevens	187	G. Wein	177
Total	961	Total	917

Ogden High			*Boys' High*
		vs. Golder	188
Unofficial.		Pisciotta	188
Targets or mail		Stollmack	188
report not in.		Plattner	181
		Schweitzer	178
Total	960	Total	923

Placer High			*Curtis High*
R. W. Conroy	196 vs.		
J. E. Monro	194		
L. Case	190	Defaulted.	
F. Musso	191		
A. Cunningham	190		
Total	961		

Iowa City High			*Polytechnic Institute*
H. Snyder	195 vs.	H. M. Jones	194
G. Dinsmore	193	E. P. Wimmer	187
P. Freyder	193	F. D. Fulton	185
U. Kelley	193	R. H. Hartzell	185
W. Kelley	192	W. A. Smith	184
Total	966	Total	935

Northfield High			*Brooklyn Man. Train.*
P. Whitney	175 vs.		
F. S. Hubbell	175		
A. S. Kerr	169	Defaulted.	
R. G. Warner	166		
E. R. Hutchins	164		
Total	849		

CLASS B.

Stuyvesant High Unofficial			*Smith Manual Acad.*
F. A. Marsh	200 vs.	C. Brooks	177
A. D. Reutershan	198	W. Aulepp	166
W. Harvey	175	F. H. Lawton	166
G. Turner	188	J. Muguerza	165
A. Saunders	195	D. Condie	163
Total	956	Total	837

Erasmus Hall High			*Brookline High (Unofficial)*
M. Grant	188 vs.	E. Williamson	184
T. Bromley	185	H. A. Gray	184
F. Morgan	186	H. P. Massey	182
B. Abel	183	P. Remington	178
L. Briggs	182	J. Remnitz	175
Total	924	Total	903

Cedar Rapids High			*High School of Com.*
M. Kurtz	189 vs.	J. Lowendahl	162
H. Wescott	189	N. Glassman	162
G. Newland	185	W. Mattocks	160
D. Rubek	181	H. Denby	159
J. Agner	177	E. Panzer	156
Total	921	Total	799

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Commercial High		*Warren High*
A. Levy	183 vs.	H. Robertson 184
J. Johnsen	190	P. Printz 177
E. Rowan	186	E. McConnell 176
R. Mullen	178	E. Sundell 172
J. Chasin	177	W. Burkhart 171
Total	914	Total 880

Central High, Grand Rapids		*Sacramento High*
P. Gibson	187 vs.	J. Edwards 177
N. Schuldt	176	J. Lawrence 176
J. Sutfin	176	W. Greer 176
K. Rindge	176	A. Merwin 175
R. Bloomer	174	F. Ready 173
Total	889	Total 877

Utica Free Academy		*Gilroy High*
J. Dwyer	145 vs.	
A. Post	141	
G. Hughes	117	Withdrawn.
R. McMullen	94	
J. Wheaton	91	
Total	588	

CLASS C.

Tyrone High		*Crane Technical High*
G. Piper	199 vs.	B. Bulawa 193
G. Glenn	197	A. Tegelins 191
R. Weston	194	C. Campbell 187
H. Berringer	191	A. Peters 187
T. Mitchell	190	F. Martin 153
Total	971	Total 911

Central High, D. C.		*University High, Wyo.*
E. Working	191 vs.	H. Laillie 171
R. M. Morris	190	F. Lutler 163
R. Richardson	189	R. Butler 156
W. R. Stokes	186	O. Knight 145
H. Criswell	186	R. Ingham 145
Total	942	Total 780

Springfield High		*Crosby High*
E. D. Martin	193 vs.	Hull 172
A. M. Holton	190	Gilliland 169
M. C. Harres	188	E. Pape 160
E. M. Williams	182	Wallace 149
L. C. Hancock	180	Macatu 149
Total	933	Total 799

Burlington High		*East Orange High*
Wm. Ewinger	187 vs.	C. W. Laird 162
H. Horton	181	J. Rowley 159
Wm. Doran	181	A. Bonnell 154
F. Beard	180	F. S. Finch 152
F. Rawson	180	E. Boote 139
Total	909	Total 766

Baltimore City College		*Newark Valley High*
S. W. De Moss	178 vs.	
J. S. Grabill	177	
P. L. Reinhard	175	Defaulted.
K. R. Mulliken	174	
Crawford-Frost	171	
Total	875	

Official Bulletin No. 10

National Inter-Club Gallery Competition

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 26, 1916

CLASS A.

District of Columbia		*Marion, Ohio*
O. M. Schriver	200 vs.	A. R. Sammons 200
W. R. Sprout	200	T. McMurray 200
C. E. Groome	198	M. E. Carroll 198
R. Alderman	198	R. Williams 196
W. R. Stokes	197	V. Pinyerd 196
Total	993	Total 990

Kings Mills, Ohio		*New Haven, Conn.*
R. P. Grandin	199 vs.	W. D. Ronaldson 191
A. D. Rothrock	199	C. W. Harrison 189
J. Smith	198	W. B. Curtiss 188
F. McClung	198	E. C. Simpson 185
F. D. Wilson	197	E. B. Baker, Jr 185
Total	991	Total 938

Buffalo, N. Y.		*Bridgeport, Conn.*
A. C. Troutman	199	A. B. Gully 197
C. W. Peterson	198	R. D. August 197
L. F. Davis	198	C. R. Disbrow 197
C. W. Beckers	197	E. S. Hall, Jr 196
A. D. Bissell	197	C. B. Naramore 196
Total	989	Total 983

Bucyrus, Ohio		*Manchester, N. H.*
J. W. Sharrock	200 vs.	E. A. Hayes 199
C. P. Mader	198	R. P. Farmer 197
F. W. Croneis	197	R. G. Lang 196
A. C. Philpott	197	G. B. Thomas 195
B. F. Spicer	195	E. C. Luce 194
Total	987	Total 981

Bangor, Me.		*Birmingham, Ala.*
L. S. Chilcott	198 vs.	
L. W. Somers	196	
E. M. Sylvester	195	Dropped.
J. W. Treat	194	
C. P. Allen	193	
Total	976	

Warren, Pa.		*St. Louis, Mo.*
H. Robertson	196	
F. A. Keller	195	
Wm. Robertson	194	Withdrawn.
J. A. Clark	192	
C. Mimium	191	
Total	968	

CLASS B.

Kane, Pa.		*Youngstown, Ohio*
C. G. Kelts	200 vs.	W. O. Brown 197
S. S. Newcomer	200	L. Seaborn 193
R. L. Williams	199	L. Hartzell 191
W. D. Wise	199	N. E. Brown 185
A. G. Johnson	198	J. Seaborn 177
Total	996	Total 943

Ogden, Utah		*Detroit, Mich.*
C. Gruman	200 vs.	T. E. Lannen 197
A. H. Young	199	A. J. Walrath 196
Wm. Parnell	198	S. L. Bayles 194
N. D. McMillen	198	A. J. Coon 189
G. F. Roach	198	H. E. Lyon 188
Total	993	Total 964

Watertown, S. Dah.		*Boston, Mass.*
E. W. Harper	199 vs.	C. Kelly 194
E. D. Lacy	198	H. Marshall 191
J. C. Southwick	197	F. H. Souther 190
H. C. Parsons	197	C. Center 184
L. E. Rowe	196	W. Darling 177
Total	987	Total 936

Madison, Wis		*Adrian, Mich.*
R. C. Brayton	199 vs.	W. Harvey 192
H. B. L. Gorman	198	J. S. Bonner 191
J. P. Verner	197	E. J. Kortie 190
F. Tetzlaff	195	H. Fashbaugh 185
H. Segebrecht	195	R. Audretsch 183
Total	984	Total 941

Hopkins, Minn.		*Salt Lake, Utah*
C. C. Snavely	198 vs.	J. W. Siefert 197
A. L. Hamilton	197	Wm. Stokes 197
A. G. Hamilton	197	Ora Lee 195
J. B. Shirley	196	J. H. Ray 192
R. B. Hixson	196	C. T. Letchfield 192
Total	984	Total 973

Milwaukee, Wis.		*Tacoma, Wash.*
J. J. Ring	195 vs.	C. DuBois 193
E. Teich	191	R. Vanderkinter 192
H. W. Mansfield	190	H. O. Schofield 189
N. E. Dahm	186	J. R. Stewert 186
J. Kauck	177	J. M. Stewart 178
Total	939	Total 938

CLASS C.

St. Paul, Minn.		*Louisville, Ky.*
D. Blankenbiller	199 vs.	
O. J. Mooney	197	
G. W. Keys	197	Defaulted.
S. O. Arnold	197	
E. J. Narum	196	
Total	986	

Indianapolis, Ind.		*Citizens, Rochester, N. Y.*
H. Evans	197 vs.	L. D. Slade 193
F. O. Brown	196	F. C. Sherman 192
H. Jones	196	A. P. Slade 187
A. C. Bradley	195	E. S. Mix 184
J. A. Davies	193	W. W. Lewis 180
Total	977	Total 936

Olympic, San Francisco, Cal.		*Corinna, Me.*
C. W. Linder	198 vs.	W. E. Ireland 195
G. L. Schoville	196	L. D. Ireland 193
A. J. Reed	194	E. F. Mower 193
V. D. Cousins	194	N. F. Burrill 192
S. T. Rodgers	194	E. B. Holt 192
Total	976	Total 965

Stanton, Nebr.		*Albion, Ind.*
B. Salsbury	194 vs.	A. Black 196
C. H. Hoff	194	M. D. Snyder 196
J. Freckel, Jr	194	L. N. Leatherman 194
C. S. Deily	193	H. J. Metz 189
M. Tiedtke	192	H. Black 189
Total	967	Total 964

Cypress Hills, N. Y.		*Louisville, Ky. (Swiss)*
H. Otto	196 vs.	E. Ochsner 196
H. J. Korb	196	M. Kaelin 195
F. E. Prescott	193	H. J. Godecker 190
C. Drechsel	189	B. Ochsner 188
H. Burn	189	C. D. Wale 185
Total	963	Total 954

Ashland, Ohio		*Tucson, Ariz.*
H. S. Mowrey	194 vs.	
W. Good	189	
G. W. Buchter	188	Defaulted.
J. B. Blue	187	
H. E. LeFevre	186	
Total	944	

CLASS D.

Quinnipiac, New Haven, Conn.		*Rochester, N. Y.*
M. O. Buttsteadt	199 vs.	M. C. Bradbury 188
H. J. Gussman	198	C. Spraker 186
A. F. Laudensack	197	C. Warder 186
W. O. Breuler	197	H. C. Stapleton 184
B. H. Raphael	196	F. E. Adsit 180
Total	987	Total 924

Lynn, Mass.		*Middletown, N. Y.*
E. B. Clark	199 vs.	J. Schramm 185
R. W. Francis	197	R. Canfield 185
F. E. Roberts	196	E. H. Rose 183
W. F. Hill	196	H. DeWitt 173
W. T. Abbott	195	F. K. Gaffney 171
Total	983	Total 897

Auburn, N. Y.		*Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va.*
F. B. Annin	198 vs.	R. A. Fairless 196
C. E. Shapley	197	J. H. Joy 195
J. W. Stebbins	196	H. C. Laird 194
J. H. Cole	196	A. H. Young, Jr 189
G. W. Hudson	190	G. T. Taylor 185
Total	977	Total 959

R. and R. Club, New York City		*Ashburnham, Mass.*
F. J. Kahrs	195 vs.	G. P. Beckford 190
E. L. Parris, Jr	192	M. S. Whitten 190
A. P. Lane	191	J. E. Mack 189
J. A. Baker, Jr	191	J. R. Briggs 187
T. W. Hughes	190	C. Newell 176
Total	959	Total 932

5th Maryland Club		*McKeesport, Pa.*
W. W. Search, Jr	170 vs.	
F. A. Miller	168	
H. J. Burgess	167	
J. E. McLaurine	165	
E. F. Schleigh	154	
Total	824	

Lestershire, N. Y.		*Ithaca, N. Y.*
G. Slater	173 vs.	J. A. Peters 176
M. J. Mathrine	166	R. R. Sherwood 168
O. R. Johnson	161	H. E. Schradick 143
G. E. Prince	157	F. Knight 131

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T. Murry	147	H. C. Thorne	130
Total	804	Total	748

CLASS E.

Pierre, S. Dak.		*Glendale, Bedford, Ohio*
H. M. Derr	199 vs.	G. G. Black 199
W. D. Johnston	198	W. C. Miller 199
F. A. Lucas	198	S. L. Watterson 198
C. Stough	198	B. T. Wright 195
E. G. Smith	198	W. E. Martin 193
Total	991	Total 984

Shawnee, Lima, Ohio		*Manhattan, Kans.*
C. Collins	197 vs.	C. B. Knox 168
G. Sproul	196	C. J. Davis 168
G. B. Myers	196	F. Aimen 168
C. Hover	191	N. L. Roberts 167
J. Reed	190	R. A. Huse 163
Total	970	Total 834

Guthrie Center, Iowa		*Helena, Mont.*
H. Johnston	198 vs.	O. H. Koch 192
H. W. Riddle	198	A. A. Hofmann 191
J. T. Oneal	192	W. R. Strong 190
C. D. Porter	190	J. J. McGuinness 190
G. Orth	190	C. E. Kumpe 183
Total	968	Total 946

Fort Harrison, Terre Haute, Ind.		*Topeka, Kans.*
H. J. Mueller	197 vs.	L. C. Bell 195
H. A. Elton	194	R. Thompson 189
E. H. Bindley, Jr.	194	A. W. Mason 189
W. E. Conner	191	Wm. Pettit 186
J. C. Anderson	189	J. M. Bicknell 185
Total	965	Total 944

Toledo, Ohio		*Tulsa, Okla.*
J. W. Taylor	193 vs.	E. F. Moore 179
G. D. Carpenter	191	C. E. Luffield 175
H. S. Crawford	191	J. D. Freeman 174
H. Decker	191	C. R. Gilmore 170
E. T. Affleck	189	G. W. Davis 161
Total	955	Total 859

Chicago, Ill.		*Meeker, Colo.*
W. A. Lee	196 vs.	
E. L. Marmuduke	193	
J. S. Grimes	189	Defaulted.
J. Turner	188	
H. W. Meier	186	
Total	952	

CLASS F.

Washington, D. C.		*Kiowa, Des Moines, Iowa*
S. Breckenridge	196 vs.	W. E. Kessler 198
W. R. Tuckerman	195	Carter 195
B. Miles	195	Manbeck 195
W. B. Howe	195	P. Winfrey 192
R. Stead	194	Nichols 192
Total	975	Total 972

Detroit, Mich. Y. M. C. A.		*Covington, Ky.*
F. H. Mears	196 vs.	W. W. Britt 185
H. Stier	196	M. L. Roland 180
C. B. Russell	195	R. L. Trimble 179
N. L. Miller	193	C. A. Schroetter 177
H. L. Miller	192	C. R. Fennell 176
Total	972	Total 897

Taunton, Mass.		*Hydraulic, Cleveland, Ohio*
H. A. Woodward	195 vs.	J. Patterson 196
G. A. Stedman	194	E. Foster 193
W. L. Taylor	192	S. Daykin 190
J. F. Barden	191	F. Gruber 188
A. K. Crowell	189	G. Brainard 187
Total	961	Total 954

Portland, Oreg.		*Quincy, Ill.*
	vs.	J. C. Young 177
Unofficial.		A. Gertenbach 175
Targets or mail		W. O. Cook 171
report not in.		D. G. Kilburn 160
		L. E. Machenheim 143
Total	958	Total 826

St. Augustine, Fla.		*Rensselaerwyck, Albany, N. Y.*
H. M. Snow	197 vs.	
J. L. Crary	191	
B. M. Hall	189	Withdrawn.
L. S. Canova	187	
J. R. Beaman	184	
Total	948	

Erie, Pa.		*Port Clinton, Ohio*
T. M. Robie	182 vs.	
H. B. Boyce	174	
R. Davis	171	Defaulted.
C. O. Stanger	171	
J. Bacon	171	
Total	869	

NOTE: Secretaries of clubs are requested, if they so desire, to transmit a brief report on the matches just closed. This material is intended for publication in Shooting News in the final report of the matches.

INTER-COLLEGIATE BULLETIN NO. 7

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 26, 1916

CLASS A.

Washington State Col.		*Norwich University*
J. L. Stevens	200 vs.	F. C. Berry 200
Wm. E. Saupe	200	M. H. Greene 200
J. E. Geue	200	C. A. Shinquin 200
G. C. Farnsworth,	200	K. A. Davis 199
V. I. Stevens	200	J. E. Loughlin 199
Total	1,000	Total 998

Michigan Agric. Col.		*N. Georgia Agric. Col.*
R. D. Kean	200 vs.	W. A. Haefield 198
R. A. Pennington,	200	J. E. Owens 194
M. R. Freeman	200	W. Hopkins 193
M. M. Harmon	200	L. C. Frizzell 190
R. W. Berridge	200	C. H. Palmer 188
Total	1,000	Total 963

Massachusetts Agricultural College		*California University*
R. L. Clapp	200 vs.	W. R. McNair 194
C. M. Gunn	200	K. B. Clark 194
L. V. Rowe	200	W. A. Magee, Jr. 194
H. R. Gaventa	199	L. W. Whitton 193
H. Aiken	199	C. W. Sebastian 193
Total	998	Total 968

West Virginia Univ.		*Cornell University*
A. K. Carroll	199 vs.	P. P. Pierce 200
C. W. McDowell	200	H. B. Farman 200
E. Bjornson	200	B. H. Carroll 199
V. L. Flinn	199	T. J. Ryan 198
H. T. Phillips	197	A. N. Volkhardt 197
Total	995	Total 994

Univ. of Pennsylvania		*University of Illinois*
E. H. Ten Broeck,	199 vs.	R. M. Kamm 199
S. R. Campbell	199	R. L. Templin 199
F. W. Campbell	198	L. T. Larson 197
E. H. Campbell	198	R. B. Millen 197
R. L. Watkins	197	H. F. Stocker 196
Total	991	Total 988

Iowa State University		*U. S. Naval Academy*
P. G. Ingham	200 vs.	A. B. Root 199
T. Martin	199	W. P. Richards 197
A. J. Oehler	198	G. Williams 196
M. Wilcox	195	G. Wright 196
E. Lieb	194	V. O. Clark 195
Total	986	Total 983

University of Vermont		*Minnesota University*
J. J. Finnessey	199 vs.	A. J. Carlson 196
A. W. Stanley	197	J. A. Russell 196
P. L. Slayton	195	H. G. Fortune 195
J. W. Meachen	196	W. P. Luplow 194
J. E. Taggart	191	J. Stryker 194
Total	978	Total 974

CLASS B.

Notre Dame Univ.		*Wisconsin Univ.*
H. Rivas	200 vs.	P. D. Gibson 197
J. Young	199	G. W. Palmer 196
W. Navin	199	S. S. Stack 196
M. Joyce	198	G. W. Hansen 195
E. Carroll	198	S. S. Eaton 195
Total	994	Total 979

Johns Hopkins Univ.		*Columbia University*
Van Hulsteyn	198 vs.	R. E. Pickett 198
P. R. Wiggins	198	W. G. Fogg 197
H. A. Rowland	197	J. C. Condon 197
W. B. Pratt	196	D. Romeo 193
J. W. Young	193	J. E. Geisler 192
Total	982	Total 977

University of Michigan		*Mississippi Agric. and Mech. Col.*
H. P. Nicholson	199 vs.	L. Day 197
I. B. Clark	198	R. H. McInturff 195
D. C. McIntyre	197	J. M. Moose 195
M. B. Cutting	198	J. I. Hurst 194
Y. C. Curtiss	195	J. H. Maddox 193
Total	987	Total 974

Princeton University		*Oklahoma Agric. and Mech. Col.*
J. E. Murdoch	198 vs.	J. W. Hinkel 190
J. L. Horns	197	C. Titus 189
J. H. Rhoads	196	H. B. Hildebrand 188
W. T. Kenyon	197	G. L. Gloeckner 188
O. F. Hasslacher	197	H. Chevront 187
Total	985	Total 942

University of Maine		*Kansas State Agric. Col.*
O. F. Tarr	200 vs.	H. Fairman 196
G. P. Knowlton	196	C. E. Black 196
R. L. Emerson	196	J. M. Williams 196
J. L. Barnes	196	R. C. Warren 196
L. T. Merriman	193	J. C. Morton 193
Total	981	Total 977

University of Nebraska		*University of Idaho*
E. T. Kelly	197 vs.	B. A. McDevitt 199
I. F. Smith	197	C. H. Sandberg 194
H. E. Gentry	195	H. S. Ayer 193
W. Hall	193	M. Vaught 192
F. W. Reutzel	192	A. Horning 191
Total	974	Total 969

Worcester Poly. Inst.		*Yale University*
W. T. Livermore	195 vs.	H. G. Anderson 196
H. F. Banan	195	R. M. Thebaud 195
A. Bredenberg	194	H. C. Norton 194
R. C. Lewis	194	G. D. Wicks 186
H. J. E. Reid	193	R. R. Theobold 185
Total	971	Total 956

University of Arizona	
M. G. Brown	198 vs.
V. Hammels	194
E. C. Monro	193
N. Abell	192
R. Caring	192
Total	969

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Harvard University		*Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute*
S. Clark....198	vs.	O. B. Liebreich....195
W. Stearns....198		H. A. Knapp....195
C. A. Coolridge...195		A. R. Marriott....193
J. White....192		L. K. Palmer....193
C. Patterson....194		M. X. Smith....193
Total....977		Total....969

Williams College	
E. H. Bancker....199	vs.
G. B. Wilson....191	
S. C. McKown...194	
S. Hubbell....193	
D. P. Wells....190	
Total....967	

Connecticut Agricultural College		*Massachusetts Institute of Technology*
G. L. Prindle....195	vs.	T. E. Stahl....185
R. Knight....194		R. E. Curtis....184
L. Fellows....193		F. C. Howard....180
L. Collins....191		M. A. Michaels...180
E. W. Crampton..187		W. J. Bickford, Jr.178
Total....960		Total....907

Iowa State College		*Lehigh University*
F. Barnes....196	vs.	L. G. Luckenback..195
E. D. Willis....196		W. S. Smith....194
W. L. Moore....192		J. A. Holmes, 2nd.189
R. B. Weimer....189		W. O. Snyder....188
W. T. Barrans....185		H. O. Hogan....188
Total....958		Total....954

Pennsylvania State Col.		*Oregon Agric. Col.*
W. W. McMillin..195	vs.	R. A. Parrish....190
K. N. White....193		O. A. Mulkey....189
P. E. Harding....191		H. C. Patton....189
G. D. Musser....189		J. W. Green....187
G. C. Lloyd....188		C. C. Jacoby....186
Total....956		Total....941

Ohio State Univ.		*College of St. Thomas*
G. L. Cassell....192	vs.	
E. H. Pomerene..192		
O. S. McGuffy....190		
J. W. Boger....177		
E. R. Dunsford...175		
Total....926		

Fraternal Rifle League Notes.

Friday night the first half of a 26-week schedule in the Fraternal Rifle League closed with Windsor, K. G. E., leading the teams in the standing, and Ligonia, Odd Fellows, a close second, while Forest City, K. G. E., and the American Mechanics are tied up for third position.

Many of the teams have a number of postponed matches which they will try to clean up this week. The first week's schedule of the second half is out, but as yet the schedule committee has not given out the full schedule for the last half.

The team aggregates are as follows: Twelve matches—Windsor, K. G. E., 1,389; Forest City, K. G. E., 1,349; American Mechanics, 1,339; Ligonia, Odd Fellows, 1,322; Hadattah, Odd Fellows, 1,237; Pine Tree, K. of P., 1,214; Modern Woodmen, 1,011. Eleven matches—Machigonne Red Men, 1, 183; Samoset Red Men, 1,132; Bayard, K. of P., 1,125; Longfellow, K. of P., 1,155; Rockameecook Red Men, 1,118. Ten matches—K. & L. of A., 1,118.

Among the individuals Harry G. Hanson, of Windsor, leads the field, making 281 out of the possible 300 in 12 matches; Maurice B. Durgin, of the same team, is next with 278 and three possibles; A. B. Durgin, of the same team, is behind his brother one point, with 277, and Ben F. Cary, of the same team, and F. A. Maw, of Ligonia, are tied up with 273 apiece. These men have shot the entire program. In the 11 match class E. A. Grover, of O. U. A. M., is high, with 251; W. T. Watts, of Bayard, and William G. Taylor, of Machigonne, are tied, with 240, and William E. Dunham, of Longfellow, has 237. In the 10 match class George E. St. John, of Forest City, is high, with 236; Frank H. McKenna, of Machigonne, is next, with 228, and Dr. Winckler, of K. & L. of A., next, with 225.

In the captain's class W. E. Sheafe, Jr., of O. U. A. M., is high, with 269, in 12 matches; E. J. Huelin, of Ligonia, Odd Fellows, next, with 268, in the same number of matches; Edward T. Simmons is high in the 11 match class, with 245; Harry G. Eastman, second, with 236, and in the 10 match class Elton H. Thompson, of K. & L. of A., has made 223.

The fourteenth week begins Monday night and during the week there is one open date at which some of the postponements will probably be shot to clean up the schedule for the first half. The following is the standing to date:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Windsor, K. G. E.	11	1	.917
Ligonia, Odd Fellows	10	2	.833
O. U. A. M.	9	3	.750
Forest City, K. G. E.	9	3	.750
K. & L. of A.	7	3	.700
Bayard, K. of P.	6	5	.545
Longfellow, K. of P.	5	6	.455
Rockameecook, R. M.	5	7	.417
Pine Tree, K. of P.	4	8	.333
Machigonne, Red Men	3	8	.273
Samoset, Red Men	3	8	.273
Hadattah, O. F.	3	9	.250
Modern Woodmen	0	12	.000

Chicago vs. Davenport.

A team match between a team from Chicago, Ill., and a team from Davenport, Ia., 20 shots per man, on the ¼-inch ring target, possible 500, 25 yards offhand, has been pulled off. The Chicago team shot over the range of the Damisto Sharpshooters Association, and the Davenport men shot over the range of the Excelsior Rifle Club, of that city. Westergaard was high man of the two teams, with a loss of three points only. C. T. Denkman, one of the best shots in the State of Iowa, was high man on the Davenport team.

CHICAGO TEAM.

C. T. Westergaard	249	248—497
A. J. Huebner	246	246—492
W. Wolff	244	244—488
John Pooder	242	243—485
R. C. Hansen	232	242—474
Total		2436

Also entered:

Mrs. W. Wolff	233	236—469
P. J. Sorensen	235	234—469
Mrs. Sorensen	218	223—441
D. Christensen	218	208—426

D. C. R. C. Notes.

Who said we couldn't come back? Well, we have proven conclusively that we can, so there is no use for further argument. Saturday night, one of those cold, rainy nights made to order for things to happen, a little handful of gun bugs collected at a familiar spot under a certain hotel, to hatch out their plots and put into action their pent-up thoughts of the past week. No, they did not come all in a bunch, but every now and then a dark form would slip down the dark alley and find his way into our den. As each one entered he slipped quietly over into a corner and dug out a rusty-looking tool and a torn coat, and cautiously crept onto a handy bench, with a vicious determined look on his countenance that could not be solved.

Each man carefully strapped himself into this cruel-looking device and lay down for his usual weekly trance. Two of the old standbys came early and life 197 and 198, respectively, as a foundation, and each man to follow knew that he had something to do to keep in step. When closing time came upon us we took toll and found that we had actually come back, and 992 marked our total for match No. 10. True, we got here quite late in the game, but know how we came and know that we are in shape to stick close by for the rest of the season, and will be right on the job ready to give a good account of ourselves if the N. R. A. sees fit to promote an outdoor shoot range league, which we hope they will.

It is only a few short months until it will be time to start outdoors, so let's start the matter going now, so that it can be given proper consideration before it is too late to go into details. With about 40 rifle clubs in the District, and all leagues into an association, we would like to see all of them enter into the outdoor small-bore competition and procure a suitable range within easy access from the various departments. We feel that this would furnish sport and training to those who cannot avail themselves of the privilege of making frequent trips to the Winthrop Range for the Military shooting, but still will not interfere with that phase of the game in the least. We feel that, on account of the small expense of the small-bore game, it should be given the same attention outdoors as indoors, and bids fair to become a very popular sport, if given proper support. We know that it is so in England, so why not here as well?

Let's get busy and start something, not only in the District, but all over the United States, and instead of having the usual 50 or 60 clubs entered, we should have at least 300. No community is so congested that they cannot procure at least a 100-yard range for miniature shooting, but we do know and regret that very few can avail themselves of a range suitable for Military Rifle shooting. In view of these facts, let's get busy and make it interesting for all.

Results of Match No. 10:

O. M. Schriver	200
W. A. Sprout	200
R. Alderman	198
C. E. Groome	197
W. R. Stokes	197
Team total	992

Also shot:

R. V. Reynolds	195
J. H. Robertson	194
R. H. McGarity	194

BY MAC.

Newport Rifle Club.

Well, he has done it again. Who? Oh, Spooner, that man with an eye like a hawk, bursted his one hundred-shot record all to pieces. The shooting by Mr. Spooner was done at twenty-five yards, offhand, German ring target, semi-outdoor range, iron sights, Stevens 414 rifle and Peters .22 long rifle uncrimped cartridges.

Mr. Spooner's scores follow:

	247	246	244	244	247—1228
	245	244	242	246	246—1223
					2451

The following scores shot in practice at 25 yards offhand, weather conditions being very poor, in fact, we have had very poor conditions for several weeks, which does not work any too good on a semi-outdoor range, but in spite of it, all the shooters are putting up good, creditable scores.

P. E. Brooks	246	249	245	246	246—1232
	246	246	245	248	247—1232
F. B. Spooner	244	239	244	247	239—1213
	242	241	242	240	243—1208
T. J. Biesel	239	241	236	237	240—1193
A. A. Albro	244	239	239	240	246—1208
H. P. Fletcher	240	240	240	238	243—1201
R. F. Rhodes	227	229	235	238	

A. A. Albro, scores shot prone:

	250	249	249	246	249—1243

50 YARDS, PISTOL.

F. B. Spooner	93	93	84	91	89—450
	90	90	92	95	90—457
T. J. Biesel	90	90	91	90	82—443
	87	89	87	89	87—439

A. A. A.

Taunton Tattlings.

"Taunton Indoor Rifle Club Champions of Class F, N. R. A. League, 1915-1916." That is some title, but its ours. That is, providing that Detroit Y. M. C. A. bunch of sharpshooters don't shoot to an average of just 992 1-3 points in their last three matches, the official scores of which have not appeared at this writing. The Taunton team had a clean lead of 71 points after eight matches and we shot 975, 961 and then wound up with 970 for the final match. Catch us if you can.

It was a great night Friday, February 25, when we lined up for the final spasm in the league series. Out of doors the fog and mist from melting snow was thick enough to cut, but the air was clear enough inside the armory and the bull's-eyes must have looked good to get the score we did. (I say we, for, as team captain, the writer was right there

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The Yearly Amateur Average

HAS BEEN WON WITH

Peters SHELLS

YEAR	WINNER	SHOT AT	BROKE	AVERAGE
1910	J. S. Day	4280	4164	97.28—A World's Record at the time
1912	Barton Lewis	4645	4440	95.59
1913	Barton Lewis	6080	5811	95.58
1914	Woolfolk Henderson	2050	1981	96.63
1915	Woolfolk Henderson	2800	2731	97.53—A New World's Record

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with the assistance and merrily revolved targets as occasion arose, and did other sundry duties with much jubiliation as the scores ran better and better.) The first man up was Harry Davis, just back from New Hampshire, and the air must have agreed with him, for he finished with 194. Ole Reliable "Cap" Crowell was not to be denied, and made his average all swell up with 195. Neighbor Walker, he of the offhand propensities, came across with 190, which also looked pretty good. After carefully brushing out the inside of his barrel and smoothing out a few kinks in the twist, E. Lawton next climbed the step to the prone bench, and soliloquized whether his gun was good for 170 or 200. You never can tell about that gun of Lawton's, but she worked pretty good this time, and he rolled off to the floor at the end with a fat 196 to be chalked up. What do you know about that! The first four men making an average of 15 points above 190 created visions of a record score for small Class F. It was not to be, however, and the next three men got a bad habit and all turned in an even 186. Then came Harry Woodward, who faithfully promised a 200 for the final appearance, and things looked up again. Alas and alack! Harry's 200 dwindled to 195—but it helped just the same. J. F. Barden and A. T. Story faced the stunt of shooting beter than 190 to make the team. They tried hard and had it not been for a seven, an eight and—oh, what's the use! Barden got 189 and Story another one of those 186's and it was all off, with a nice 970 left, as we see it.

We again insist that we are champions of something or other, and all the boys are getting their chests swept and dusted as a fitting place for those Class F medals. Send them along, Friend Phillips, as soon as you please, and if we don't like them as we see them, we'll try to for your sake. Of course, we'll wait until you have figured up the rest of the matches, but don't make it too long a wait, please.

A Taunton team once won a prize at a state shoot in Wakefield and received the medals awarded about two years and seven months after they were won. We commended the donors for their promptness, but had to ask them in what event they had been won, as our memory was limited as to length.

We wish to publicly thank Major Phillips for rendering a decision in favor of our team in a recent controversy mentioned in one of my letters over a sighting shot which wandered all over the target. He took our word in the matter, and we thank him for his courtesy in allowing our contention, which was perfectly justified, as we see it.

Some shooting took place last week in the offhand team series, but the scores were a little too low to talk about. Sorry, but the league team has the limelight now, anyhow. Here's hoping they don't put us in Class A next year; we might not be champions again.

I am glad to read a word from Al Ibi in reply to a recent "tattle" of mine and the whole matter seems, to my mind, to hinge on the interpretation of two letters, neither of which can be located. I am still of the impression that Secretary Jones wrote me that league scores could be shot on "any ONE night" at a club's option, but I can't find that letter. I guess the Glendale team is a bunch of just as good sports as are raised in Taunton and far be it from me to cast the slightest aspersion on their ideas of right and wrong. It's all over now but the shouting, and from the last published scores we will have more cause to shout in Class F than you will in Class E unless you got after that Pierre crew in the last two matches. Here's hoping you did the trick. I assure you I do appreciate immensely that 198 and 199. We got just one 198 in 11 matches and could have used a few more. I've said enough on this subject and want to mention another.

Last Friday night C. E. Walker, of the Centers team, shooting his 16th match in the offhand team series of the Taunton Indoor Rifle Club, put up a string that looks pretty good to me as a record in competition. In these matches we use the same bull's-eye as are on league targets, except that we have them printed with all the rings down to 1, the aiming black being two inches and including the 10, 9, 8 and 7 in the black. Walker shot two 9's and three 10's on his first five-shot target and five straight 10's on his second target, without a questionable shot. This is a record for our club range and if anyone who reads this knows of a better score made in competition (regulation target, 75 feet, offhand) we would be pleased to learn of it. Walker's shooting placed his team in the lead and also placed him in second place in the average list. Two weeks more and the offhand team matches will be over and the next thing will be the "big eats" at our annual banquet and social session. Interest in the team matches has seemed to be somewhat affected by our unfortunate accident early in January, but we hope next year will see our usual number of 100 or more shooting.

P. C. TAYLOR.

Shoshoni Rifle Club.

The Shoshoni Rifle Club held its second annual spring meeting on Washington's Birthday. Those in the East who imagine that Wyoming at this time of the year is buried under snow and the temperature mostly under zero will probably be surprised to hear that we had a nice warm day with no wind. Attendance good. All shooting done at 300 yards with military rifles, and at the A target.

TYRO MATCH.

J. W. Stuchell.....	5	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	4—43
R Laidlaw	4	4	5	3	4	5	4	4	4	4—41
A. Fraser										39
A. del Junco										37

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M. Basket	37
W. Kyne	34
C. V. Abbott	28
L. L. Linn	28
W. S. Clark	25
C. F. Andrews	14
A. T. Hedgecock	5

HANDICAP MATCH.

E. L. Crabb	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	—46
xC. C. Rate	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	—43
W. Garden	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	—42
D. M. Robson	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	—42
R. E. Ireland	3	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	—44
C. V. Abbott	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	—41
A. del Junco	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	5	4	—40

L. E. Blackwell	40	4—44
A. Fraser	39	4—43
A. Olson	42	1—43
R. S. Linn	40	2—42
F. A. Gabus	35	6—41
T. Watson	35	6—41
W. J. Miller	38	2—40
A. Hedgecock	36	4—40
W. S. Clark	32	6—38
J. D. Carmichael	29	6—35
L. L. Linn	30	4—34
C. F. Andrews	25	4—29

LADIES' MATCH.

(Fifty feet, .22 caliber, junior N. R. A. target.)

	Standing	Prone	Total
Mrs. C. C. Rate	35	48	83
Mrs. E. L. Jewell	38	41	79
Mrs. B. Abell	39	39	78
Mrs. R. E. Ireland	35	43	78
Miss Kreisenbeck	40	31	71
Mrs. J. W. Stuchell	18	39	57

EDWARD L. CRABB.

Yonkers Defeated by Greenwich.

Once more Yonkers has been defeated by Greenwich, but, while they walked on us, they did not kick us. When a bunch of greenhorns go up against veterans they must expect a trimming and be satisfied to keep within seeing distance. Raymond's string of nine straight tens, on his first target, looked fine, but when he pulled a wild nine much agony was heard. Rivers also had a fine run of tens on his second target, but managed to go outside for an eight. Conditions, twenty shots, prone.

GREENWICH.

Cone	94	93—187
P. Raymond	95	95—194
Rivers	92	98—190
Bayles	92	91—183
Yost	89	93—182
Total		936

YONKERS.

Benson	97	95—192
Frazier	89	84—173
Schutt	88	87—175
Ogden	92	91—183
Couzens	92	89—181
Total		904

How about expression of opinion on eliminating the restrictions on trigger pull in gallery work? Of course, for the wealthy ones who can afford the high-priced rifles this might not apply, as these are fitted with triggers as finely adjusted as a pistol. But for the great majority, who shoot Stevens and Winchester muskets, a fine trigger pull would prove a blessing. Both these guns have a very hard pull, which can only be lightened by filing the rear notch. This filing cuts away the casehardening, then after a little use they need touching up again. Both Stevens and Winchester can be fitted with set triggers, and while I don't know the cost of the Stevens, the Winchester people will furnish all parts necessary to put set triggers on the .22 musket for $1.15 plus postage. This is to members of the N. R. A. clubs.

The greatest obstacle in the Watch Fob Qualifications is the off-shoulder string, and and if we could use hair triggers for this it would take away the greatest bugbear of offhand shooting, the hard trigger pull.

JOHN C. COUZENS, *Secy.*,
Yonkers Rifle and Revolver Club.

New Range Opened at Philadelphia.

The new club house and indoor range of the Philadelphia Rifle Association at 1926 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was formally opened on February 26, 1916. This gives Philadelphia the largest and most completely equipped indoor rifle, pistol and revolver range in the United States. The five-story building in which the Association has its new quarters has been entirely remodeled to fit it for this purpose.

Six shooting points have been equipped ready for use and provisions have been made for adding six more at an early date. As interest in shooting grows the facilities will be extended still further.

Each shooting point is provided with trolley apparatus by which the shooter manipulates his own targets. Two target stops are provided for each point, one at 60 feet for pistol and revolver work, and one at 75 feet for rifles.

The new indoor facilities supplement the outdoor range which the Association has maintained for eighteen years near Llanerch, Pa., just outside the city limits of Philadelphia. At the outdoor range shooting is done at 200 yards, with both military and target or "scheutzen" rifles, and at fifty yards with revolvers and pistols.

The Philadelphia Rifle Association is one of the oldest and largest organizations of the kind in this country. It was formed in 1897 and includes among its members United States Senator Boies Penrose, W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and A. W. Gibbs, chief mechanical engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Nathan Spering, of the office of President Samuel Rea, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been president of the Association since its organization. The other officers are: A. W. Brockmyer, vice-president; Robert L. Dubbs, secretary; George Schlachter, treasurer; Ellis E. W. Given, executive officer, and Harry A. Dill, range officer, all of Philadelphia.

Some of the best rifle, revolver and pistol shots in the United States are members of the Philadelphia Rifle Association. In 1906 the Association won, at Sea Girt, N. J., the rifle championship of America, which it still holds.

Among individual members who are notable shots are the following: Dr. William E. Quicksall, indoor revolver champion of the United States, who won his title at the 1914 shoot of the United States Revolver Association; J. George Schnerring, champion outdoor short range rifle shot of the world, who won out against all comers in the international matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, in 1913; Captain John Dillin, inspector of small arms practice, Sixth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, who won second in the United States Revolver Association championship match of 1914; Lieutenant Herman Thomas, instructor in revolver practice, Police Department of Philadelphia, winner of national honors with the revolver.

Harry A. Dill, range master of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, holds the world's high-record score on the German ring target at 200 yards—242 out of a possible 250 points. Edward H. Williamson, Jr., formerly treasurer of the Association, has to his credit the remarkable score of 239 points on the same target. The president of the Association, Nathan Spering, won the State revolver championship of Pennsylvania in the 1910 competition of the United States Revolver Association.

The Rifle and Revolver Club of New York, Inc.

We neglected to send in our scores for the tenth N. R. A. Interclub League Match last week. They are nothing to brag about, but, nevertheless, we send them along for the information of the great fraternity of American rifle shooters.

bull's-eyes and someone suggested tha he2345

10TH N. R. A. LEAGUE MATCH.

Frank J. Kahrs	194
E. L. Parris, Jr	192
A. P. Lane	191
T. W. Hughes	190
J. A. Balser, Jr	190
Total	957

Also rans:

C. H. Halevy, 186; J. A. L. Moeller, 186
A. A. Lane, 183; A. B. Leavitt, 179.

The eleventh and lost match of the season did not produce anything startling in the shooting line as the following will show:

11TH N. R. A. LEAGUE MATCH.

E. L. Parris, Jr	189
A. B. Leavitt	187
T. W. Hughes	186
J. A. Baker, Jr	186
A. A. Lane	186
Total	934

Also ran:

C. H. Halevy, 182.

FRANK J. KAHRS.

A Bull's-Eye Record From Porto Rico.

When J. A. Rose, of the San Juan Rifle Club, shooting at the military rifle range on Saturday, scored 21 consecutive bull's-eyes, at a range of 500 yards, he felt justly proud, for such a feat had not been witnessed before in Porto Rico, but his elation was considerably lessened when Gunner Robert Gardner, of the Coast Guard Cutter *Itasca,* followed him and scored the remarkable number of 50 consecutive bull's-eyes and then stopped only because of lack of ammunition.

There were present on the range at the time L. Anderson, of the Lighthouse tender *Myrtle,* Boatswain H. B. Berg, of the *Itasca;* Rose and Gardner. After Berg had scored 49 out of a possible 50 points in ten shots, Rose went out to shoot and made the full ten bull's-eyes and someone suggested that he keep on shooting to see how many he could make. He lost a point after scoring 21 consecutive bull's-eyes, and the Porto Rican sergeant in charge of the range, an expert shot of ten years' standing, was so surprised that he nearly had a fit back of the butts.

The score card of Mr. Rose was signed and witnessed by all hands, and Gunner Gardner tried his luck. He also made all ten bull's-eyes and continued to shoot in the center of the target until he had fired fifty rounds of ammunition and had no more with which to continue. By this time the sergeant was absolutely speechless and when he came to himself he declared that the military range had never witnessed any such shooting before. Gardner's score card was also enthusiastically witnessed and a remark placed on the side "stopped because there was no more ammunition." Gardner, by the way, is considered the best shot in the Coast Guard Service and is equally handy with the ship's six-pounder guns from the heaving decks of the cutter.

Apart from these exceptional scores the San Juan Rifle Club is doing consistently excellent shooting. With 42 points out of 50 constituting an expert, five men went out recently and none made less than 46.

U. S. M. C. Rifle Club.

The Brockton, Mass., U. S. M. C. Rifle Club has completed organization and its range is completed in the basement of the U. S. M. C. Building, Center and Montello Streets. The range is 75 feet long, as required by the rules of the National Rifle Association, with which the club is affiliated. There are two targets. Winchester rifles of .22 caliber arrived Saturday for the members, who will practice for qualification as riflemen under N. R. A. rules. F. C. Stalker is president; J. H. Burrill, vice-president; A. G. Baldwin, secretary; E. C. Hill, treasurer; T. A. Perron, executive officer.

The club has filed an application with the aldermen for a permit to open the range and practice rifle shooting, and this will be presented to the aldermen tonight. Delegates also will meet tonight at the state armory with delegates of the Tenth Company Rifle Club, the Brockton Rifle Club and the Avon Rifle Club to plan a tourney with rifle men of the several clubs participating.

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MR. HENRY W. STEVENS MAKES PERFECT SCORE.

Henry W. Stevens, of the Boston-Edison Rifle Club, is an amateur shooter who within a few weeks has developed into an expert marksman at the Bay State School of Musketry.

This score was made by him on February 19 with U. S. ammunition.

U. S. R. A. League Score Sheet.

1915-1916.

The United States Revolver Association League contest between revolver teams of affiliated clubs has drawn near its close with the shooting this week of the last regularly scheduled match.

The closest finish in the history of the league provided a great and varied assortment of thrills.

At the close of this contest the teams are divided into classes according to matches won and lost and prizes awarded the first and second members of each class.

Apparently three teams, Olympic, of San Francisco; Spokane and Pittsburgh, are tied for first place in Class A. The strain is not over, for all ties for place are to be shot off. Portland, Ore., with 15 won and 3 lost, is the last members of Class A, the leaders being tied with 16 won and 2 lost.

Class B is headed by Boston with 14-4, Springfield 13-5, Cincinnati 12-6 and St. Louis and R. & R., N. Y., tied for last place in the class with 10-8 each. The loser of the last shoot-off will drop back into the class below.

Class C will have for second team either Manhattan, Seattle or Providence. These three are impossible to place at present, as decisions before the committee affect their standing, but two of them will certainly be tied.

Class D has Chicago and Youngstown tied with 5 wins and 13 losses each, while Baltimore and Citizens dispute fourth place with 3 won and 15 lost.

Class E is headed by Dallas, 2 won and 16 lost, Belleville 18 lost and Havana, Cuba, forfeited.

Club	Won	Lost
Olympic	16	2*
Spokane	16	2
Pittsburgh	16	2
Portland	15	3
Boston	14	4
Springfield	13	5*
Cincinnati	12	6
R. & R., N. Y.	10	8
St. Louis	10	8

Belleville lost 18.

Club	Won	Lost
Seattle	9	8*
Manhattan	9	8*
Providence	8	16
Chicago	5	13
Youngstown	5	13
Manito	4	14
Baltimore	3	15
Citizens	3	15
Dallas	3	16

Havana, Cuba, forfeited.

If Manito takes third place in Class D, then the loser of the shoot-off between Baltimore and Citizens will drop into the class below.

Each contestant who makes a five-shot possible gets on the roll of honor. This means that he must be able to hit a mark slightly larger than a quarter dollar at 60 feet five times in succession.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Dr. Atkinson, of Pittsburgh, 9; Dolfen, of Springfield, and Armstrong, of Olympic, 5 each; Ross, of Pittsburgh, and Craddock, of Portland, 3 each; Wilburn, of Spokane; Hinckley, of Seattle; Fennell, of Boston, 2 each. One each to Gorman, of Olympic; Coats, of Spokane; A. A. Lane, Baker and Hughes, of R. & R., N. Y.; Ross and Brown, of Pittsburgh; Orr and Ayer, of St. Louis; S. Runck, of Cincinnati; Silliman and Dietz, of Manhattan; Kimball, Mills and Blasse, of Olympic; Wilson, of Portland; Goddard, of Baltimore; Caldwell, of Youngstown; Warner, of Springfield.

*Have matches awaiting decision of committee.

1915-1916.

Official scores.

MATCH 17.

661	Baltimore, Pittsburgh	700
591	Belleville, Olympic	690
678	Boston, Manito	639
644	Chicago, Manhattan	670
659	Cincinnati, Havana	
625	Citizens, Dallas	620
697	Portland, Springfield	692
613	Providence, Spokane	665
648	Seattle R. & R., N. Y.	649
668	St. Louis, Youngstown	646

MATCH 18.

651	Baltimore, Olympic	690
600	Belleville, Manito	636
668	Boston, Manhattan	652
638	Chicago, Havana	
672	Cincinnati, Dallas	626
610	Citizens, Youngstown	662
691	Pittsburgh, Springfield	693
681	Portland, Spokane	688
614	Providence, Seattle	674
657	R. & R., N. Y., St. Louis	656

Unofficial scores.

MATCH 19.

	Baltimore, Boston	
573	Belleville, Youngstown	633
621	Chicago, Springfield	691
664	Cincinnati, Spokane	673
602	Citizens, Seattle	663
602	Dallas, St. Louis	665
	Havana, R. & R., N. Y.	643
665	Manhattan, Providence	
635	Manito, Portland	664
687	Olympic, Pittsburgh	692

Notice.—An extra set of targets, numbered Match 20, was sent each club. These targets are to be used in shooting off ties for place.

If clubs likely to be tied for place will at once use this special set of targets and file them duly certified with the secretary it will save two weeks' time in closing up the League.

The printed program showed but 19 matches regularly scheduled.

Another Score Sheet will be issued as soon as COMPLETE unofficial returns are in for the 19th Match.

Several close decisions are in the hands of the Executive Committee.

Local scorers should make allowances for the fact that merely doubtful shots when first made are not even doubtful a week after the targets have been packed closely and shipped away.

J. B. CRABTREE,
Secy.-Treas.

Providence Revolver Club.

MATCH NO. 19, VS. MANHATTAN.

Scores made February 22-28, 1916, at 20 yards.

S. B. Hibbard	42	43	46—131
F. P. Day	44	38	46—128
Robert Dougherty	43	41	43—127
H. C. Miller	43	44	40—127
H. M. Manchester	43	45	47—125
Total			638

EDWARD C. PARKHURST, *Secy.*

Seattle Scores.

The Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association shot Matches Nos. 17 and 18 of the U. S. R. A. League matches in the N. G. W. Armory on February 18, 1916. We had a bunch of bugs present, w..o looked with longing eyes at the rifle range, which is now enough done to look good, but not enough done to use.

Johnson tried a new idea, which is using medal targets for practice, the idea being that, as they are expensive, you will shoot with more care and maybe get one that counts for a medal. Anyway, Johnson used up his eye for Match No. 17 some way. Agutter also experimented with what is known as "negative angle," or "hard-luck shots." These are very common to new shooters, but Agutter has been beyond them so long that he didn't even remember the excuses. A "negative angle" shot is one where you hold the gun just right, squeeze the trigger just so, and find a hole in the target just where you couldn't possibly have intended it. "Old Reliable" Hinckley stuck in his usual corner and appeared with a possible, and also his usual score. Walter scorns experiments of all kinds, and maybe he is right. Belding was also tending strictly to business.

As all the rifle bugs have itching of the toes, we will go out to Fort Lawton Tuesday morning and warm up the Springfields. Bring wading boots, ponchos and a lifeboat, also lunch.

MATCH NO. 17 VS. R. AND R. A., N. Y.

				Ttl.	*Pistol.*	*Amm.*
W. R. Hinckley.	45	43	48	136	S. & W.	Lesmok
W. S. Belding.	43	47	40	130	"	"
C. D. Meyer.	41	42	47	130	"	"
D. MacDonald.	42	39	47	128	"	"
J. J. Agutter.	39	47	39	125	"	"

Total .....649 which is 86.5%.

HARD-LUCK TARGETS.

				Ttl.	*Pistol.*	*Amm.*
C C.. Finn.	43	40	39	122	S. & W.	Peters
E. G. Johnson.	41	37	38	116	"	Lesmok
F. L. Averill.	38	38	35	111	"	"

MATCH NO. 18 VS. PROVIDENCE.*

				Ttl.	*Pistol.*	*Amm*
W. R. Hinckley.	42	45†	50	137	S. &. W.	Lesmok
C. D. Meyer.	45	46	45	136	"	"
W. S. Belding.	45	44	46	135	"	"
J. J. Agutter.	47	46	41	134	"	"
E. G. Johnson.	42	43	48	133	"	"

Total .....675 which is 90%.

HARD-LUCK TARGETS.

				Ttl.	*Pistol.*	*Amm.*
D. MacDonald.	41	45	44	130	S. &. W.	Peters
C. C. Finn.	38	43	36	127	"	Lesmok
F. L. Averill.	46	41	35	122	"	"

*Providence seems to have been on our side in this. †Roll of honor.

C. S. FINN,
Governor, U. S. R. A.

U. S. R. A. MATCHES, FEB. 25, 1916.
N. G. W. ARMORY.

Seattle is threatened with invasion, capture and destruction from the North. All P. A. A. P.'s will bury the family two quarts or, or and, twenty-four pints behind the woodshed, retire to the basement and shiver while the men attend to this. The Everett Rifle and Revolver Club, 150 strong, advise us that they are waiting only until they are ready to come here and shoot the Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association. With this horrid information in mind the Range Officer assembled the Seattle Shooters at Fort Lawton on the 22d and found them all prepared to die with their boots on, and render destruction to the foe before doing so. Weather permitting, we will fill the air with bullets next Saturday, March 4. Guns and cartridges can be gotten from Hi Surry, in the Arcade Building.

The new rifle range in the Armory is prom-

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Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN is entitled, when his subscription is paid up for one year, to one free insertion of a half-inch want ad in this column.

All he needs to do is to send in the advertisement for insertion at the same time calling attention to the date when his subscription was paid.

FOR SALE—Telescopes and rest, shooting bags, micrometers, sight protectors, front and rear; gun covers, elbow pads, Hoppe No. 9. Cleaning rods and brushes; Rifleman's Favorite Sight Black Rifle rest; U. S. Marine Score Books; Elliott Ear Protector, Motty rifle paste will never nickel the Spitzer lubricating.

P. J. O'HARE,
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Send for Catalogue and Price List.

FOR SALE—Splendid set of Carpenter's Tools; all standard make and pattern; selected by an expert cabinet maker; mahogany finished suitcase pattern tool box; set well worth $75.00; would exchange for a good double-twenty-gauge shotgun or high-power rifle for the .30-cal. U. S. G. cartridge, or a reasonable cash offer. Box 52,
Statesville, N. C.

.45-CALIBER COLT, Auto Government Model; good leather belt; Audlay safety holster of pigskin; embossed leather magazine pouch, with two extra magazines; all in perfect shape; for $23.50 cash.
J. A. L. MOLLER,
6 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Colt Officer's Model 38; Speed Kodak Zeiss lens; Pump gun 12 ga.; sell Colt auto .45.
C. VOVRICK,
Box 37, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

FOR SALE—Smith & Wesson, 44 Russian (old model) revolver, 8 inch barrel, plain sights, like new, barrel perfect, price $10.00.
LIEUT. HERMAN THOMAS,
2216 South 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ised for next Friday night, so come along with your .22 microbe killers and find fault with the range officer. We know that the range is wrong in every way, but don't think any two shooters will find the same fault.

MATCH NO. 19, VS. CITIZENS.

(Last match of the series.)

W. R. Hinckley	42	47	47—136
W. S. Belding	46	46	43—135
E. G. Johnson	44	43	47—134
J. J. Agutter	47	44	42—133
D. K. MacDonald	40	40	45—125
Total			663

(Which is 88.4 per cent.)

Hard-luck targets:

C. D. Meyer	42	41	39—122
C. C. Finn	44	40	36—120

The club team is made up of the five men who have been in the greatest number of matches, and they will receive the prize medals should the club win any. The following are the team and the number of matches in which they have appeared; that is, won a place on the team.

Hinckley	19 out of 19
Agutter	19
Belding	17
Meyer	14
Johnson	12

Did their best, anyway:

MacDonald	11
Clarke	2
Finn	2
Averill	1

CHAS. C. FINN, *Governor U. S. R. A.*

U. S. R. A. Indoor Revolver League.

MATCH NO. 19, BALTIMORE VS. BOSTON.

H. L. Harker	45	45	45—135
Dr. R. J. Mullikin	42	43	49—134
Bruce Naylor	40	44	48—132
Dr. E. A. Smith	44	42	43—129
Dr. L. A. Sexton	45	42	40—127
Total			657

All the above scores were made in strict accordance with the rules governing this match.

The averages of the local bunch for the season of 1915-1916 are as follows:

H. L. Harker	86.4
Dr. R. J. Mullikin	86.2
Dr. H. C. Goddard	81.8
Dr. S. J. Fort	81.6
Bruce Naylor	81.4
Dr. L. A. Sexton	81.3
Dr. E. A. Smith	80.7
S. G. Wilmer	74.8
W. A. Renehan	73.6

Team average, 19 matches, 635. Of course this is not official. Brother Crabtree may make some changes.

The Baltimore bunch was very polite this season. They shot very weak against the weaker teams, and stronger against strong terms, and hope to be with you all again next season.

R. J. MULLIKIN, *Secy.-Treas.*

Trap Shooting, Youghiogheny Country Club.

In spite of a regular blizzard, low temperature and snow flying and drifting in every direction, a goodly number showed up at the Country Club for the February spoon shoot. Dr. Heisey was high gun with 44 out of a possible 50, carrying off the spoon in Class A. Stover, of West Elizabeth, and Rojohn, of Clairton, tied at the head of Class B, with each of them having 33 out of a possible 50. In a shootoff of 25 targets, kept up the excitement to the very end, Rojohn winning the spoon with 17 against Stover's 16, Napier, of Duquesne, winning the spoon at the head of Class C with 23 out of 50. The scores in the 50-target event were as follows:

Rr. Heisey	44	Won Class A
Dr. Howder	41	
J. W. Wilson	40	
John Stallings	40	
G. Z. Stover	33	Shoot off 16
W. Rejohn	33	" " 17 Won Class B
Dr. G. K. Hays	29	
J. A. C. Sword	25	
F. J. Ruffing	24	
J. W. Napier	23	Won Class C
W. A. Cornelius	22	
W. W. Buck	20	
Jay Roof	20	

A number of practice events of 25 targets each were shot off before and after the regular shoot and resulted as follows:

J. W. Wilson	16	17	20	16
W. A. Cornelius	16	15	11	
John Stallings	20	20	18	
G. Z. Stover	15	16		
Dr. Howder	21	16		
Dr. Hayes	12	13		
J. A. C. Sword	16			
Dr. Heisey	1	19	17	
W. W. Buck	14			
J. W. Napier	16	16		
W. Rojohn	13	17		
F. J. Ruffing	14			
Jay Roof				

The Youghiogheny Country Club has been selected as a place for one of the big all-day shoots of the League of Western Pennsylvania. The day has not beet set by the League, but it will be some time during the month of May and a big time is being looked for.

The next shoot at the Country Club will be on March 18, and it is expected that a goodly number will be out from now on till the day of the big shoot in order to get practice over the Country Club traps.

Silver Jubilee in Chicago.

The officers of the Danish Sharpshooters' Association, Chicago, extend a cordial invitation to all shooters of the Central States of America to partake in the Silver Jubilee Grand Prize Shooting Tournament, to be held at their range at 2405 West North Avenue, March 19 to 26, inclusive. Rifles and ammunition will be furnished to all who are without it.

It is announced that all the clubs and shooters who are not shooting indoors that that the shooting conditions in this tournament are the same as those of the Central Sharpshooters' Union except the distance is only 25 yards instead of 200 yards. All shooting is done with regular rifles and telescope, .22 caliber barrels and ammunition.

Prizes will be distributed according to attendance. Returned prizes 80 per cent on all matches except 100-shot match, in which all money will be returned.

All shooting will be offhand. Distance, 25 yards. Any .22 caliber rim fire rifle may be used. No restrictions as to weight, trigger pull, palm rest, etc. Any sights, including telescope.

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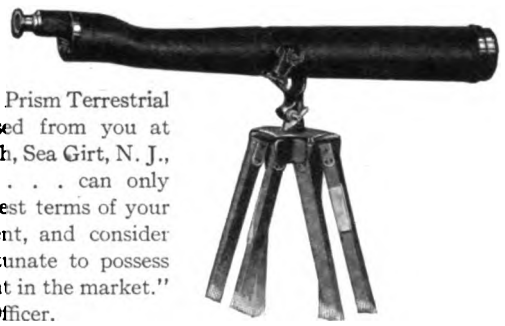

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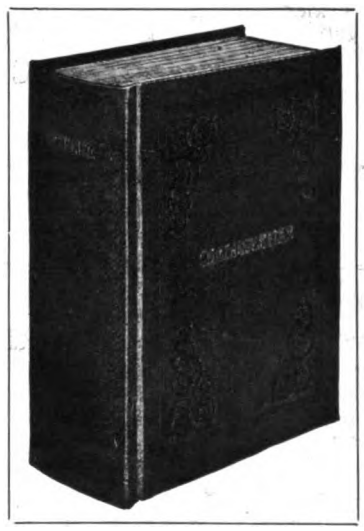

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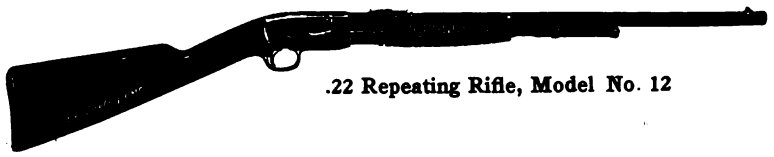

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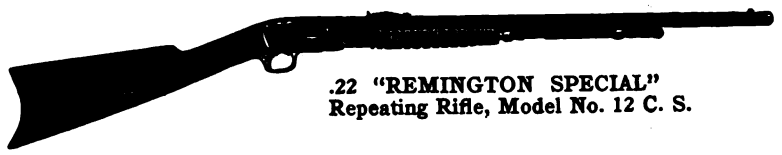

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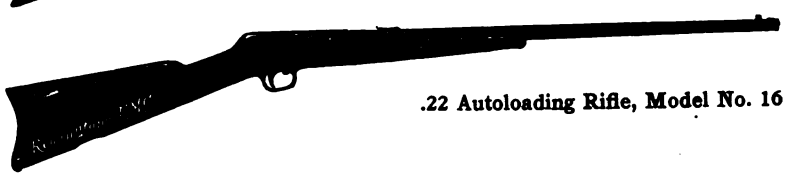

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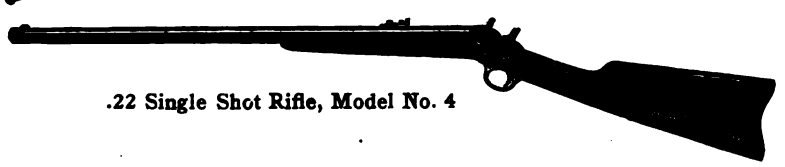

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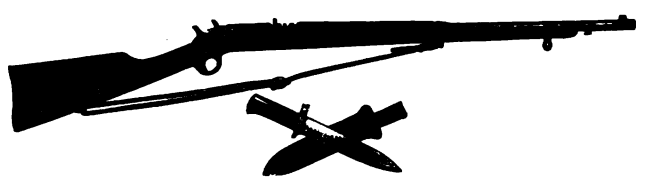

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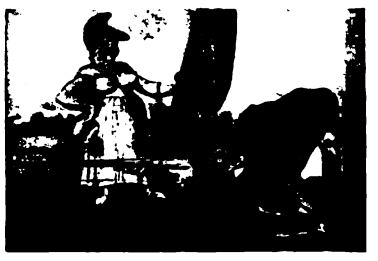

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Vol. LIX, No. 25 MARCH 16, 1916

THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND SHOOTING WEEKLY

CONTENTS.

The United States' Strength—The Militia.

Making Rifles and Ammunition.

Going into Mexico.

Educating the Correspondent.

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No. 2 made by M. F. Partridge of Watertown Rifle Club, January 18, 1916, shooting prone. Never tried gallery shoooting until this fall.

No. 3 made by N. L. Gifford of Boston Plattsburg Rifle Club, January 25, shooting prone. Novice at indoor shooting until two months ago.

No. 4 made by L. L. Edgar, Boston Edison Rifle Club, January 27, 1916, shooting prone. Began gallery work about January 1, 1916.

No. 5 made by Chas. M. Abbott, Watertown Rifle Club, January 29, 1916, shooting prone. Entirely new to indoor shooting.

No. 6 made by James Fergie, Boston Fusilier Vet. Ass'n Rifle Club, shooting off-hand.

No. 7 made by James Fergie, Boston Fusilier Vet. Ass'n Rifle Club, shooting prone.

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FORMERLY
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VOLUME LIX. No. 26. WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 16, 1916. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

The United States' Strength—The Militia.

By John S. Barrows.

So much has been said recently through the press and by inspired voices against the Militia and in favor of a "Continental" Army that it must be extremely disgusting to the Militia to be so deprecated by those who should be only too proud of the thousands of self-sacrificing men who are trying to become good soldiers, that they may be of service to their nation if required and of service in and to their States in such varied ways as trained and organized Militia are employed for from time to time. The frequent quotations of Washington have been repeated condemning the Militia in no limited terms, when readers of history know that Washington was discussing an entirely different establishment from that which now exists in any of the States of this nation.

If the same deference to Washington's judgment shown in this free condemnation of the Militia of the Colonies could be used in considering his other utterances on military matters and applying the evident common sense he showed then to the present situation, it is not assuming too much to believe the result would be highly beneficial.

He would not include the Organized Militia of the United States of America in the same category as the Militia of the Thirteen Un-united Colonies. It is a reflection on the broad intelligence of Washington to adapt the situation of 1777 to that of 1916, for the specifications of that time do not apply to the conditions of today.

It is desirable that the military forces of the United States should be coordinated and made a unit of efficiency and strength, but the methods which have been used in trying to ram the "Continental" Army down the throats of an intelligent people is a decided reflection on their knowledge, for under present conditions the Continental Army is utterly impossible and equally unnecessary.

The entire plan is like trying to build a house beginning with the ridge pole, instead of the foundation; and the foundation in this matter, and the only foundation in securing the proper establishment of an efficient military force for this nation, is the proper education of the citizens—without regard to sex—in the practical value of a military training for all sound male citizens.

Since the provisions of the Dick law have been in vogue there has been a sincere effort in all states, more effective in some than in others, to improve the state troops. This has been shown by the ambition of the officers to command the respect of their fellow citizens who have been educated as soldiers at their expense, in spite of the fact that these same officers are engaged in gainful callings, trying to support themselves, their families, the militia of their states, and pay the taxes to support the Regular Army.

That they have been able, in spite of these handicaps to accomplish something is evident from the increasing appreciation shown their efforts by the officers of the Regular Army who are working with them, as Inspector Instructors, for in the states where this military pride exists among the citizens, the representatives of the Army are honest in their expressions of commendation at what is being accomplished. That this condition does not exist in *all* the states is possible, but it is very unfair for the earnest Militia to be so blackguarded on account of the partial failure of a few.

While it is well-understood that the "strength of a chain is that of the weakest link" it is not just to establish the military efficiency of the Organized Militia of the United States—the so-called "National Guard," by the state which disbands its Militia, or by those states where local conditions have not yet reached a point where the highest development of the militia can be secured.

It would be far more just to consider as the standard the efficiency of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, which probably represent the real average of the country, for it is possible that the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, which are densely settled, and where communication is good, are a little above the average of efficiency, of even the states suggested as representing the average of the nation. In these states the efforts of the Organized Militia have been recognized by officers of the Army as equal in many respects to the results to those of the Regular service.

The Organized Militia of the United States has learned much since the war with Spain. If the United States Army, as administered by the War Department, has accomplished as much, the nation has reason to be congratulated, for if the Militia "fell down" then, they fell with the regular establishment.

The Army and the National Guard at present have different work, but they can work together, with the happiest results, and under the present methods of cooperation, which include the Inspector-Instructors; the schooling of officers and men of the Militia at Army posts; the provision for the similar arms and equipment; and the close inter-relationship of the two wings of the military establishment, more can be accomplished than if the Organized Militia were entirely under control of the War Department.

The "Forty-eight little armies" are no more separate armies than three battalions of a U. S. A. regiment scattered at separate posts are three little armies. When the War Department can administer the Army to the best interest of the Army without reference to political patrons, it might be in a position to assume the exclusive care of the Organized Militia.

Should the Organized Militia become completely "Federalized," is it believed that enlistment will be any more inviting?

If the War Department cannot keep the Army up to authorized enlisted strength, does it assume that it can have any easier work with the Militia? Federalization at first will be more likely to discourage enlistment than to increase it, because the citizens at large are not yet educated to the necessities of the military service, besides there will be the interference of employment and employers, and the antagonistic home-influences not convinced of the necessity of every well male citizen knowing something of military matters and of doing his share in the service. Federalization alone will not convince wives that they must give their husbands to the National Military duties any more than is now the case in the Militia. Federalization will not convince the young, unmarried man that he is better situated in the service than out of it, since the blandishments of the present Militia enthusiasts cannot always keep companies up to the peace strength. Federalization will not convince the employer that he will be any more responsible for the efficiency of the nation than is now the case, when States try by statute to protect the men from avaricious employers. Federalization is no cure-all of the evils of the military body.

The only true pathway to an increased efficiency of the citizen soldiery is the increased education of the citizens.

The intelligence of the people of the United States is remarkable, but it is bounded by the area of the currency. So long as anything does not contribute money to the individual, he is less liable to have an interest in it. The number of the uninsured is greater than the insured. When the citizen can be convinced that military training increases the efficiency of the individual, making him capable of producing more and better results, then, and then only, will the beginning be made toward genuine Federalization of the military power of the country.

The first steps in this direction were taken last summer in the field camps for business men and for students, but these had to be sugar-coated with the thought that they were camps of presumptive, embryo officers. This slight progressive step has been followed by another good one, taken by the Militia officers in maintaining

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armory-schools of instruction for citizens not now in the service, and here the line of a more progressive system is beginning, for when the various military organizations and headquarters become the sources of military information and interest, more may be expected along that line.

It has been suggested that if in place of the militia bodies which the states are asked to surrender to the nation, "Constabularies" be organized, the state needs for a military force will be covered even more satisfactorily and efficiently, and the issue with the uncivilized and un-American labor element will be laid.

To a certain extent this is true. Where a constabulary has been tried the results have bene so satisfactory that other states are considering the establishment of such bodies. But it requires a long education to secure such a body, and the states will not be driven into organizing constabularies just because the War Department wants their soldiers. Rightly handled the citizen soldier is an admirable buffer between the disaffected citizen and the disturbed citizen; for he prevents each party making a mistake for which he would be very sorry, after the cloud of passion has vanished.

If the War Department wants control of the Organized Militia and a better feeling toward the military, let it secure the establishment of a larger army, with an excess of officers, that more may be used as a leaven among the state troops. This must be accomplished through the assistance of the Militia and their Congressmen, and so long as the citizen soldier is free from trammels of the Army he can tell Congress what to do, when the Regular Army soldier cannot take such unauthorized liberties. Does the War Department want the eggs? If so, kill the goose and see what happens.

Given more officers and men from the trained army to work with the Organized Militia and the untrained citizen, and much may be accomplished, the net result of which will be more than equivalent in efficiency to the "Federalization" of the Militia.

Keep the Organized Militia as it is in present establishments. Each regiment and separate company will be available to the State for such duty as may occur, but each company should be made a training-school for officers of a future Volunteer Army, and this could be accomplished by recruiting men of that caliber and ambition, who would consider the membership in the company as a form of normal course, a means of training them in the requirements of a thoroughly competent officer.

The idea of turning loose on the country a horde of smart young men, who think because they spent a few weeks in a summer-camp, in military pursuits, they are at once fit for officers and can "climb in by the cabin windows," is establishing in this country the worst form of "Militarism" that can be inflicted on a democracy.

On the other hand, if their sincere desire is to be of real service in training and keeping soldiers alive in military campaigns, and not a desire to wear shoulder-straps at a military function or ball, they will seize such an opportunity readily. Any half-trained officer can lead his men to slaughter before guns or to death by disease, but it takes more than a summer-camp to make a real soldier-officer.

During the season of indoor instruction and drill, a company would be preparing in theory and by all possible practice in military art and science, for the summer season, when as the center of a district or community it would rally into summer camps all the enrolled citizens, who by law should be required to spend at least two weeks in a field camp for military instruction. The individuals of each company would become the officers of the citizen units formed for the purpose of instruction. Every man, from captain to private, would be an officer of proper grade of the enrolled companies and regiments.

The theoretical instruction of the indoor season would become the practical instruction of the field-camp, and the members of these companies of officers-in-training would be performing those functions of command and control, in higher grades, which would make them invaluable in time of war. The securing of privates is comparatively easy. The securing of and keeping up the supply of trained and efficient officers is quite another matter, as warring armies abroad have found to their cost. The limited number of trained officers is slaughtered early in the war; the next supply is hard to get and must be taken from the trenches. By this plan the number of trained officers in a state militia would be equal to the number of individuals in the Organized Militia of that state.

The scheme of the summer camp for citizens is enlarging, but the Organized Militia are not getting the proper benefit. General or compulsory service in summer field-camps is the only way that the citizens can be made soldiers, as is the method in Switzerland; the Organized Militia assisted by competent Instructors in its armory training and its summer camps with other citizens will accomplish even more than the present method of camps.

The part and service of the Regular Army in this plan would be important and invaluable. With an increased Army of not less than 250,000 it would be possible to have the services of more officers and men as instructors. In the armory instruction they would take a leading part, but in the administration of the Organized Militia of the various states would have no authority whatever. In the summer training-camps of instruction for the enrolled Militia, these Regular Army officers would assume such grades as would probably be theirs in the enlarged service in war time.

All retired officers of the Organized Militia would be made useful, for in time of war, age and in incapacity for field service might not be the case in concentration camps and further training of the levies.

To give a spirit of the service and a local pride, all the regimental units formed of enrolled militia would be considered as parts of the present state regimental establishments, as for example: the 8th Infantry of the State of ———— would be the principal unit, but every regiment trained by its units in their respective districts would be carried on the rosters by multiple numbers, as 801st, 807th, 825th, etc.—all children of the original regiment and sharing in its glory, and sharing glory with it.

It is not yet time to pass over the State Armies to the National Army, but it is high time to begin to train every well male citizen in his part of his military duty, and by the suggested method, or a better development of it, a nation of soldiers could be produced which would be effective as the army of Germany.

TO WHICH CLASS DO YOU BELONG?

THERE are today three distinct classes of shooters and fishermen in the Adirondacks.

There is the man who goes to the Adirondacks for his vacation and shoots and fishes for the true sport.

The second is the native who guides the city man, teaches him the art of shooting and fishing and takes him to the place where there is the most game.

The third man is the game hog, who shoots and fishes to satisfy his personal greed.

The one in the first class is the man who is the really important factor in the maintenance and propagation of fish and game in the Adirondacks.

With his money and power he can provide laws for proper protection and see that they are for the best interest of all concerned, and he also causes a feeling of good fellowship by his broadminded ways.

He belongs to all the large fish and game clubs and makes it his personal business to attend them and find out what is best suited for all. There are laws made that are not satisfactory to all sportsmen, but it is impossible to pass a law that will meet with the approval of every one. The game law is a difficult proposition because each section differs in many ways, and what is good for one section may not be beneficial to another, but after a law is in force a proper length of time conditions adjust themselves.

The vital thing today is to have the cooperation of all sportsmen to see that there is ample protection for the game we have at the present time and also for the new kinds that are being introduced.

The men in the second class of sportsmen are the men who are in a position to do more for the fish and game than all the rest, because they are on the grounds all the time and are in a position to know what is being done among the people and are personally interested for their own benefit, as better game means more people and more money for them.

These men shoot and fish for their families and are very particular about violations of the game law.

The question that is paramount among all concerned is, Why is there no way to get the support of the third class, the game hogs?

What kind of "sportsman" is it that will, for instance, put in a requisition for trout fry and pay men to cart these to remote ponds and streams and then go during the summer months and put hoopnets in the streams and set lines and gill nets in the lakes to catch the trout that are really the life of the waters?

Then when autumn comes and the big trout go onto the spawning beds to deposit their spawn, these same men will go there and shoot them and catch them with gill nets and crow over the fact that they have "trimmed" the trout and pulled off a clever stunt.

It would seem that if these men would stop to consider they would realize that for every trout they take off these beds they destroy the equivalent of at least four cans of fry that they get from the hatcheries. and that the native fry will be familiar with the waters and are more likely to find the remote sections where they will be protected from the larger fish.

These men will also shoot all summer at salt-licks and the small ponds with an automobile light or jack and kill deer that are feeding at these places and are easy prey for any marksmen or even for a man who has never seen a deer before in his life. Two out of every three

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deer killed at this time of the year are does and are feeding two fawns, so by killing this deer they are killing three that mean the real life of the woods.

Again, these same third-class "sportsmen" are not satisfied with forty-five days of open season, but will wait until the season closes and the deer have collected in some small swamp; then these men will drive them out when there is two feet of snow and kill them, not because they need the meat but simply to satisfy their desire to slaughter.

They pack them home, generally just taking the saddles, and as a rule give half of these away so that they can have a chance to get more.

This class of men are in the minority and there is a day coming when they will be singled out and classified, as they are in Maine. These same men would like to see the woods full of game, but do not want to help keep it that way.

It takes skill to catch fish or kill game in a legitimate way. For a man who starts out on a cool morning in June, with his rod and line, with a string of flies or bait, to some mountain brook and there try his luck in a deep pool, first with one fly and then another, until he gets the one that appeals to the big fellow—to see this trout rise and to hook him, to enjoy the thrill of a few minutes' sport with one of the keenest of the finny tribe—to see him safely in the basket, and then to think back after days gone by to the pool where he got the big one and have the satisfaction of knowing that each had an equal chance and he was the one who beat him at his own game—that is true sport.

Now look at what the game hog does. Where is the sporting blood of a man that will set a hoop net across this stream and drive the fish into it; to take the same advantage of him that he would of a blind man? Does this man, on getting these fish, think back to the time with a great amount of pride? Ask the fellow who does this and have him answer for you.

Take the deer, for example, and let us compare the true sportsman to the game hog. The deer is the keenest animal in the woods and is sought for more than other game because he is harder to get. There are times of the year when deer are seen around farmhouses, near villages and on the small ponds in sight of the main highways of the Adirondacks. When he is in the red coat he is very foolish, for the reason that he knows that his color is against him and he is conspicuous by his red coat against the green foliage.

Some say it is because he knows he is protected, but it was the same before there ever was a law enacted to protect him.

Ask a sportsman and he will tell you that to kill a deer "still shooting" requires a man of unlimited patience who is personally acquainted with his habits.

There are men who do not have the time to get familiar with this kind of shooting, and for those there are other ways which appeal to the sportsman.

He is taken with a party of sportsmen back into the woods where the deer live and placed on a runway to get him when he is going back to the heavy timber.

The deer is driven by hand and comes along nearly always walking or trotting, looking for any sign of danger. He makes a good target and when killed in this manner his meat is delicious.

Let a man start out on a morning of the season when it is good "still shooting" and he knows he is to have a day of sport. He finds where the big fellow has gone, and, after following him for a while, finds he has gone to the side hill to lie down where the sun will hit him. Slowly the sportsman creeps along, looking all the time for the deer or any movement, and just as he is about to get over some log or tree he will see the animal jump from a thicket and out of sight in the fraction of a second.

He goes on until he finds that the buck is walking again, and then tries to cut around him, and, after a few attempts, he meets him coming and lets him down with the first shot. On going up to him he finds that he has an elegant ten-point head. Think of the satisfaction this man has of knowing that he outwitted one of the keenest animals that run the woods.

Now we will take the game hog. He starts out in the morning with a pack of hounds and goes back into the mountains, where he finds the big buck has gone. He lets the dogs go and they start after the big fellow, who tries his best to outwit them, but after a couple of hours' steady running through the mountains he is nearly exhausted for the want of water, and as a last resort he starts for the river. It is here that these would-be sportsmen are waiting for him, lined up on the bank to make a name for themselves by killing this deer. The deer comes to the water with his tongue hanging from his mouth so dry that he is unable to move it. The first thing he does is to run his head in up to his eyes to drink and then stands there to cool off, while these "pot hunters" blaze away and finally kill him.

This same deer, after being run for thirty or more miles, is so heated that the blood settles all through the meat and it is not fit to eat.

These fellows believe that they are sportsmen and have used fair means to get their deer, but ask any true sportsman what chance a deer had against these odds. How much of a sportsman is it who stands on the bank of a river and kills a deer when he comes in all tired out?

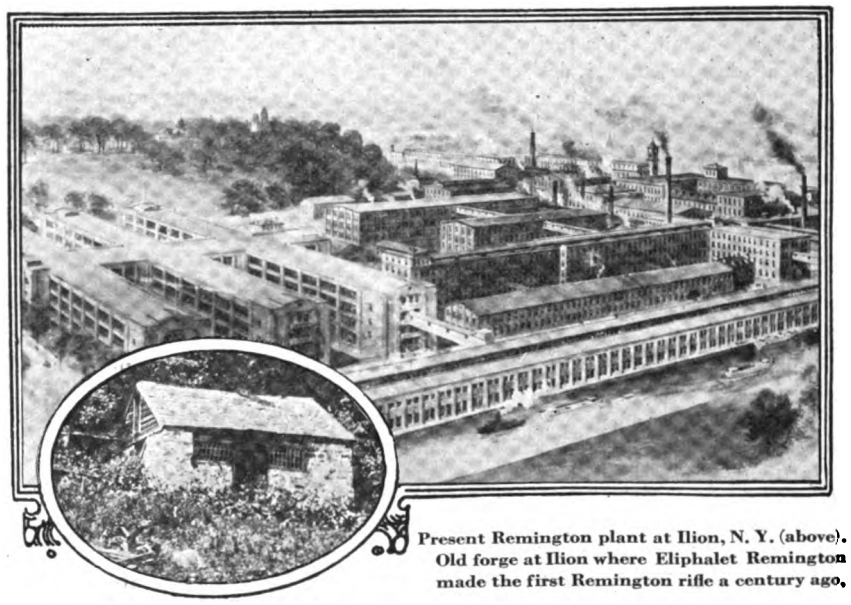
If a man starts out any day in June, say at five o'clock in the afternoon, and goes to a pond and waits there until dark he can easily kill a deer, but would anyone call this man a sportsman?

Give every fish and animal a chance, and if he outwits you try some other way until you beat him at his own game.

MAKING RIFLES AND AMMUNITION.

WRITING for the New York Times, Charles Willis Thompson comments at length and most interestingly upon the great arms and ammunition plants of the Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Company. A portion of his article is reproduced herewith:

From the government's standpoint this work will be far from incidental. The time may easily come when the Bridgeport plant will be one of the greatest factors in some national crisis. Six or seven thousand rifles a day is regarded as a large output in Europe, but the Remington plant can turn out 10,000 in a day, and the presence here, ready to be called upon, of a great factory with such a capacity is of incalculable value to the nation.



Present Remington plant at Ilion, N. Y. (above). Old forge at Ilion where Eliphalet Remington made the first Remington rifle a century ago.

Heretofore this country has been unable to compete with other countries in the military arms and munitions business. Bids have been put in at different times, but except when some foreign country has been in sore straits for delivery the United States has generally lost out.

The first sod was turned for the foundations of this vast plant on December 19, 1914, but work on the main units was not begun until the following March. The first work was done on the forge shops, which stand apart from the main units, and they were completed within a short time. Eight months after the work on the factory buildings was begun the structural work was done and the machinery so far installed that 3,000 men were able to be at work.

By the end of the year an army of 50,000 will be enlisted in the work of this one concern, 18,000 and perhaps 20,000 in the Remington Arms at Bridgeport, 16,000 across the road in the U. M. C., 15,000 at the Remington plant at Ilion, N. Y., and other forces at their smaller plants.

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One of the most interesting divisions of the plant is the testing department, which is under the direction of W. T. Marshall, formerly professor of machine design at Yale University. This has several subdivisions. Here steel is tested to determine its strength, its resiliency and its resisting qualities.

It is an amazing thing to one unfamiliar with such processes to go through this department and see how they literally pull steel apart as if it were molasses candy. When this is done Mr. Marshall's men measure the force which it takes to pull it apart.

"Some parts of the gun," explained Mr. Marshall to the New York Times representative, "require higher grade steel than others. For instance, the bolt head has to resist the force of the explosion and must be of high grade steel. The spring steels have to be high grade in order to be elastic enough to keep on doing their duty. All steels have to be specified according to the particular work they do."

One shop of the army plant is devoted to drilling barrels. It takes from forty-five minutes to an hour to drill a single barrel if the barrel is all right; if it isn't it takes a good deal longer.

Sometimes the drill strikes a hard place, and then it has to be withdrawn and sharpened, and not infrequently this has to be done five or six times. There is a hole through the drill, and the oil is pumped through it. This oil goes into the barrel in a thin little stream, but comes out with a steady rush.

What is done here is only drilling in the rough. After it is finished the barrel goes to another shop, where it is made smooth, just as you sandpaper anything after it has been planed.

One of the buildings is given over to the woodworking department. A little street runs through this building for the transit of trucks bringing in the lumber. It takes thirty-four different operations to make a gunstock, and the whole five stories of this building are devoted to different phases of the work.

The aggregate floor area of the main units and the forge shops is 1,538,000 square feet. The quantity of lumber used in making the buildings was 15,000,000 board feet; of steel, 11,500 tons; of concrete, 20,000 cubic yards; of glass, 350,000 square feet; of putty used in glazing, 160,000 pounds.

The restaurant seats 650 persons, and in case of emergency there are counters along the walls giving accommodation for 150 "standees." There is also what is called a "cafemobile," a movable dining table and kitchen cabinet in combination, which can be run around to the different departments if desired, so that the men can eat without having to lose part of the half hour allotted to them in going from their respective buildings to the restaurant. This cafemobile moves on wheels and can feed 300 men, and there are eight or nine of them. The kitchen cabinet part of the combination is to keep the food hot and does it by electricity.

About the middle of the buildings there is a hospital, with a surgeon, two trained nurses and attendants constantly on hand. It is a rule of the company that no matter how slight the wound is, even if it is the merest scratch, the person receiving it must be sent immediately by his foreman to the hospital for treatment. This is to avoid all danger of infection in a place where there is so much oil and grease.

The housing problem, which will be a great one when the whole force has been enlisted, was taken up at the outset. The company is busy buying land and erecting houses. Several hundred are in process of construction. Some of them are two-family houses, some six-family houses and some apartment buildings. Streets are being built; sewers have been made; the lighting and water supply problems have been dealt with. This is in itself a heavy engineering job.

No two of the houses are alike, although all the houses of each kind have the same floor space. The company wished to avoid all appearance of a community town, and there are architectural differences which set each house a little apart from the others in looks. The two-family houses consist of a living room, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms and a bath room.

The welfare work is under the direction of Joseph A. Page, who was loaned to the company for the purpose by the Young Men's Christian Association. He was for four years in charge of the welfare work at Panama. Among his duties is to investigate all cases reported to him in which a foreman has discharged a workman. If the man was unjustly discharged that fact is reported to the works manager for action. Another duty is to keep men out of the hands of the loan sharks. When a man needs money, if his case upon investigation proves worthy, he can borrow it from the company instead of from the sharks. Mr. Page has instituted a mutual aid and benefit association, which is run by the men themselves, and a foreman's club, and a part of the barracks is to be used for a club to be instituted among the guards. He also organized a club among the messenger boys, and of course he investigates all cases of sickness and accident with a view to relief and assistance.

According to a statement issued by the company, the Remington Arms Works at Ilion, N. Y., the Remington Arms & Ammunition Works and the U. M. C. Cartridge Works at Bridgeport, the Remington UMC Cartridge Works at Windsor, Ontario, Canada; The Remington UMC Cartridge Works, at Brimsdown (near London, England), and the plant formerly operated by the Robin Hood Ammunition Company at Swanton, Vermont, purchased by the Remington UMC Company in June, 1915, were amalgamated into one corporate company under the name of "The Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Company" and incorporation papers were filed under the laws of the State of Connecticut on January 15, 1916.

The capital stock is $60,000,000 divided into 1,200,000 shares with a par value of $50 each. Of this, $20,000,000 is preferred stock paying cumulative dividends of 7 per cent and $40,000,000 is common stock. The new corporation will continue to operate all of the above named plants.

The officers of the company are: M. H. Dodge, president; S. F. Pryor, first vice-president; C. L. Reierson, vice-president; C. C. Tyler, vice-president; George Bingham, secretary and treasurer.

The general offices of the company will continue to occupy the 26th floor of the Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York City. In addition to the officers above mentioned, the personnel of the executive force is as follows: I. S. Betts, vice-president; A. F. Hebard, general sales manager; H. J. Strugnell, assistant general sales manager; C. W. Many, assistant treasurer; A. H. Meyerhoff, general purchasing agent; T. L. Briggs, advertising manager.

Mr. Betts continues also to act as general export manager with Mr. Carroll Stevenson, assistant export manager.

LIFE AFTER THE GREAT WAR.

AN article appearing originally in the Continental edition of the London Daily Mail advances the opinion that the great war has altered the social face of Europe just as much as the glacial epoch once altered its physical surface.

The Hohenzollern glacial period has set back the growth of civilization by a hundred years; it has crumbled Europe's social structure, stunted its arts and sciences, and withered away its web of travel and intercourse. A hundred years hence the people of every warring nation will still be taxed by the debts of the great war; dreadful memories will still keep a spiritual and social gulf between civilized Europe and the Teuton.

Twenty-five million men have taken up arms. It is estimated that nine millions already have been slain or disabled, and that the total destruction of life in Europe in two years of war will be twenty millions.

This is the combatant waste alone. Civilian populations everywhere in Europe, even of neutral nations, are affected by the physical and nerve stress of Armageddon. Nearly everywhere the birth rate is falling, the death rate rising. British births are already 40,000 a year less and deaths 50,000 more than in 1913, a net deficit of 90,000 lives a year—the total population of whole towns like Coventry or Northampton. Paris is losing similarly, and Berlin and Vienna much more heavily.

When the great war is over a shrunken Europe will realize that no plague of the Middle Ages ever ravaged it like the black death that came from Potsdam.

The direct monetary cost of the war to the belligerents can be put at nearly ten thousand million pounds a year, figures that, like the astronomers' distances, outpass the human conception. Titanic as they are, the figures of the indirect cost of the war exceed them; lost trade, lost production, and creations of science, art, humanitarianism, and discovery that have perished in embryo.

Europe after the war will be a little Europe, with a population not much greater than the population of Europe before the Napoleonic wars, a Europe with these stupendous social problems:

Two women to every man.

More old men than young men.

More boys than workers in their prime.

More physically unfit than physically fit.

Millions of men to be fitted again into civil employment, millions of women who have learned men's work and earned men's wages.

Millions of manual workers who will have become accustomed to wages twice or three times as high as they earned in pre-war days, and who will still expect those wages.

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Greatly diminished food supplies for many years owing to ravage of cultivated lands, diminished breeding stock and shortage of production.

High commercial freights, dear imports, and handicapped exports owing to shortage of ships.

These are only a few of the major problems that will confront Europe after the war. There are pessimists who prophesy industrial revolution. There are other prophets who mutter of a war of that sex rivalry and antagonism whose grim beginnings the British saw in days when the "surplus" woman was only one to every seventeen men.

There are other pessimists who prophesy that the century after the great war will have to be spent in sheer material rebuilding, and that all the sciences will stand still, all the arts languish, all the humanities rust, while a shattered Europe lies in a spiritual and intellectual stupor like that strange stupor of the Dark Ages.

Safe prophets are ordinary citizens who say to each other so often, "Our old life has gone; nothing will ever be the same again." The social face of Europe is changed. Old classes and castes have been leveled; new and assertive classes have risen. Many men have been broken, many men have been lifted. There were democrats when the war broke out who cried in despair, "This is the end of democracy."

"MEMBER WHEN FATHER LET YOU SHOOT THE GUN FIRST TIME?"

There are other voices which whisper now, "Democracy alone will emerge stronger from the war—and what will its demands be?"

As in the great things, so in the smaller things, it will be a new world. Look at the map of Europe and remember how the tourist agencies had made it a holiday ground for us. For a generation to come the center of that map is blotted out. What Briton will take samples or patterns to Berlin? What tourist will talk in our time of the Rhine or of the Black Forest? The great war has set back European travel and comity to the days of the stage coaches.

Turn from the Continent to home, and think of the new world. Already all its chronicles of 1914 are musty and unreal. Where are its "celebrities" and its "notorieties," its puppet passions, its "isms" and "antis"? Where are its parties and politics, when the party politician has become an effigy to smile at in a museum? Was it not in the late summer of 1914 that the "tango" was the newest relaxation, golf the serious preoccupation of multitudes, and the coming league football season the sole preoccupation of greater multitudes? In July, 1914, the "daring" actress, the "realistic" novelist, the man who had broken a record on a billiard table commanded our homage. The summer of 1914 was the last performance of a stale comedy. The book of words is torn up, the theater is in the hands of the house-breakers, its license is revoked, its players have forgotten their parts and have crept away.

Nothing will be the same again. We must make our best of a harder world and a narrower world. Europe can rebuild herself only by that stern efficiency of Rome when she first rose by Tiber. The curfew hour of all who survive these days will be late, the play hours short, the pleasure money scanty. But, despite all the prophets of woe, the changed world is going to be a better world. These days of our test and agony have hacked out new touchstones of values and worth. Hundreds of thousands of the new men will come home from the battlefields to claim voice and power among the masons; hundreds of thousands of the women who have done the home work of the absent and kept their hearths shining will demand trowels and cement in our work of rebuilding. Neither marionettes who would dance us back to the old fancy fair, nor revolutionaries who would dance us to worse than Armageddon, will prevail. It will be a new world, and nothing will be the same again; but, for all its burdens and sorrows, it will not be a worse world—unless the Allies are tricked into "peace" before the war militarism of Prussia is utterly broken.

A LITTLE LETTER FROM A LADY.

By Mrs. ——— ———.

MY SON is a subscriber to ARMS AND THE MAN, and, strange as it may seem, I am a regular reader of it.

I want you to know that I enjoyed your little story in this week's issue, "Birds in Winter," very much. I feed the little fellows, and I never got so much fun out of winter in my life as I have had since I have become intimately acquainted with my little feathered neighbors. We have a feeding tray up against the house, just under the dining room window, and upon this I have placed a box in such a position that the snow does not get in.

We have chickadees, nuthatches, downy and hairy woodpeckers, bluejays and the creeper all winter. One winter we had the Redhead. This winter the sapsucker stayed till the 15th of December. One morning the Redhead and bluejay fed side by side and that was a sight to be remembered! Bluejay, or "Dewey," as we call him, comes calling "*We-we*" at 9 every morning and then I take out whole raw peanuts for him. It's fun to see him "store" them when he has eaten enough and it is still more fun to see him find these same nuts several weeks after.

We have had a flock of evening grosbeaks with us all winter and this winter there were several wax wings with them. Two years ago a pair of cardinals were in the flock, but before Christmas we found the female dead, and in March we found the male in another part of the city. We thought that he had struck the telephone wires, but we feared the female had starved to death, though there were many feeding stations in town, but we may not have had the right food.

It is a pleasure to know that men who write a magazine for arms and war and ammunition give these little feathered friends their love and care and I want you to know that it is appreciated.

I also enjoyed the "Moral for the Fable," by Waldo E. Rosebush. I felt there was something lacking in the fable of "The Moth and the Butterfly," but I didn't quite know what.

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A JAPANESE ESTIMATE OF OUR NAVAL STRENGTH.

WHEN estimates of naval strength of our own or other nations are made, it is customary to make allowance for ships building and ships ordered. Navies never stand quite still in style, so the building is always in progress and the estimates always look ahead from one to five years. A comparison of the American with the Japanese navy today, in ships actually in commission, is illuminating. It shows that the American navy is more than twice as great in tonnage; more than twice as strong in dreadnaughts; and with three times as many submarines—although in the latter department it is fairly likely that Japan's flotilla of 17 would yield as many successful boats as our 51, only five American submarines being considered fit for war service.

The comparison, however, which is made by a Japanese writer and which concedes such broad superiority to the American navy, neglects to mention the length of the American coastline, or the fact that we keep only a small fleet on our Pacific side. The Pacific fleet as it is today could be whipped by a single great enemy battleship, according to testimony supplied by its commander at a recent hearing.

Nor does the Japanese expert mention that the division of the American naval forces might be made more or less permanent by trouble at the Panama Canal. Further, there is the item of gunnery. Our navy has been on the decline for eight years, the officers say. Efficiency can't be restored short of several years of stiff training. The Japanese navy's reputation in gunnery is good and growing better. And there is no shortage of officers or men to hinder its immediate steaming into battle.

As things rest today, we prefer to let the Japanese do our boasting for us. We aren't making any bets on either of the oceans which we humbly invade with our shores.

MORE LIGHT ON LONG RANGE BULLETS.

THE following note has been recently received by ARMS AND THE MAN from that well-known pistol shot and sportsman, Mr. Walter Winans, England:

"The curious misunderstanding of what a 'Long Range' bullet cannot do below will amuse your readers.

"In an accidental shooting case, reported in the papers here, a boy was shooting at a piece of paper he had crumpled up and let float on a pond.

"The bullet ricocheted, and struck a lady, who was standing near, in the face.

"The defense put up by his lawyer was that, as the lady was so close, the boy could not have shot her, as the bullet taken out of her cheek was 'A Long Range Bullet,' so it must have come from a distance."

THE SAD STATE OF HENRY FORD.

HAVING more money than he knows what to do with, Henry Ford is throwing a lot of it to the ill-balanced portion of the press that praised his peace junket and that is still showering with adjectives of commendation his mad hatter plans for the disarmament of this nation in the presence of her enemies.

In monumental type and polysyllabic words we gather from rumors here and there, Mr. Ford is printing huge advertisements in which he tells us that this country "is confronted by the greatest danger in its history." And what do you think is this danger that our new historiographer considers greater than that of 'Seventy-six, or 1812, or 'Sixty-one? The bogey that gives him the shivers is preparedness.

Mr. Ford permits his paid praisers and boomers to write for him that if we are prepared to defend ourselves from attack we shall court assault; while if we remain naked and helpless, we shall so stir the sympathies of the imperial pirates and royal freebooters that they will not only refrain from insulting and robbing us themselves, but will fight to the last man to prevent others from wounding our tenderest sensibilities or harming a single hair of our heads.

Mr. Ford, who is one of the richest men in the world, whose income is increasing daily, and who cannot, while viewing long, pale ranks of sad, worn women and haggard, hungry men in the breadline, think of any way to spend his surplus, is very, very poor.

PROVISION FOR RANGES.

IN BOTH the Senate and House military bills now pending before Congress are provisions for the development of a system of rifle ranges under federal control throughout the United States. These occur in Sec. 72 of the House bill and Sec. 117 of the Senate bill, as follows, italics denoting language occurring in the House bill which does not appear in the Senate bill, and parentheses language in the Senate bill which does not occur in the House bill:

That the Secretary of War shall annually submit to Congress recommendations and estimates for the establishment and maintenance of indoor and outdoor rifle ranges, under such a comprehensive plan as will ultimately result in providing adequate facilities for rifle practice in all sections of the country. And that all ranges so established and all ranges which may have already been constructed, in whole or in part with *funds provided by Congress* (federal funds) shall be open for use by those in *any branch* (all branches) of the military or naval service of the United States and by all able-bodied males capable of bearing arms, under reasonable regulations to be prescribed by the controlling authorities and approved by the Secretary of war. *That the President may detail capable officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army and National Guard to duty at such ranges as instructors for the purpose of training the citizenry in the use of the military arm.* Where rifle ranges have been so established *and instructors assigned to duty thereat,* the Secretary of War *shall be* (is) authorized to provide for the issue of a reasonable number of standard military rifles and such quantities of ammunition as may be available for use in conducting such rifle practice."

HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND NERVOUS SHOCK.

MAJOR FREDERICK W. MOTT delivered the first of a series of lectures recently before the Medical Society of London. The subject chosen was: "The Effects of High Explosives on the Central Nervous System."

The employment of high explosives, Major Mott said, combined with trench warfare, had produced a new epoch in military medical science. High explosives had played a prominent part in this war. and, apart from the effects produced by direct material injury to the central nervous system, there was the moral effect of the continued anxious tension of what might happen, combined with the terror caused by the horrible sights of death and destruction around. All this tended to exhaust, and eventually even shatter, the strongest nervous system. The effects of high explosives on the central nervous system fell into three groups—those which resulted in death, and those which caused non-fatal injuries to the nervous system without visible injury. The last-named the lecturer dwelt on at length, explaining on scientific grounds the causes of such phenomena as the loss of memory or of the sense of sight or hearing. He then proceeded to consider the stories which have gained currency at different times of shell-fire having caused instantaneous death to groups of men, particularly instancing Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's description of the "Valley of Death" in the Dardanelles, where that correspondent said he saw in one corner seven dead Turks who appeared to have been suddenly struck dead as they sat, only one of them showing any signs of outward injury. Major Mott quoted M. Arnoux and other authorities who have held that such a thing is quite possible and that it is to be attributed to the atmospheric conditions. Through Lord Sydenham, on the other hand, he had heard from the Secretary of the Trench Warfare Department that it was possible that the partial detonation of a large shell containing, say, 50 pounds to 100 pounds of T.N.T., would produce enough carbon monoxide in the immediate vicinity to give rise to the characteristic poisonous effects of that product.

SOLDIERS' LINGO.

THE British soldier, in his fondness for slang, calls all shells "souvenirs." But these "souvenirs," says the New York Times, are divided into "will-o'-the-wisps," "humming birds," "Sighing Sarahs," and "porridge pots." "Woolly Marias" are shells that burst in puffs of white, woolly smoke. "Baby" and "mother" are types of British guns. Bullets are "haricot beans." The emergency ration is known as the "imaginary ration," and barbed-wire entanglements are "fly traps" and "spiders' webs." A battle is a "show," and an important battle is a "picture show." To be captured is to be "scuttled," to be wounded is to be "washed out," and to be killed is to be "put in a bag."

The German soldiers call bomb-dropping from an aeroplane "laying eggs." The pilot of the plane is always called "Emil" or "Heinrich," and the observer "Franz." From the observer's nickname the soldiers have coined the verb "franzen," to make a military observation, and another "verfranzen," to observe mistakenly or carelessly. The enemy's projectiles they call "woolly bears" or "Rowdy Henrys" or "trailer wagons"; and if they are shrapnel, they are known as "sprinkling cans."

Dark Days Ahead.

"Hey, Moike, and phwat do ye t'ink of these new sanitary drinkin'-cups?"

"Sure, Pat, and soon we'll have to spit on our hands wid an eye-dropper!"—University of Michigan Gargoyle.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

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EVERY THURSDAY

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Communications.—The Editor will be pleased to receive communications on timely topics from any authentic source. The correspondent's name and address must in all cases be given as an evidence of good faith, but will not be published if specially requested. Address all communications to ARMS AND THE MAN. Manuscript must be fully prepaid, and will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

Entered as second-class matter, April 4, 1908, at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

GOING INTO MEXICO.

Whatever opinion Americans may have of the right-headedness or wrong-headedness of a policy which has resulted in the present deplorable condition of our relations with Mexico, whether there is ground for believing that a conspiracy, hatched in Central Europe, primarily is responsible for the recent raids by Villa's banditti into American territory, the fact remains that the country as a whole hails with satisfaction and relief the sending of the Army into Mexico. A long-continued tolerant attitude toward Mexico and Mexicans has been accepted not alone by one element but by many in that turbulent republic—and, by reflex, elsewhere in the world—as an invitation to outrage, aggression and injury. It has caused this nation to suffer almost irreparably in a material manner and in the estimation in which it is held in the family of nations. It would appear that the end is now at hand. For that the country is thankful.

It is possible, however, that the full gravity of the decisive step authorized is not wholly realized. It will be realized soon; and that is just as well. Grave and far-reaching as that determination may be, it is the right determination, the one that makes for the larger national good. It must be adhered to relentlessly.

The sending of troops into Mexico may well result in war, and a war for which the country is ill prepared. With its customary impatience the country at large has shown a disposition to cavil at the seeming delay on the part of General Funston. "Haven't we an army on the border? Why not move it at once?" ask the amateur critics. Yes, most of the available mobile army on duty in continental United States is on the border, a border of some 1,500 miles in length, attempting to guard the entire line. It cannot be mobilized for an expeditionary movement in fifteen minutes. In striking fashion the situation exemplifies that which military officers and military students so long have been endeavoring to impress upon the lawmakers and the people.

But whether we have real war or merely the operation of a punitive expedition in the territory of our neighbor, this country might well begin right now preparing itself for a series of shocks. Popular American opinion holds the 16,000,000 Mexican people in low estimation because they have not been successful along the lines of endeavor in which Americans are most proficient. But there is abundant evidence that the Mexican, by long recent training and by natural aptitude, is a pretty good fighting man. He may not be an efficient tiller of the soil nor an intelligent trader, but he knows how to ride and shoot and suffer privations in the field, and he has shown a remarkable indifference to death.

No expedition going into Mexico this week or next or in the immediate future is going to have a picnic. It is going against the real thing, and it is going to suffer losses that will astonish and disquiet the people at home. But it is better so; better that the lesson be learned now rather than have a bitterer and more terrible lesson forced on us later.

NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

Not yet is the country prepared to make an estimate of the character of President Wilson's appointee as Secretary of War. Mr. Newton D. Baker, of Cleveland, had local fame as a successful Mayor of his home city, but no considerable national prominence. He enters the War office under particularly trying circumstances. First, he had hardly drawn his breath after taking the oath when the Mexican situation boiled over, requiring instant and decisive action. As an indication of his future course, it is gratifying to know Mr. Baker rose splendidly to the occasion.

Next, Mr. Baker is known as a member of certain peace societies and in the past has been arrayed against proposals for the adequate defense of the nation. Further, it would appear that he has small knowledge of and familiarity with military affairs. But above all, he takes office following a Secretary of War whose strength of character, rugged honesty, broad vision and wise conduct in office had made him one of the most popular figures in national public life. Difficult is a mild word to be used in describing Mr. Baker's position.

Nevertheless, such small evidences as are at hand indicate that the President made no mistake in selecting such a man for this high and important office. Mr. Baker is a lawyer of proved ability. So is Mr. Garrison. His ignorance of military affairs is no greater than that of Mr. Garrison when Mr. Garrison took office, and students of military affairs accord Mr. Garrison as one of the best Secretaries of War the country ever had.

Mr. Baker's previous connection with peace societies may be ignored. Many other well-intentioned citizen already has changed his views as to the best manner in which to preserve peace. With the responsibility of office and the knowledge which must come to him there is small probability of Mr. Baker being swayed away from considerations of the public good by reason of previously held abstract notions. ARMS AND THE MAN wishes him well.

EDUCATING THE CORRESPONDENT.

If the great and popular journals of the land will dispatch to Mexico all of those eminent correspondents and special writers who have been filling the dailies and the popular weeklies recently with their more or less "expert" opinions concerning the American Army, as compared with the French and other European armies, our Army and the country will be benefited.

In recent weeks there have appeared in the American press a number of articles written by gentlemen who have observed the armies of the allies in the field, who have conceived a great admiration for the system on which the French army is conducted, and who have returned to express their views and, while so doing, have severely condemned what they conceive to be the system on which the American Army is conducted. We have been told by these gentlemen that the trouble with the American Army is that it is too Prussianized, that initiative in the enlisted personnel is crushed, that French field tactics are superior to our own because in France the higher officers communicate to their subordinates the purpose of any movement, and these subordinate officers in turn communicate to their commands the essential information; that in the American Army there is an officer caste, aloof, aristocratic and domineering, etc.

The enlisted, no less than the commissioned personnel of the American Army, has read this sort of stuff with an impatience that has been difficult to master. They, like others who know something of the real American Army, have been amazed that responsible editors

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would print such matter that bears on its face every evidence that the writers know absolutely nothing of the American Army, never have read the Army Field Service Regulations, perhaps never visited an Army camp or post, know nothing of the studies in leading that are printed as textbooks by the service schools, and have taken no steps to inform themselves of actual conditions.

In the international expedition to Pekin in 1900, American and European war correspondents and special writers had an opportunity to study in the field and by comparison the merits of the various systems and the various personnel of American, French, English, German and other military organizations. It is curious to note that in the subsequent writings by the qualified European correspondents the comment was generally on the possession by the American troops of precisely the qualities that these more modern—and less informed—writers maintain the American troops lack.

It might therefore be advantageous all around if the new crop of journalistic critics is given an opportunity to accompany the American expedition into Mexico and learn some of the primary facts concerning our military establishment, so that they may recant in a handsome and honest fashion.

THE EXPANSION OF THE ROLE OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the failure, at the very beginning of the war, of several tactical principles which are now almost completely rejected, here in the military press, they are still referred to as fundamental ideas.

In every war several tactical principles, laid down in the regulations are upset.

Now, not only those actually present on the actual theater of military operation, but everyone, has to admit that "not only well-trained infantry alone can ensure the success of an army and of a nation." The trained infantry of all nations is good, but the very best infantry, when alone or helped by indifferently trained artillery or cavalry, is sometimes found to be of no avail against well-trained and well-armed artillery (heavy or otherwise).

Also all must observe that artillery and infantry are so closely and intimately connected on the battlefield and well remembering the principles of mutual support and aid, are striving for one common object; the fighters are not the different arms, but the commanders of detachments, armies and the higher formations; the different arms play the chief or an auxiliary rôle, in accordance with the object in view and the situations and not just as it pleases them, but under the direction of those commanding.

Thus we have seen the German artillery playing the leading rôle in one or two places and when attached to the rear-guard and accompanied by a small party of infantry as an escort in the case of a sudden attack by cavalry.

Besides, we have seen the like in the Russo-Japanese war when the Japanese in certain portions of the field, acted solely by artillery fire (11-inch) because they had used up all their infantry in an enveloping movement.

As is evident from letters of German officers, picked up on the battlefield, the Germans themselves give the credit for the capture of Antwerp to the artillery. And all our officers and lower ranks with one voice affirm that if it was not for the enemy's heavy artillery we should long ere this have reached Berlin and Vienna.

We all see and cannot dispute the advantage of allotting heavy artillery to the advance guards in the case of the Germans, and of its transport on motor lorries when the advanced and aerial reconnaissance is well organized. And can anyone dispute the advantage of being able, with impunity, to bring the enemy to a halt at a distance of 10 or 12 versts, and to compel him to deploy, at the same time condemning his field artillery to inaction, and not allowing it to approach within its effective range?

Thus, when the German heavy artillery begins to sprinkle one with "coal-boxes" at a range of 10-12 versts, and compels its opponent to deploy, this action can be countered either by heavy artillery, by maneuver, or by night attacks.

Some sort of counter-stroke is essential, which will render the use of this arm disadvantageous and dangerous to the enemy. To this one must devote serious attention.

And how, indeed, can you compete with heavy artillery when you have none yourself? Generally at that point the field or light artillery is brought into action. But obviously this is not expedient, in the same way as it would not be expedient to match field artillery with rifles. The light battery in action against the heavy is more vulnerable than infantry and even than cavalry. Only the most daring journalists, as for instance the "special correspondents" of several non-military, though quite staid and sober, papers can write that a light battery successfully engaged for two days two heavy batteries and even silenced them and almost captured them afterwards.

The feeling of irritation that the reading of such nonsense would rouse in one who has been fighting without respite with heavy artillery, and who has been almost daily under its fire or observing it, is easily to be understood. Such statements are also injurious, owing to their instilling false ideas, as for instance, that a light battery is stronger than two heavy batteries, etc.

To begin with, the shrapnel fired by light artillery are not at all fearsome to other protected light artillery and for the well-protected heavy artillery—even less so. Splinters from the "coal-boxes" literally tear the shields like cigarette paper, and even force their way through the thick tires of a cart wheen. Even field entrenchments and also field redoubts do not protect one from "coal-boxes" and projectiles from mortars. Anyone who knows anything at all about it would simply smile at the bare idea of a light battery engaging heavy artillery for several days, and then defeating it.

And again, the target for field artillery is more the enemy's infantry, machine-guns, and field artillery and not heavy metal. Again, by surprise action, having approached unnoticed, till discovered by hostile aeroplanes and scouts, or from a flank, a light battery can inflict severe blows with its shell-fire, but it must not let slip the favorable moment for retirement, as when discovered there can be no retreat.

But heavy artillery all the same is very vulnerable and may become the prey of a bold stroke at the time of its taking up a new position, or of a bold bayonet attack at night. Indeed the usual target of heavy artillery is either artillery or only compact masses (buildings or dense columns of the enemy), thin lines of infantry are for it an unsatisfactory mark; therefore to act against it for preference, infantry is necessary if there are not heavy or mortar batteries available.—From *Russki Invalid* in *Journal of the United Service Institution of India.*

ABOUT THE AUTOMATIC.

A VALUED correspondent, W. J. Pearmain, of Racine, Wis., is among those who have lately written asking what truth there is in the reported abandonment of the Colt's automatic pistol. This correspondent sends us a clipping from a sportsmen's magazine which states in positive terms that the Government has decided to abandon the Colt.

In ARMS AND THE MAN of January 20 we printed an article entitled "No Discard of Colt's Pistol Considered," in which reference is made to the news story sent out from Springfield, Mass., to the effect that the United States was considering the abandonment of the Colt's .45.

We said in that article that reference of the question to the War Department had produced the information that no such proposition was, had been, or was expected to be under consideration. We went further in the article and said that instead of a contemplated abandonment the pistol had made its way so securely into the hearts of our military men that it was more highly thought of than ever before.

The rumor, which, like so many other reports of things done or to be done, has been industriously circulated either as idle gossip or through ulterior motives, is absolutely without foundation. In fact, with reference to the collateral question of whether the small number of Colt's pistols which have been used in the European war have been found satisfactory, the data at hand is insufficient to justify an authoritative opinion. Information which has come to the editor is entirely to the effect that no hand arm employed by any of the belligerents is more highly thought of by those who know what they are talking about than the Colt's automatic .45.

Our correspondent also asks whether there is any truth in the report that several regiments of Germans have been armed with automatic rifles. We have heard this report before, but we do not place any reliance in it. It is known that Germany had an approved model of an automatic shoulder arm before the war began, but the introduction of a new arm and possibly one requiring a different ammunition during the progress of a war would be an extremely hazardous undertaking. The report has probably grown up because of the use by the Germans of light, easily portable machine guns, of which an extremely large number is in use by the Kaiser's troops.

In some portions of the line where trenches were to be held, a machine gun has been found for every four or five men. With practically unlimited supplies of ammunition trenches so manned could

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only be taken by artillery fire delivered from the largest guns. They are completely unapproachable by an infantry attack.

One of the great weaknesses of the United States, were she to be involved in war at any time in the immediate future, would be a lamentable shortage in machine guns. She has not one-thousandth part as many as she should have.

NOT SO SERIOUS.

The Rule that Doesn't Work Both Ways

The wounded Highlander in hospital was very depressed, and seemed to make no headway toward recovery. He was forever talking about his "bonnie Scotland," and the idea occurred to the doctor that a Scotch piper might rouse his spirits.

After some hunting around a piper was found, and it was arranged that he should present himself outside the hospital that night, and pour forth all the gems of Scottish music the pipes were capable of interpreting. This he did.

When the astute doctor turned up the next morning he eagerly asked the matron:

"Did the piper turn up?"

"He did," replied the matron.

"And how's our Scotch patient?"

"Oh, he's fine; I never saw such a change," said the matron.

"That's grand. It was a fine idea of mine to get that pipe," said the delighted doctor.

"Yes," said the matron, sadly, "but the other thirty patients all had a serious relapse."—Spectator.

Honest Grief.

At the funeral of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, father of the recently deceased Lord Rothchild, a poor old man wept loudly and bitterly.

"Why are you crying," inquired a by-stander. "You are no relation of Rothchild."

"No," howled the mourner: "that's just why I'm crying."—London Tit-Bits.

What He Thought She Meant.

A party of strangers were visiting at the college. It was in the late fall, and the air was crisp and cold, says the Youth's Companion. One of the members of the party, a charming young woman, was escorted through the grounds by a learned but very much preoccupied professor. Suddenly two members of the track team, accoutred for their sport, passed them.

"It's dreadfully cold," remarked the young woman, with a dainty shiver, as she gazed after the runners, "to be without stockings."

The professor's mind, deep in contemplation of the fourth dimension, was attracted by the sound of the girl's voice.

"Then why," he asked, absently, "did you leave them off?"

B.S.A.

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RIFLE, REVOLVER AND SHOTGUN

N. R. A. Gossip.

Major Fred H. Phillips, Jr., secretary of the National Rifle Association, has announced the winners in the interclub gallery matches conducted under its auspices the past eleven weeks. Seventy-two government civilian rifle clubs were in the competition, ten men shooting on each team each week, twenty shots per man at 75 feet, the scores of the five highest counting for the team total. The clubs were divided into six classes, twelve clubs to a class.

The Peters Rifle and Revolver Club, of Kings Mills, Ohio, won the championship, making the highest aggregate score, 10,911, and will receive the National trophy.

The winning teams in the other classes are as follows:

Class B, Ogden, Utah, Rifle Club, score 10,833.

Class C, St. Paul, Minn., Rifle and Revolver Club, score 10,800.

Class D, Quinnipiac Rifle and Revolver Club, New Haven, Conn., score 10,817.

Class E, Pierre, S. D., Rifle and Revolver Club, score 10,681.

Class F, Taunton, Mass., Indoor Rifle Club, score 10,562.

The ten men of each winning club who shot in the greatest number of matches will receive medals.

In the Intercollegiate rifle matches for the ninth stage, ending March 11, two teams, the Michigan Agricultural College and the Washington State College, each made the perfect score of 1,000. Massachusetts Agricultural College, Norwich University and West Virginia University scored 998 each; Naval Academy, 995; Cornell, 993; University of Vermont, 992; Notre Dame, 990; University of Michigan, 989; Yale and State University of Iowa, 988 each. Four more matches are to be shot in the series which close April 8.

The St. John's Military Academy, of Delafield, Wis., made the highest score in the Military school matches, 986. The last match in this class will be shot the week ending March 18. Other high scores were: New York Military Academy, 984; Wentworth Military Academy, 979; Miami Military Institute, 976; New Mexico Military Institute, 975; Bordentown Military Institute, 962; Tennessee military Institute, 947; Kemper Military School, 934; St. John's School, New York, 922; Bingham School, 904.

For high schools the Tyrone, Pa., school turned in the highest score, 991, followed by these clubs: Auburn, Cal., 978; Iowa City, 974; District of Columbia Manual Training, 966; Portland, Me., 962; Ogden and District of Columbia Central High, 960 each; Salt Lake, 957; Warren, Pa., 930; Erasmus Hall, 926, and Cedar Rapids, 923. The high school teams in Class C finished their matches this week, but the matches for Classes A and B run until March 25.

The Winder Building Rifle Club was today organized by the National Rifle Association. It is composed of clerks in the Office of the Auditor for the War Department, and such other clerks on duty in that building. The club officers are: President, R. A. Hightower; vice-president, Clancey M. Wressel, secretary, Charles H. Morris; treasurer, Byron Richards, and executive officer, James Ritchie.

The organization of the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering Rifle Club was perfected today. It is composed of employes of the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering of the Department of Agriculture. The club has a membership of 81 and has affiliated with the National Rifle Association and the District of Columbia Rifle Association. Indoor practice will be had on the N. R. A. indoor gallery and outdoor work had on the Marine Corps range at Winthrop, Md.

The officers of the club are as follows: President, L. W. Page, director of the Public Roads Bureau; vice-president, F. P. Pritchard; secretary, T. L. Ainsworth; treasurer, E. R. Miller; executive officer, Morgan Cilley.

Rifle clubs in the Department of Agriculture have organized an association to be known as the Department of Agriculture Rifle Association. It will consist of the rifle clubs which have been organized in all of the Bureaus of the Department.

The clubs forming the association are:

Office of the Secretary Rifle Club; Farm Management Rifle Club; Bureau of Animal Industry Rifle Club; Bureau of Plant Industry Rifle Club; Forest Service Rifle Club; Bureau of Chemistry Rifle Club; Bureau of Soils Rifle Club; Big Four Rifle Club, consisting of the Bureaus of Entomology and Biological Survey, the Library, and the Insecticide Board; Division of Publications Rifle Club, Bureau of Crop Estimates Rifle Club; State Relations Service Rifle Club; Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering Rifle

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Club; Office of Markets and Rural Organization Rifle Club.

The officers of the Department of Agriculture Rifle Association are:

R. M. Reese, Chief Clerk of the Department, president; A. D. Hudson, of the Office of Markets, vice-president; A. C. Rics, Bureau of Soils, secretary; S. A. Postle, Bureau of Chemistry, treasurer; Capt. Harry A. Walsh, Forest Service, executive officer.

A club is being organized in the Weather Bureau.

Livermore Women Becoming Shots.

Since the organization of the Livermore Falls Rifle Club of the National Rifle Association, the interest in rifle shooting, which had been dormant since the Hit or Miss Rifle Club disbanded, has been reawakened, and as a result the above team, with a membership of 84, is accredited one of the best in Maine.

Not alone are the members very enthusiastic and holding weekly shoots and contests with other teams of the State, but Livermore Falls has a rifle team composed of the following women: Bertha Pomeroy, Mabel Jewell, Laura Sawtelle, Gladys Hall, Cora Waite, Laura Waite, Ava Robinson, Ada Stearns, Barbara Pushard, Lona Gilman, Phoebe Raymond, Maud Bradford, Grace Wilson, Lida Gibbs, Augusta Putnam, Gladys Hyde, Flossie Shannahan, Hilda Wetherington, Lulu Hershey, Hazel Graffam, Lois Campbell, Beatrice Ray, Elizabeth Routh and Mabel Simmons, who have a club of their own, although affiliated with the local team and the National Rifle Association with Lieut. Ozro Roys, Jr., as their manager.

Many of the members commenced practicing with the rifle along in 1914, and encouraged by Lieut. Roys, Jr., who is one of the crack shots, both the Livermore Falls Rifle Club and Co. C, 2d Regt. Inf., N. G. S. M., they continued their practice until last fall when they became members of the local rifle team. They meet every Thursday evening at the Armory hall and under Lieut. Roys', jr., instruction have become that expert with the rifle that they have issued a challenge to shoot by mail with any team not only in Maine but also in the New England States.

Of the members of the club Mrs. Cora Waite has come the nearest to making a perfect target. Shooting offhand at 50 feet at a Creedmore target she made 49 points out of a possible 50. Lieut. Roys, Jr., has brought the members up to that efficiency that the shooting average of all the members is 38 out of a possible 50, which is as good as most of the rifle clubs in the State will average.

The rifles are .22-caliber; the peep sight rear and Rocky Mountain front are most used. There are a few who prefer the pinhead or aperature for a front sight.

As much, or perhaps more so, than the men, the women gather in squads at the range and discuss the merits of the various rifles and ammunition used, going into all the minor details, explaining why they prefer one make of rifle to another, in a manner interesting to a bystander, even if he does not fully understand all of the fine points they bring out.

All the ladies are enthusiastic sportswomen afield or along the streams during the fishing and hunting season. Mrs. Gladys Hall always endeavors to beat Mr. Hall by catching the first and largest trout of the season, and is good with a shotgun. Miss Lida Gibbs has two deer to her credit, as well as many partridges. Mrs. Laura Waite and Miss Fornier know from experience what it means to be lost over night in the big Maine woods, and can tell the most thrilling tale of any members of the club. All the other members of the club have shot partridges, and as for fishing there isn't a member that hasn't caught everything that runs in our streams from a minnow to a story of the biggest trout ever caught.

The indoor shooting of the club lasts from October 31 to April 19. After the last date they will shoot on the big range at 100 yards, using the .22 caliber long rifle cartridges.

National Inter-Club Gallery Competition, Season of 1916. Final Standing of Clubs.

With an aggregate score of 10,911 for the series of eleven matches, the Peters Rifle and Revolver Club, of Kings Mills, Ohio, won the Inter-club gallery championship for 1916.

Winners in the other classes were: Class B, Ogden, Utah, Rifle Club, score 10,833; Class C, St. Paul, Minn., Rifle and Revolver Club, score 10,800; Class D, Quinnipiac Rifle and Revolver Club, New Haven, Conn., score 10,817; Class E, Pierre, S. D., Rifle and Revolver Club, score 10,681; Class F, Taunton, Mass., Indoor Rifle Club, score 10,562.

Medals will go to the following members of the winning teams in each class who shot in the greatest number of matches:

Class A, Peters Club. Forest McClurg, John Smith, James Crawford, A. D. Rothrock, L. Burns and Ralph Grandin, each shot 11 matches; W. Mounts and John Beedle, 10 matches each; F. D. Wilson and Willard Stanforth, eight matches each.

Class B, Ogden Rifle Club. Charles Gruman, A. H. Young, G. F. Roach, Wm. Parnell, N. D. McMillen and John Way, 11 matches each; O. P. Hurst, nine matches; V. Elliott, 8 matches; F. Crockett and A. H. Hault, 6 matches each.

Class C, St. Paul Rifle Club. D. P. Blankenbiller, G. W. Keys, S. O. Arnold, E. J. Narum, O. J. Mooney, A. Knoble, F. Noyes, H. Madson, F. J. Cowell and J. C. Ferguson, 11 matches each.

Class D, Quinnipiac Club. H. J. Gussman, G. W. Chesley, F. J. Haas, A. F. Landensack, and Wm. O. Brueler, 11 matches each; M. O. Buttsteadt and P. E. Littlehale, 10 each; F. G. Stimson, 9; W. H. Richards, 8; and J. Berard, 6.

Class E, Pierre Rifle Club. H. M. Derr, W. H. Johnston, E. G. Smith, J. J. Murphy, J. H. McCoy, W. J. Harris, 11 matches each; Charles Stough and Frank A. Lucas, 10 each; H. M. Reed, 9; H. M. Isenberg, 6.

Class F, Taunton Indoor Rifle Club. J. F. Barden, A. K. Crowell, 11 matches each; H. A. Woodward, W. N. Salisbury, A. T. Story, 10 matches each; C. E. Walker, W. J. Taylor and G. A. Stedman, 9 each; H. E. Davis, 8; and E. Lawton, 7.

The following is the final standing of clubs with their aggregate scores:

CLASS A.

Peters Rifle and Revolver Club, Kings Mills, Ohio	10,911
The Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn	10,865
Bucyrus, Ohio, Rifle Association	10,858
Marion, Ohio, Rifle Club	10,794
Buffalo, N. Y., Rifle Club	10,782
Warren, Pa., Rifle Club	10,769
District of Columbia Rifle Club	10,764
Bangor, Me., Rifle Club	10,724
Manchester, N. H., Rifle Club	10,708
New Haven, Conn., Grays Rifle Club	10,354
Birmingham, Ala., Athletic Association	1,908

CLASS B.

Ogden, Utah, Rifle Club	10,833
Watertown, S. D., Rifle Club	10,812
Kane, Pa., Rifle Club	10,806
Salt Lake City, Utah, Rifle Club	10,762
Hopkins, Minn., Rifle Club	10,713
Detroit, Mich., Rifle and Revolver Club	10,586
Milwaukee, Wis., Rifle and Revolver Club	10,499
Adrian, Mich., Rifle Club	10,440
Boston, Mass., Rifle and Revolver Club	10,378
Youngstown, Ohio, Rifle Club	10,297
The Gisholt Club, Madison, Wis	9,755
Tacoma, Wash., Rifle and Revolver Club	9,534

CLASS C.

St. Paul, Minn., Rifle and Revolver Club	10,800
Olympic Rifle Club, San Francisco, Cal.	10,692
Hoosier Rifle Club, Indianapolis, Ind.	10,635
Stanton, Nebr., Government Rifle Club	10,631
Corinna, Me., Rifle Club	10,555
Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10,497
Albion, Ind., Rifle Club	10,496
Ashland, Ohio, Rifle Club	10,439
Citizens Rifle Club, Rochester, N. Y.	10,107
Swiss Rifle Club, Louisville, Ky.	9,317
Tucson, Arizona, Rifle Club	8,439
Louisville, Ky., Rifle and Revolver Club	6,363

CLASS D.

Quinnipiac Rifle and Revolver Club, New Haven, Conn	10,817
Auburn, N. Y., Rifle Club	10,799
Lynn, Mass., Rifle and Revolver Club	10,620
Rifle and Revolver Club of New York, Inc.	10,478
Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va., Rifle Club	10,399
Ashburnham, Mass., Rifle Club	10,077
Rochester, N. Y., Rifle and Revolver Club	9,878
5th Maryland Regiment Rifle Club, Baltimore, Md.	9,685
Middletown, N. Y., Rifle Club	9,508
Ithaca, N. Y., Rifle Club	7,491
Lestershire, N. Y., Rifle Club	7,260
*McKeesport, Pa., Rifle Club	

*McKeesport disqualified for non-compliance of conditions.

CLASS E.

Pierre, S. D., Rifle and Revolver Club.	10,681
Glendale Rifle Club, Bedford, Ohio	10,638
Shawnee Rifle Club, Lima, Ohio	10,411
Fort Harrison Rifle Club, Terre Haute, Ind.	10,327
Toledo Rifle and Pistol Club	10,322
Guthrie Center, Iowa, Rifle Club	10,125
Topeka, Kansas, Rifle Club	10,088
Chicago, Ill., Rifle Club	10,071
Helena, Mont., Rifle Club	9,934
Manhattan, Kansas, Rifle Club	8,545
Tulsa, Okla., Rifle Club	8,395
Meeker, Colo., Rifle Club	7,464

CLASS F.

Taunton, Mass., Indoor Rifle Club	10,562
Detroit, Mich., Y. M. C. A. Rifle Club.	10,502
Kiowa Shooting Club, Des Moines, Iowa	10,500
Washington, D. C., Rifle Association	10,436
Hydraulic Pressed Steel Co. Rifle Club, Cleveland, Ohio	10,336
St. Augustine, Fla., Rifle Club	10,300
Portland, Oregon, Rifle Club	10,272
Quincy, Ill., Rifle Club	9,574
Erie, Pa., Rifle Club	9,419
Covington, Ky., Rifle Club	9,148
Port Clinton, Ohio, Rifle Club	4,817

Official Bulletin No. 11

National Inter-Club Gallery Competition

WEEK ENDING MARCH 4, 1916.

CLASS A.

Bridgeport, Conn.		*Birmingham, Ala.*
W. W. Naramore	200 vs.	
H. Crane	199	
L. W. Burgess	199	Dropped.
C. W. Naramore	198	
R. D. August	198	
Total	994	

Kings Mills, Ohio		*Buffalo, N. Y.*
J. Beedle	199 vs.	A. C. Troutman 198
J. Crawford	199	C. M. Beckers 196
W. Mounts	199	W. C. Newcomb 196
J. Smith	199	A. D. Bissell 194
W. Stanforth	197	L. F. Davis 194
Total	993	Total 978

Bucyrus, Ohio		*St. Louis, Mo.*
J. W. Sharrock	199 vs.	
V. M. Virtue	199	
F. W. Croneis	198	Withdrawn.
C. P. Mader	198	
A. C. Philpott	196	
Total	990	

District of Columbia		*Manchester, N. H.*
W. R. Stokes	199 vs.	R. P. Farmer 199
O. M. Schriver	198	E. A. Hayes 198
J. H. Robertson	198	C. E. Luce 194
W. C. Robertson	198	S. P. Dodge 193
W. R. Sprout	197	G. C. Wilkins 193
Total	990	Total 977

Marion, Ohio		*Bangor, Me.*
A. R. Sammons	200 vs.	L. S. Chilcott 199
T. McMurray	198	E. M. Sylvester 197
M. E. Carroll	197	C. P. Allen 196
L. D. Brady	196	L. W. Somers 195
R. Williams	196	W. A. McDonald 192
Total	987	Total 979

Warren, Pa.		*New Haven, Conn.*
E. W. Sweeting	200 vs.	J. Alden 198
F. A. Keller	198	C. W. Harrison 193
E. S. Munson	198	R. B. Barnes 192
C. Mimium	195	A. N. Ellis 189
F. W. Jefferson	194	W. B. Curtiss 189
Total	985	Total 961

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CLASS B.

Ogden, Utah		*Kane, Pa.*
A. H. Young	200 vs.	W. D. Wise 199
W. Parnell	199	R. L. Williams 199
N. D. McMillen	198	C. G. Kelts 199
G. F. Roach	198	R. Beatty 199
C. Gruman	198	S. S. Newcomer 197
Total	993	Total 993

Watertown, S. Dak.		*Tacoma, Wash.*
H. C. Parsons	200 vs.	R. Vanderkinter 196
E. D. Lacy	199	H. O. Scofield 195
E. W. Harper	199	E. Morris 194
L. E. Rowe	197	F. L. Platt 190
J. C. Southwick	196	W. B. Knoble 190
Total	991	Total 965

Hopkins, Minn.		*Detroit, Mich.*
R. B. Hixson	198 vs.	A. J. Walrath 196
C. C. Snavely	197	C. R. Neigebaur 195
A. G. Hamilton	197	H. L. D. Smith 193
A. L. Hamilton	197	T. E. Lannen 192
J. B. Shirley	197	S. D. Baylis 190
Total	986	Total 966

Salt Lake, Utah		*Milwaukee, Wis.*
W. Stokes	198 vs.	E. Teich 191
F. T. Letchfield	198	J. Kline 191
F. Hogan	197	H. Mansfield 190
C. T. Letchfield	194	J. J. Ring 190
J. W. Arey	194	N. E. Dahm 189
Total	981	Total 951

Madison, Wis.		*Boston, Mass.*
H. B. L. Gorman	198 vs.	C. Kelly 195
A. M. Vinje	196	F. H. Souther 193
J. P. Verner	195	C. Center 189
H. Segebrecht	195	W. S. Gibbons 186
R. C. Brayton	194	H. G. Selby 171
Total	978	Total 934

Adrian, Mich.		*Youngstown, Ohio*
R. Audretsch	196 vs.	L. Seaborn 195
J. S. Bonner	193	W. O. Brown 195
E. J. Kortie	193	T. H. Clarke 191
Hopper	190	J. Seaborn 185
H. Teachout	187	M. F. Kane 185
Total	959	Total 951

CLASS C.

St. Paul, Minn.		*Corinne, Me.*
D. Blankenbiller	199 vs.	W. E. Ireland 199
G. W. Keys	198	L. D. Ireland 198
S. O. Arnold	198	N. F. Burrill 197
E. J. Narum	197	E. B. Holt 196
O. J. Mooney	197	E. F. Mower 195
Total	989	Total 985

Olympic, San Francisco, Cal.		*Tucson, Ariz.*
C. W. Linder	197 vs.	
A. J. Reed	195	
G. L. Schville	194	Defaulted.
S. T. Rodgers	192	
V. D. Cousins	192	
Total	970	

Stanton, Nebr.		*Indianapolis, Ind.*
L. Riley	196 vs.	H. Evans 196
C. S. Deily	193	A. C. Bradley 194
R. H. Morse	192	C. Ridlen 193
M. Tiedtke	192	W. Walker 191
C. H. Hoff	192	J. A. Davies 190
Total	965	Total 964

Albion, Ind.		*Ashland, Ohio*
H. J. Metz	193 vs.	F. R. Beer 194
M. D. Snyder	193	W. A. Good 191
A. Black	193	C. O. Weaver 189
H. Black	190	H. E. LeFevre 188
R. F. Mayfield	189	H. A. Mowery 183
Total	958	Total 945

Cypress Hills, N. Y.		*Louisville, Ky.*
H. Otto	194 vs.	
H. Korb	193	
F. E. Prescott	193	Defaulted.
C. Drechsel	188	
J. King	188	
Total	956	

Louisville, Ky. (Swiss)		*Citizens, Rochester, N. Y.*
E. Ochsner	191 vs.	F. C. Sherman 187
P. Huber	190	W. W. Lewis 185
C. D. Wale	182	L. D. Slade 184
B. Ochsner	180	A. P. Slade 182
J. Siebenthal	172	G. S. Searle 177
Total	915	Total 915

CLASS D.

Quinnipiac, New Haven, Conn.		*5th Maryland Club*
B. H. Raphael	199 vs.	L. W. Tipton 179
M. O. Buttsteadt	199	R. L. Fearn 178
A. F. Laudensack	199	W. W. Search 174
M. O. Breuler	197	J. Kellner, Jr. 169
G. W. Chesley	197	H. W. Hill 167
Total	991	Total 867

Auburn, N. Y.		*Lestershire, N. Y.*
C. E. Shapley	199 vs.	O. R. Johnson 177
F. B. Anin	198	G. Slater 176
W. F. Annitage	198	E. Rosa 170
J. H. W. Stebbins	198	G. E. Prince 168
L. A. Wheeler	195	H. Cornell 153
Total	988	Total 844

Lynn, Mass.		*Rifle and Revolver Club, New York City*
R. W. Francis	197 vs.	E. L. Parris, Jr. 189
F. E. Roberts	195	A. B. Leavitt 187
W. T. Abbott	194	T. W. Hughes 187
C. C. Richardson	194	J. A. Baker, Jr. 186
E. B. Clark	193	A. A. Lane 186
Total	973	Total 935

Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va.		*Middletown, N. Y.*
H. C. Laird	196 vs.	E. Rose 186
R. A. Fairless	193	J. Schramm 184
J. H. Joy	190	A. Moore 179
J. G. Martin	189	R. Canfield 176
G. T. Taylor	180	H. DeWitt 173
Total	948	Total 898

Rochester, N. Y.		*Ashburnham, Mass.*
M. C. Bradbury	194 vs.	J. R. Briggs 191
F. E. Adsit	188	M. S. Whitten 186
C. Spraker	187	J. E. Mack 186
F. S. Kemp	180	J. Peterson 183
C. Warder	179	C. Newell 177
Total	928	Total 923

Ithaca, N. Y.		*McKeesport, Pa.*
J. A. Peters	172 vs.	
R. R. Sherwood	151	
H. C. Thorne	137	
W. C. Catlin	135	
F. H. Knight	134	
Total	729	

CLASS E.

Pierre, S. Dak.		*Guthrie Center, Iowa*
H. M. Derr	200 vs.	J. T. Oneal 195
W. D. Johnston	200	C. C. Kennedy 195
E. G. Smith	200	H. Johnston 194
F. Lucas	199	D. E. Boots 191
C. Stough	198	H. W. Riddle 189
Total	997	Total 964

Fort Harrison, Terre Haute, Ind.		*Chicago, Ill.*
H. J. Mueller	197 vs.	E. L. Marmaduke 194
B. E. Wimer	195	S. Middleton 191
W. E. Conner	195	G. L. Nichols 190
L. S. Reintjes	193	E. G. Krumrine 188
J. C. Anderson	193	P. F. Zinke 188
Total	973	Total 951

Glendale, Bedford, Ohio		*Tulsa, Okla.*
W. C. Miller	196 vs.	J. D. Freeman 182
B. T. Wright	195	R. E. Alexander 178
W. E. Martin	195	G. W. Davis 177
G. G. Black	192	H. D. Wilborn 173
W. Lian	191	E. F. Moore 172
Total	969	Total 882

Shawnee, Lima, Ohio		*Toledo, Ohio*
C. Collins	194 vs.	H. O. Yunker, Jr. 189
G. B. Myers	192	S. L. McAfee 189
J. Reed	192	H. S. Crawford 188
C. Hover	191	H. Decker 188
G. Sproul	189	R. A. Bothwell 188
Total	958	Total 952

Topeka, Kans.		*Helena, Mont.*
J. M. Bicknell	194 vs.	A. A. Hofmann 194
W. O. Howard	192	W. R. Strong 188
W. Pettit	191	J. J. McGuinness 187
A. W. Mason	191	T. M. Hoopes 187
R. Thompson	190	C. Bower 185
Total	958	Total 941

Manhattan, Kans.		*Meeker, Colo.*
B. Coffey	181 vs.	
C. B. Knox	176	
F. W. Buckmaster	176	Defaulted.
N. L. Roberts	176	
J. C. Wilhoit	168	
Total	877	

CLASS F.

Detroit, Y. M. C. A.		*Kiowa, Des Moines, Iowa*
H. L. Mudge	198 vs.	Scott 198
F. H. Mears	197	P. Winfrey 195
W. H. Honor	197	W. E. Kessler 193
G. S. White	191	Nichols 192
H. Stier	190	Manbeck 192
Total	973	Total 970

Washington, D. C.		*Port Clinton, Ohio*
S. Breckenridge	198 vs.	
J. B. Bayne	195	
R. T. Beresford	193	Defaulted.
R. Stead	193	
S. K. Legare	192	
Total	971	

Taunton, Mass.		*Portland, Oreg.*
E. Lawton	196 vs.	
A. K. Crowell	195	Unofficial.
H. A. Woodward	195	Targets or mail
H. E. Davis	194	report not in.
C. E. Walker	190	
Total	970	Total 963

St. Augustine, Fla.		*Erie, Pa.*
H. M. Snow	199 vs.	H. B. Boyce 189
L. J. Capella	185	R. Davis 180
A. H. Perkins	184	J. Bacon 175
R. P. Davis	183	T. M. Robie 172
J. R. Beaman	182	C. O. Stanger 163
Total	933	Total 879

Hydraulic, Cleveland, Ohio		*Rensselaerwyck, Albany, N. Y.*
G. Brainard	195 vs.	
J. Patterson	192	
P. Culhane	186	Withdrawn.
F. Gruber	179	
S. Daykin	176	
Total	928	

Covington, Ky.		*Quincy, Ill.*
W. W. Britt	186 vs.	J. C. Young 188
R. L. Trimble	185	W. O. Cook 182
C. A. Schroetter	182	W. A. Simmonds 175
C. R. Fennell	180	L. E. Machenheim 154
M. L. Roland	175	C. A. Little 150
Total	908	Total 849

Military School Bulletin No. 7

WEEK ENDING MARCH 4, 1916.

CLASS A.

New York Mil. Acad.		*St. Johns School, N. Y.*
R. B. McClure	199 vs.	G. I. Tinklepaugh 186
W. R. Jackson	198	J. W. Geer 184
M. Sibley	198	G. M. Jones 183
G. F. Marshall	196	C. S. Kohler, Jr. 182
W. T. Smith	195	W. D. F. Schas. 181
Total	986	Total 916

St. Johns Mil. Acad. Wis.		*Northwestern Mil. and Nav. Acad.*
B. Brown	198 vs.	
C. Smythe	198	
C. Liedgen	197	No report in.
F. Howard	196	
R. Strehland	195	
Total	984	

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New Mexico Mil. Acad.		*Harvard Mil. School*
G. R. Willson....196	vs.	Busser.....182
W. S. Bunting....196		Burge.....180
D. L. Clark.....195		Torrance.....179
R. C. Hill.....195		Wishart.....178
J. H. McCutcheon,194		Hart.....173
Total.....976		Total.....892

Bordentown Mil. Inst.		*Kemper Mil. School*
C. R. Thatcher...193	vs.	Middagh.....184
W. B. Cleves, Jr..194		Phillips.....184
F. G. Landon.....193		Wood.....184
D. T. Goodale....191		George.....183
H. H. Harris.....189		Dew.....182
Total.....960		Total.....916

Tennessee Mil. Inst.		*Morgan Park Acad.*
G. Bencraft.....194	vs.	
J. G. Gillaspie....185		
B. Dumas.....182		No report in.
C. Jones.....183		
J. Thieme.....179		
Total.....923		

CLASS B.

Miami Mil. Ins. Mt.		*Tamalpais Mil. Acad.*
B. Winkler.....199	vs.	E. Vandercook....179
W J. Chapin.....199		C. Elliott.....174
F. Merril.....193		C. Taylor.....169
H. Andrews.....196		R. Carr.....167
J. Kirby.....194		H. Gardner.....165
TotaM.....981		Total.....854

Wentworth Mil. Acad.		*Hitchcock Mil. Acad.*
Ashurst.....195	vs.	A. C. Latno.....182
Skidmore.....191		H. H. Trefts.....176
Kerns.....193		E. J. Strain.....175
Warwick.....193		C. H. McCullough,173
Britton.....190		S. Waldron.....169
Total.....962		Total.....875

Shattuck School		*Nazareth Hall Mil. Acad.*
F. Palmer.....183	vs.	Coleman.....152
L. A. Patterson...181		Oestereich.....152
W. Quaintance...180		Redline.....101
H. R. Ogden.....174		Lilliendahl..... 94
O. B. Harlan.....174		Romig..... 94
Total.....892		Total.....593

Bingham School		*Missouri Mil. Acad.*
H. Bland.....182	vs.	Harvey.....175
W. L. Dinwiddie..181		A. Twist.....172
D. Peacock.....175		E. Brown.....156
J. S. Sims.....173		Payne.....156
O. L. Jamison....168		Foster.....154
Total.....879		Total.....813

Nebraska Mil. Acad.		*Columbia Mil. Acad.*
Lewis.....185	vs.	
Hesse.....175		
Conklin.....170		No report in.
Booth.....160		
Engler.....152		
Total.....842		

Bulletin No. 8.

Inter High School

WEEK ENDING MARCH 4, 1916.

CLASS A.

Iowa City High		*Ogden High*
W. Kelley.....197	vs.	
G. Dinsmore.....197		
P. Freyder.....195		Wire report.
O. Darner.....193		
U. Kelley.....194		
Total.....976		Total.....960

Placer County High, Cal.		*Polytechnic Institute*
J. E. Monro.....197	vs.	F. D. Fulton.....190
C. Schuster.....196		H. M. Jones.....185
R. W. Conroy....195		C. A. Barrett.....183
W. C. Huntley...193		R. H. Hartzell....174
A. Cunningham...191		C. E. Sperow.....170
Total.....972		Total.....902

D. C. Manual Train.		*Morris High*
A. O. Ridgely....196	vs.	
G. N. Beyer.....195		
F. C. Johnston....194		No report.
T. Y. Waite.....193		
L. W. Himmler...191		
Total.....969		

Portland High		*Curtis High*
H. Casey.....197	vs.	
D. Morse.....196		
W. Stevens.....192		No report.
G. Fielding.....193		
C. Morse.....188		
Total.....966		

Salt Lake High		*Northfield High*
M. Richardson....189	vs.	F. Hubbell.....181
E. Robson.....188		R. Warner.....178
J. Carthey.....185		E. Hutchins.....175
R. Tracy.....182		H. Elliott.....175
R. Lewis.....181		A. Kerr.....167
Total.....925		Total.....876

Boys' High		*New York Man. Train.*
Stollmack.....188	vs.	Nelson.....176
Plattner.....182		Sahlin.....176
Schweltze.....181		Hale.....175
Pesciotta.....180		Hankoff.....172
Golder.....176		Schaeffer.....169
Total.....907		Total.....868

CLASS B.

Cedar Rapids High		*Erasmus Hall High*
M. Kurtz.....191	vs.	T. Bromley.....192
H. Hartley.....191		M. Grout.....190
J. Critton.....190		B. Abel.....186
G. Newland.....188		F. Morgan.....185
B. Pope.....185		K. Seibert.....183
Total.....945		Total.....936

Stuyvesant High		*Grand Rapids Central High*
Reutershan.....193	vs.	D. Slocum.....183
Marsh.....197		N. Schuldt.....179
Harvey.....182		A. Spraker.....179
Saunders.....178		P. Gibson.....177
E. Kransdorf.....176		J. McBride.....173
Total.....926		Total.....891

Brookline High		*Gilroy*
P. Remington....187	vs.	
H. P. Massey.....187		
H. A. Gray.....185		Withdrawn.
E. Williamson....183		
M. Grant.....177		
Total.....919		

Warren High		*High School of Com.*
E. McConnell....191	vs.	J. Lowendahl.....174
R. Campbell.....186		H. Demby.....166
H. Robertson.....184		W. Malloy.....163
J. Logan.....182		J. Feder.....163
M. Myers.....178		E. Panzer.....160
Total.....921		Total.....826

Sacramento High		*Utica Free Academy*
A Merwin.....190	vs.	
L. Dee.....184		
J. Edwards.....180		No report.
E. Woodbury.....178		
H. Sydenham.....179		
Total.....911		

Smith Manual Acad.		*Commercial High, Brooklyn*
A. F. Modisette...175	vs.	
J. Muguerza.....171		
F. W. Lawton....170		No report.
E. Spiegelhalter...167		
C. Brooks.....166		
Total.....849		

CLASS C.

Tyrone High		*Central High, D. C.*
C. Piper.....199	vs.	Richardson.....196
W. Wriley.....198		Stokes.....189
G. Glenn.....198		Harbaugh.....188
D. Closs.....196		Working.....186
H. Waning.....190		Faris.....185
Total.....981		Total.....944

Springfield High		*East Orange High*
M. Hawes.....192	vs.	C. W. Laird.....176
E. Martin.....191		H. A. Bartels.....167
A. Holton.....184		A. Bunnell.....165
R. Bernier.....181		J. Rawley.....161
B. Hancock.....180		R. George.....150
Total.....928		Total.....819

Burlington High		*Crane Technical High*
H. Horton.....186	vs.	C. Campbell.....190
C. Alvis.....180		B. Bulawa.....187
H. Dodds.....179		A. Peters.....185
H. Ward.....178		A. Gezelins.....164
W. Doran.....178		E. Stoetzel.....169
Total.....901		Total.....895

Baltimore City College		*University High*
P. L. Reinhard...181	vs.	F. Butler.....178
K. R. Mulliken...181		H. Baillie.....171
J. S. Grabill.....178		L. Pape.....171
V. J. Wilkins.....177		E. De Kay.....165
G. A. Ennis.....174		R. Butler.....164
Total.....891		Total.....849

Crosby High		*New York Valley High*
E. Pape.....175	vs.	
Hull.....169		
Gilliland.....157		No Report
W. Pape.....152		
Macatee.....147		
Total.....800		

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WEEK ENDING MARCH 4, 1916.

CLASS A.

Washington State Col.		*University of Minn.*
W. E. Saupe.... 200	vs.	F. M. Friar.....195
J. E. Geue..... 200		J. A. Russell.....194
J. L. Stevens.... 200		A. J. Carlson.....193
V. I. Stevens.... 200		I. C. Lawrence....193
G. C. Farnsworth 200		H. G. Fortune....192
Total.....1,000		Total.....967

Michigan Agric. Col.		*Univ. of Pennsylvania.*
R. D. Kean..... 200	vs.	E. H. Ten Broeck.198
R. A. Pennington 200		R. L. Watkins....198
M. R. Freeman.. 200		S. R. Campbell, Jr.198
R. R. Clark..... 200		J. A. Eyster.....197
M. M. Harmon.. 200		B. L. Douredoure..196
Total.....1,000		Total.....987

Norwich University		*Massachusetts Agricultural College*
K. A. Davis..... 200	vs.	R. L. Clapp.....200
M. H. Greene... 200		F. E. Haskell.....199
H. S. Howard... 200		F. H. Canlett.....199
C. A. Shinquin... 200		W. Sweeney.....199
J. H. Loughlin... 200		L. V. Rowe.....198
Total.....1,000		Total.....995

West Virginia Univ.		*U. S. Naval Academy*
C. W. McDowell..200	vs.	Tomlinson.....199
V. L. Flinn.....199		A. G. Reeves.....198
H. T. Phillips....199		W. P. Richards....198
A. K. Carroll.....199		A. B. Root.....198
E. Bjornson.....198		J. E. Williams....197
Total.....995		Total.....990

Cornell University		*N. Georgia Agric. Col.*
A. N. Volkhardt..199	vs.	W. A. Hatfield....194
P. P. Pierce.....199		E. B. Vickery.....193
G. Rickard.....199		W. Hopkins.....192
J. B. Slim.....199		L. C. Frezzell.....191
A. B. De Laskie...199		C. H. Palmer.....191
Total.....995		Total.....961

Iowa State University		*Univ. of California*
A. J. Oehler.....200	vs.	K. B. Clarke.....196
T. Martin.....200		C. W. Sebastian...196
D. Price.....199		H. Hardison.....194
H. Hinkley.....198		L. W. Whitton....194
P. G. Ingham....197		M. H. Jones.....193
Total.....994		Total.....973

University of Vermont		*University of Illinois*
A. W. Stanley....200	vs.	R. M. Kamm.....198
F. P. Corley.....197		H. F. Stocker.....198
G. L. Bean.....197		M. Dayton.....197

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5 OUT OF THE PAST 6 YEARS

The Yearly Amateur Average

HAS BEEN WON WITH

Peters SHELLS

YEAR	WINNER	SHOT AT	BROKE	AVERAGE
1910	J. S. Day	4280	4164	97.28—A World's Record at the time
1912	Barton Lewis	4645	4440	95.59
1913	Barton Lewis	6080	5811	95.58
1914	Woolfolk Henderson	2050	1981	96.63
1915	Woolfolk Henderson	2800	2731	97.53—A New World's Record

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J. E. Taggart	197	R. J. Larson	196
J. J. Finnessey	196	R. L. Templin	195
Total	987	Total	984

CLASS B.

University of Michigan		*University of Idaho*	
G. C. Curtiss	200 vs.	J. A. Almquist	199
L. E. Wilcoxsen	200	A. Horning	198
D. C. McIntyre	199	M. Vanghr	197
W. J. Schoepfle	198	B. McDevitt	197
A. MacNaughton	198	P. Mesinger	197
Total	995	Total	988
Notre Dame University		*Yale University*	
J. Young	198 vs.	R. M. Theband	199
M. Joyce	198	G. D. Wicks	195
E. Carroll	198	H. C. Norton	195
J. M. Miller	197	H. G. Anderson	192
R. Hardy	197	R. R. Theobold	187
Total	988	Total	968
University of Maine		*University of Nebraksa*	
O. F. Tarr	199 vs.		
L. T. Merriman	199		
J. L. Barnes	197	Defaulted.	
W. S. Stevenson	196		
P. A. Collins	194		
Total	985		
University of Arizona		*Mississippi Agric. and Mechanical College*	
V. Hammels	200 vs.	L. Day	197
M. G. Brown	199	J. H. Maddox	196
N. Abell	196	H. D. Boyce	196
J. Woolf	193	J. I. Hurst	194
F. McClure	191	R. H. McInturff	191
Total	979	Total	974
Princeton University		*University of Wisconsin*	
J. R. Rhoads	197 vs.	P. D. Gibson	195
J. M. Raymond	196	R. E. Ramsey	195
S. E. Brewster	195	G. W. Hansen	194
G. F. Hasslacher	195	T. P. Colbert	194
N. T. Kenyon	194	S. S. Eaton	193
Total	977	Total	971
Worcester Polytechnic Institute		*Kansas State Agricultural College*	
W. T. Livermore	196 vs.	L. H. Bixby	195
R. C. Lewis	196	J. C. Morton	195
A. H. Bredenberg	194	D. S. McHugh	194
E. L. Bragdon	193	C. B. Sanders	193
C. S. Darling	193	C. E. Black	193
Total	972	Total	970
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College			
H. B. Hildebrand	193 vs.		
C. Titus	193		
J. W. Hinkel	192		
H. Chevront	190		
C. Rouse	189		
Total	957		

CLASS C.

Williams College		*Columbia University*	
D. P. Wells	198 vs.	R. E. Pickett	200
P. S. Sayles	198	W. G. Fogg	196
D. N. Swain	197	J. P. Condon	195
H. W. Chapman	194	A. F. Richardson	195
A. W. Peterson	194	J. E. Geisler	193
Total	981	Total	979
Johns Hopkins Univ.		*College of St. Thomas*	
T. L. Chisholm	198 vs.	S. Donahue	193
H. A. Rowland	198	A. Gruenther	191
Van Hulsteyn	196	J. Ashbaugh	189
Wiggins	191	S. Murphy	188
F. R. Smith	191	Bergin	188
Total	974	Total	949
Harvard University		*Connecticut Agric.*	
C. Coolidge	198 vs.	P. R. Knight	194
L. Clark	195	G. L. Prindle	191
W. S. Stearns	195	A. W. Miller	190
J. White	191	L. H. Collins	188
H. Guild	190	L. Fellows	187
Total	969	Total	950
Lehigh University		*Ohio State University*	
L. J. Lockenbach	196 vs.	R. C. Hatch	196
J. A. Holmes	195	G. R. Cassell	194
W. A. Yates	194	W. H. Pomerene	194
H. J. Pardee	192	E. H. Giesy	194
W. S. Smith	191	Van C. Walton	186
Total	968	Total	964
Oregon Agricultural		*Iowa State College*	
C. C. Jacoby	196 vs.	E. D. Willis	195
R. A. Parrish	195	E. Reed	194
O. A. Mulkey	193	L. Wilhelm	192
W. C. Stickler	191	W. L. Moore	191
J. C. Bayless	190	F. Barnes	190
Total	965	Total	962
Rensselaer Polytechnic			
A. F. King	197 vs.		
A. R. Barbiers	194		
H. A. Knapp	192		
M. X. Smith	190		
R. A. Marriott	189		
Total	962		
Pennsylvania State		*Massachusetts Institute of Technology*	
I. A. Robinson	193 vs.	G. R. Bond, Jr	187
W. W. McMillin	192	A. E. Tuttle	181
P. E. Harding	191	T. E. Stahl	181
F. Schnelle	190	T. M. Kumland	174
R. E. Tucker	189	J. C. Irwin, Jr	174
Total	955	Total	897

Philadelphia Team Wins Championship.

Results Teams A and B entered by the Philadelphia Rifle Association, Championship Team Contest, Sportsmen Show, First Regiment Armory, Broad and Callowhill Streets.

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The A team won the first prize and championship, B team came in second. We are giving great credit to Mr. S. N. Keefauver, whom we had made the captain of our teams, for his success in getting all the members of his teams together punctually to meet the issue when he called for them.

TEAM A.

Name	Prone	O.H.	Total	Pct.
J. Dillin	94	99	193	96.5
G. Schneering	99	93	192	96.
C. H. Johnson	99	93	192	96.
R. L. Dubbs, M. D.	96	91	187	93.5
N. Spering	95	90	185	92.5
	483	466	949	94.9

TEAM B.

Name	Prone	O.H.	Total	Pct.
W. N, Patrick	97	91	188	.94.
J. Bowman	99	87	186	93.
W. E. Quicksall, M. D.	90	91	181	90.5
C. F. Martin, M. D.	81	81	162	81.
G. Schlachter	81	73	154	77.
	448	423	871	87.1

Chicago Defeats Lyons.

A return match was shot on March 2 between the Danish Sharpshooters' Association, of Chicago, and the Lyons (Ia.) Rifle Club. Each team shot on its home range. Shooting was offhand at 75 feet.

DANISH SHARPSHOOTERS' ASSOCIATION.

C. T. Westergaard	124	125	124	124—497
C. Hansen	120	120	122	120—482
T Gregerson	120	120	115	122—477
J. P. Sorensen	118	120	122	116—476
A. Larsen	121	118	117	117—473
Total				2405

LYONS (IA.) RIFLE CLUB.

H. Lindmeier	121	122	120	118—481
B. Lathe	122	121	121	115—479
J. B. Hayungs	118	116	118	120—472
F. Lahberg	115	121	116	115—467
W. Claussen	117	111	121	114—463
Total				2362

Southwestern Matches.

The big southwestern rifle matches of the Arizona State Rifle Association will be held at Tucson, April 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1916.

All National Rifle Association Clubs of Arizona and the Southwest are invited to participate.

All National Guard companies and companies of the Regular Army are invited to meet the civilian teams.

There will be plenty of team and individual matches; mostly individual, with plenty of good sport and a chance to prove that you really can shoot a rifle.

The matches include all ranges from 200 yards up to 1,200 yards; 10 big matches, with trophies and cash prizes.

Wipe the grease off the old gun and start to limber up, for it takes a good man to win a match in Arizona.

The official program will be out about March 1.

For copies of the official program or any other information write

GEO. J. ROSKRUGE, *Secy.*,
State Rifle Association,
Tucson, Arizona.

Glendale Gleanings.

Wright, with a 73 for his off hand score, the highest to date, turned in the highest total for the Glendale Rifle Club's second match, making a total of 170 by virtue of his prone score of 97. Martin turned in a 169, making him a good second for the week.

Lloyd Scott slipped one over on the bunch by turning in the highest prone score for the week, a good 98.

Wright has a margin of three points for the total scored to date, but the footing in first place is very uncertain owing to the more or less uncertainty of the off-hand shooting of all the members.

There are six men within easy reach of first place at the end of the second match.

1. B. T. Wright	73	97	170	0	170
2. W. E. Martin	70	96	166	3	169
G. G. Black	66	96	165	0	165
4. Wm. Lian	66	95	161	4	165
5. L. H. Scott	56	98	154	5	159
6. H A. Moore	52	95	147	3	150
7. E. S. Turner	41	95	136	8	144
8 H. C. Scott	45	92	137	6	143
9. L. H. Armstrong	42	88	130	11	141

1. B. T. Wright	2	332	166
2. G. G. Black	2	326	163
3. H. A. Moore	2	324	162
4. W. E. Martin	2	321	160.5
5. L. H. Scott	2	316	158
6 Wm. Lian	2	316	158
7. E. S. Turner	2	289	144.5
8. H. C. Scott	2	269	134.5
9. L. H. Armstrong	1	141	141

RATINGS AND HANDICAPS FOR 3RD MATCH.

	R	H
B. T. Black	98	0
G. G. Black	97	1
W. E. Martin	95*	3
H. A. Moore	95	3
L. H. Scott	95	3
Wm. Lian	94*	4
E. S. Turner	92*	6
H. C. Scott	92	6
L. H. Armstrong	88	10

AL IBI.

D. C. R. C. Notes.

Again we have finished a season of Indoor League Matches, full of keen competition and pleasure for all. To us the season has seemed quite short indeed, and after being quite seriously handicapped in several ways in the earlier matches, we are just now in good condition and capable of giving a good account of ourselves. This indeed has been a very successful league and the largest winter league that the N. R. A. has conducted, but with at least a month of weather suited to indoor work we would like to see it continue longer.

There is only one thing that we really wish to criticize, and that is starting the matches Christmas week, which is certainly a bad time to get a flying start with so much else to call attention, and in view of the fact that so many are away from their usual vocations; then it has been quite a hard task to get the team together, and interested properly. I would suggest that future leagues be started either the first week of December, or not until after the holiday season is over, and as we believe that our troubles in this respect are only a sample of the same conditions in other locations, we believe it worthy of consideration in planning the 1916-17 league. While we have had an exceptionally large league this winter, we expect to see the number increased more than double next winter. and feel assured that after the members of all of the newly-affiliated clubs get a taste of real sport they are going to demand that they be given the opportunity to shoot indoors during the winter, and we hope they do. The more competition we have the better we like it.

Our last match, while not quite equal to No. 10, showed good work. and especially by the newer members. W. C. and J. H. Robertson (yes, they are brothers) both came across with 198, and in view of the fact that it is the second attempt for each in the league matches we believe they deserve to be congratulated. Just watch for their names in the Outdoor Short Range League this summer. They'll be there, as will Stokes, our high-school boy, who finished up the season with 199.

Results of Match No. 11 as we saw it:

W. R. Stokes	199
W. C. Robertson	198
J. H. Robertson	198
O M. Schriver	198
W. A. Sprout	197
Total	990

Also ran: Alderman, 196; Reynolds, 196; Groome, 195; McGarity, 193.

The dope sheet shows some interesting figures in the way of gains, and while totals and percentages are not quite so high as our club has shown for several years past, it must be remembered that most of the work has been done by new men, and inasmuch as the showing is for nice gains we feel entirely satisfied with our efforts to improve. Team total, first match, 965; team total, last match, 990, which shows an average increase of 5 points per man on the team. Total points, 10,763 x 11,000; average, 978 5-11; average for last 3 matches, 989.

Only two men, Groome and McGarity, shot in all of the matches, while only 9 shot in 5 or more whose total aggregates are as follows:

		Ave.	High Score
1. O. M. Schriver,	6 matches	198 2/3	200
2. W. A. Sprout	6 matches	195 5/6	200
3. J. D. Schriver,	5 matches	195 1/5	198
4. W. R. Stokes,	8 matches	195 1/8	199
5. R. Alderman,	10 matches	194 2/5	198
6. R. H. McGarity,	11 matches	194	198
7. C. E. Murphy,	8 matches	194	199
8. R. V. Reynolds,	5 matches	195 3/5	196
9. C. E. Groome,	11 matches	190 8/11	197

BY MAC.

Housatonic Tournament Announced.

The Housatonic Rod and Gun Club, of Hartford, Conn., will hold its first registered tournament on Saturday, April 1, 1916. It will mark the opening of a series of tournaments of the Connecticut Trapshooters' Association, and a large attendance is expected. The shoot will be held upon the Housatonic Club's new grounds at Lordship Meadows, in Hartford, where their automatic traps have been installed. The ground is perfectly level and a background of trees in the far distance forms a perfect sky line, which, with the traps facing northeast, gives ideal shooting conditions.

The program consists of 150 targets in six events, entrance $3.00, and there will be sixty prizes, any of which are well worth winning. The prizes will be distributed immediately upon completion of the program, and shooters will make their selection in the order of their final score on the 150 targets from high on down. The club is also offering a trophy known as the Housatonic Cup for the Connecticut Trap Shooters' Association member who is high gun on the 100 targets in events 2, 3, 4 and 5. This cup is about 15 inches high and beautifully engraved and etched.

This club, although but two years old, has a membership of over 100 and is affiliated with the American Hunter and Trap Shooters' Association. They hold shoots every two weeks all year round, which are usually well attended.

Fraternal Rifle League News.

The second half of the 26 weeks' schedule in the Fraternal Rifle League started Monday and the first match was protested. Samoset and Machigonne Red Men were pitted against each other, but up to date no return has been made by the protest officers. Four of the teams scheduled did not shoot and there are yet several postponed matches to clean up. Friday night last week eight teams shot and the feature was Windsor's defeat by Forest City, her old rival while Capt. Edwin T. Simmons, of Forest City, made the only "possible" during the week. Ligonia Odd Fellows won from Bayard, which ties them for first position, and Forest City ties O. U. A. M. for third position. Bayard dropped two on the same night, Rockameecook Red Men won from K. & L. of A., and the Mechanics took a postponed match from Bayard, all in the same evening.

To date the team aggregates are as follows: Fourteen Matches—Bayard K. of P., 1438; 13 matches—Windsor, K. G. E., 1498; Forest City, 1464; O. U. A. M., 1449; Ligonia Odd Fellows, 1433; 12 matches—K. & L. of A., 1344; Machigonne Red Men, 1290; Haddatah Odd Fellows, 1273; Longfellow, K. of P., 1267; Rockameecook Red Men, 1228; Pine Tree, K. of P., 1214; Woodmen, 1011; 11 matches—Samoset Red Men, 1132.

In the individual class W. T. Watts, of Bayard, has shot a total of 302, and E. A. Keene,

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of the same team, 301, in 14 matches. In 13 matches Harry G. Hanson, of Windsor, is high, with a total of 302; A. B. Durgin, of the same team, has 300; M. B. Durgin, of the same team, 299; Ben Cary, of the same team, and F. A. Maw, of Ligonia, are tied, with 295, and J. L. Sheafe, of O. U. A. M., made 286.

In the 12 match class, E. A. Grover, of O. U. A. M., is high, with 273, and Dr. Winckler, of K. & L. of A., a close second, with 270. In the 11 match class Guy Spaulding, of Machigonne, has shot a total of 286; Geo. St. John, of Forest City, 259; Frank H. McKenna, of Machigonne, 250; Geo. Ayer, of K. & L. of A., 245, and J. D. Nichols, of Forest City, 242. In the 10 match class Charles Baker, of Forest City, and E. L. Cobb, of Rockameecook, are tied for first position, with 222; James Leasman, of Longfellow, 219; Ward P. Moulton, of Longfellow, 212; John Murphy, of Hadattah, 210; Pullen, of Machigonne, and Geo. Shaw, of Samoset, tied with 204, and Sibley, of Hadattah, 200.

In the nine match class Chester M. Foss, of Windsor, leads, with 206; F. T. Barker, of O. U. A. M., is next, with 199; W. True, of K. & L. of A., 196, and L. S. Daly, of Samoset, 191.

In the captain's class W. E. Sheafe, Jr., of O. U. A. M., leads, with 291 in 13 matches; E. J. Huelin, of Hadattah, second, with 290; Edward T. Simmons, of Forest City, leads in the 12 match class, with 270; Elton Thompson, of K. & L. of A., second, with 269; H. G. Eastman, of Longfellow, 259, and W. W. Jones, of Pine Tree, 243. F. G. Hellier, of Samoset, has made 229 in 11 matches, and J. F. Crockett, of Machigonne, 196 in nine.

Following is the standing:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Windsor, K. G. E.	11	2	.846
Ligonia, Odd Fellows	11	2	.846
O. U. A. M.	10	3	.769
Forest City, K. G. E.	10	3	.769
K. & L. of A.	8	4	.667
Longfellow, K. of P.	6	6	.500
Rockameecook Red Men	6	7	.462
Bayard, K. of P.	6	8	.429
Pine Tree, K. of P.	4	8	.333
Samoset, Red Men	3	8	.273
Machigonne, Red Men	3	9	.250
Hadattah, Odd Fellows	3	9	.250
Modern Woodmen	0	12	.000

Chicago Rifle Club.

On February 29 the Chicago Rifle Club shooting in Class E in the interclub N. R. A. matches finished the season with a team score of 945.

This may not be top class shooting, but it shows a very decided improvement over the scores made in the earlier matches.

The first scores were really not so very bad, considering that most of the members participating were new to the prone shooting game with small caliber rifles. They were also seriously handicapped from lack of proper heating facilities on the range, poor light on the targets, and, worst of all, some most wobbly, weak-kneed makeshifts for shooting benches.

After the sixth match a better range was secured and since then the scores have been improving.

The 5-men team scores for the first 3 contests average a fraction above 877, while the average for the last 3 matches was 945 2-3, a gain of 68 points, or nearly 14 points per man.

The 6 highest scores made during the matches were: G. L. Nichols, 196; W. A. Lee, 195; E. L. Marmaduke, 194; D. E. Moore, 193; Sydney Middleton, 191; E. G. Krumrine, 190.

D. E. Moore, vice-president of the club, had the honor of leading the team with high score in 4 matches. S. Middleton led twice; G. L. Nichols twice, while W. A. Lee, E. G. Krumrine and E. L. Marmaduke each had one top score.

The members of the club, now numbering about 75, are looking forward to the days when they can cut loose with the big smokestick out on the government range at Ft. Sheridan.

NIK.

Another Perfect Score.

It was with considerable pride that the Niskayuna Rifle Club points to Mr. E. G. DeFrate as a member. On February 11, 1916, at the 25-yard indoor range at the State Armory at Schenectady, which the club has the use of two evenings each month, Mr. DeFrate made a perfect score.

It is an interesting fact that at the time Mr. De Frate became a member of the club, which was at the time of its organization in the fall of 1914, he had had but very little practice with firearms of any description, and that by continued practice and careful observation of conditions requisite to the consistent making of good scores, his averages have been creeping higher and higher. Mr. DeFrate's success is the culmination of effort to this end and which is being striven for by many others. In the accompanying reproduction of the actual target there is the appearance of some of the shots being wholly within the nine space. This is due to the paper of the target being torn and photographing the target has amplified the appearance. All 20 shots actually were within the limits of the 10 space or clearly cut the circle.

Possible score of 20 shots, at 25 yards. indoors, by E. G. DeFrate, of the Niskayuna Rifle Club, February 11, 1916.

At this time of agitation of preparedness, it is only appropriate to call attention to the inestimable value of accuracy. In preparedness, accuracy covers much, but of interest to us as individuals accuracy in preparedness has but one meaning, and that is "a hit every time."

The Niskayuna Rifle Club (Inc.) is affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America, and was organized August 8, 1914, for the promotion of firearm practice. The original membership was eight, at which time it ranked last in point of numbers, with the 300 clubs affiliated with the N. R. A. Today the club has a membership of 130 and ranks 14th in the affiliated club membership of about 650.

This club intends to "stand out" in everything that is for the betterment of the individual in the use of firearms and for the betterment of the nation in collective efficiency, not for the purpose of aggression, but for defense, and in this we are going to lead if we can.

U. S. R. A. League Score Sheet.

1915-1916.

The targets of all the regularly scheduled matches of the United States Revolver Association League, except those of the Olympic Club, for the 19th match, have been received and scored.

It is apparent that the finish in this series is the closest in the history of the League. Probably Olympic, Spokane and Pittsburgh are tied for first place in Class A, and every other class has teams tied for place.

These ties must be shot off. A special set of targets numbered, Match 20, were sent each club and are to be used for this purpose. If any club has made other use of its Match 20 targets such club must make a satisfactory explanation to its opponents or the Executive Committee will allow protests to be presented.

The official scores of the 19th Match follow:

655	Baltimore, Boston	662
573	Belleville, Youngstown	633
620	Citizens, Seattle	662
620	Chicago, Springfield	691
662	Cincinnati, Spokane	673
602	Dallas, St. Louis	665
	Havana, R. & R., N. Y.	639
665	Manhattan, Providence	639
635	Manito, Portland	664
687*	Olympic, Pittsburgh	692

*Unofficial score.

Disregarding the changes possibly by decisions pending before the Executive Committee, the standing of the clubs by matches won and lost is as follows:

Club	*Won*	*Lost*	*Club*	*Won*	*Lost*
Olympic	16	2*	Seattle	10	8*
Spokane	16	2	Manhattan	9	9*
Pittsburgh	16	2	Providence	7	11
Portland	15	3	Youngstown	6	12
Boston	14	4	Chicago	5	13
Springfield	13	5*	Manito	4	14
Cincinnati	12	6	Baltimore	3	15
R. & R., N. Y	10	8	Citizens	3	15
St. Louis	10	8	Dallas	2	16
Belleville		18	Havana forfeited.		

*Have scores before the Executive Committee.

Class A. Olympic, Spokane, Pittsburgh and Portland.

Class B. Boston, Springfield, Cincinnati, with St. Louis, R. & R., N. Y., and perhaps Seattle tied for last place. If these three are tied, then the losers will finally take first two places in the class below.

Class C. Two clubs as above, with Manhattan and Providence. Perhaps the committee may find Manhattan and Seattle tied for second place in this class.

Class D. Youngstown, Chicago, Manito, with Baltimore and Citizens tied for last place in this class. The loser in the shoot-off will take first place in class below.

Class E. Above loser, Dallas, Belleville and Havana.

Among the curiosities of the contest it may be noted that Boston defeated Pittsburgh and Springfield and lost to Providence.

Pittsburgh made a League record of 700 against Baltimore, and the same evening lost to Springfield, with a score of 691, the last score of more than 92 per cent.

The five-shot possibles for the series were reported in last Score Sheet, and the 49's are given herewith:

Dolfen, of Springfield, 13; Wilson, of Portland, 12; Armstrong, of Olympic, 6; Atkinson and Ross, of Pittsburgh, 6; Calkins, of Springfield, 4; Wilburn, of Spokane, 4; Castaldini, of Springfield, 3; Craddock, of Portland, 3; Hinckley, of Seattle, 3; A. P. Lane, of R. & R., N. Y., 3; Kimball, of Olympic, 3; Rauth and Coats, of Spokane, 2; Everitt, Brown, Dillman and Royal, of Pittsburgh, 2; Marshall and Fennell, of Boston, 2; Neidner and Orr, of St. Louis, 2; Miller, of Providence, 2; Daniel, of Cincinnati, 2; Wakefield, of Springfield, 2; Gould, of Manhattan, 2. One each to Colwell, Parker, Day and Brown, of Providence; Fitzgerald, von Henenburg, Hosmer and Kinsley, of Boston; Millikin, Gorman, Blasse and Randall, of Olympic; Newhall, Moore, Evans and Goodell, of Portland; Rush, Kuist, Miner and Rapp, of Spokane; Cornish, Stevenson, Runk and Cist, of Cincinnati; Dietz, Kahle and Roedder, of Manhattan; Crossman, Moore, of St. Louis; Myer, of Seattle; Kane, of Youngstown; Moller, of R. & R., N. Y.; Harker, of Baltimore; Olsen, of Pittsburgh; Belstering, of Dallas; Northcott, of Chicago, and Lawrence, of Springfield.

Full details will be furnished any club upon request where home scores do not tally with the report of this issue.

Returns from the shoot-off should not be published until all targets have been received and scored.

The Annual Indoor Championship Contest

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Each subscriber of ARMS AND THE MAN is entitled, when his subscription is paid up for one year, to one free insertion of a half-inch want ad in this column.

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FOR SALE—Fairbanks Miners' Assay Scales absolutely new, cost over $7.00, take $5.00. .38-cal. Officers' Model Colt, 7½-inch, both straps checked, cost about $22.00, take $16.00, like new. No. 5 Ideal Powder Measure, $2.00. .38-cal. tools for S. & W. special cartridge, No. 3 Ideal, D. A., cost $3.00, take $2.00. Straight line de and recap for .38-cal. cartridge, cost $1.50, take $1.00. Primers for .38-cal. cartridge, $1.25 the thousand. Wad cutter bullets, $2.50 the thousand, Peters' make. Box 52,
Statesville, N. C.

FOR SALE—32-40 Schoyen barrel 32 inches long, 8½ pounds, threaded for Winchester action, and never fired. Winchester 30-40 barrel for single-shot rifle. Ballard block .22 rim fire with double set triggers. Stevens No. 35 pistol, 8 inch barrel, $3.50. Want Springfield rifle with action in good condition.
J. M. BLANCHARD,
Kissimmee, Florida.

WANTED—Smith and Wesson .22 Perfected target pistol, 10-in. bbl. Barrel must be in perfect condition.
LLOYD WILSON,
Peshastin, Wash.

of this Association will be held April 8-16, inclusive, on the ranges of all affiliated clubs so desiring.

Address secretary-treasurer for full details or match supplies.

The seven matches scheduled include contests for champions and novices, teams and individuals, military, pocket and target arms.

J. B. CRABTREE, *Secy.-Treas. U. S. R. A.*

Six Man Revolver Event in Canada.

The second match of the Telegraph series between Toronto and Montreal Revolver Clubs was won by Montreal by 13 points:

MONTREAL.

F. Dumfries	81	88—169
R. F. Holland	80	85—165
K. D. Young	85	79—164
G. M. Le Hain	74	78—152
Lockerby	74	76—150
E. G. Brewer	71	78—149
Total		949

TORONTO.

A. Rutherford	88	90—178
T. G. Margetts	83	83—166
D. S. Williams	77	80—157
R. Clark	70	77—147
J. P. White	77	69—146
J. C. Wilson	71	71—142
Total		936

Activities of the Interstate Association.

Announcement has been made by the secretary, E. Reed Shaner, of the Interstate Association, that the directors of that body have awarded the Pacific Coast Trapshooting Tournament of 1916 to Portland, Oregon, under the auspices of the Portland Gun Club. The dates for holding this tournament will be announced in due season.

A list of the registered tournaments, 412 in number, to be held during 1916 under the auspices of the Association, is now available upon application to the secretary.

It has been a noticeable fact this year that virtually all of the big gun clubs in their annual winter meetings have determined on just which dates they would desire registered tournaments, and have made advance application to the Interstate Association. This is quite in contrast to the old method whereby gun clubs asked at any time of the year for such events, whenever the spirit moved the club officials. For this reason the event might conflict with others scheduled in the neighborhood, and there might not be sufficient time to advertise it. The present method gives ample time for all the necessary arrangements as well as the country-wide advertising of the dates. The South gives promise of having a better year in trap shooting than for a long time. In 1914 and 1915 business conditions south of the Mason and Dixon line were not of the best, and as a consequence the trap shooting suffered. Conditions have improved and the shotgun sport should ride on the wave of increasing prosperity. Another factor that will operate to improve trap shooting and provide a greater amount of competition in this season is the better regulation of state associations the intensifying of the efforts to make these bodies real factors in the sport and controlling elements in their own jurisdiction, and the new plan that is being put into effect by the Interstate Association, namely, the reviving of defunct gun clubs, and the encouragement of new organizations by the donation of trophies. This move was planned by the Interstate Association at its last meeting and Secretary Reed Shaner is just now distributing blanks covering this matter and worded as follows:

NEW GUN CLUB APPLICATION FOR A TROPHY.

The Interstate Association, E. Reed Shaner, secretary.—The .... Club has been organized at .... (City or Town) .... (State) since December 1, 1915, and we petition The Interstate Association to present us with a trophy such as is provided for newly organized clubs. We wish to advise that we understand the conditions under which this trophy will be presented to us, which are as follows:

1st. That this application shall be marked "approved" by either the president or secretary of the .... State Association with which our club is affiliated.

2nd. It is further understood and agreed that this trophy will be shot for by our Club under the following conditions:

A twenty-five (25) target event will be held on every regular holiday meeting of the Club, and to the member winning this event three times the trophy will be presented as the property of such winner.

Further details relative to this event will be in the hands of the Club management.

We attach hereto a memorandum of the names and addresses of the officers of the Club and also the members of the Club at present enrolled. The president and secretary of the Club hereby affix their signatures as evidence of their full understanding of the terms under which this trophy is given, and wish to assure the Interstate Association that they will see to it that the conditions are fully lived up to should a trophy be presented to us.

..... President.

..... Secretary.

N. B.—The above application after being properly filled in and signed by the president and secretary of the club must be mailed to the secretary of the State Association for his approval on form below. (Not more than 200 trophies will be presented in 1916.)

APPROVAL OF STATE ASSOCIATION OFFICIAL.

I hereby approve this application for a trophy from the ..... Club of ..... The Club is a member of our State Association.

..... Secretary.

Remington Arms UMC News Items.

C. T. Rankin, the Kansas City, Mo., amateur, recently had the distinction of winning eight successive shoots held at different towns throughout the State of Kansas. Shooting Nitro Club shells at 500 targets during these meets, he succeeded in smashing 448.

Frank Sanders, of the Des Moines (Ia.) Gun Club, shooting Nitro Club shells, recently broke 90 of his quota of 100 clay birds.

At a practice shoot, held recently by the Salt Lake (Utah) Gun Club, J. Tingey, shooting the perfect combination of Remington pump gun and Nitro Club shells, broke 83 out of a possible 100.

Peters Paragraphs.

At Princeton, Ill., March 1, Mr. J. H. Milner, of Princeton, Ill., tied for high amateur average, 139, ex-150, using Peters factory loaded shells.

At Sadorus, Ill., March 8, high amateur average was won by Mr. B. Hubbard, score 132, ex-150, and high general average by Mr. H. W. Cadawallader, 142, ex-150, both using Peters shells.

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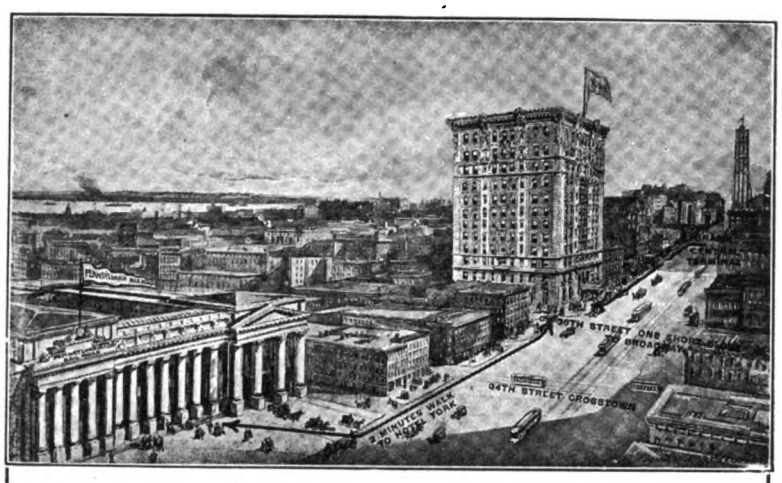

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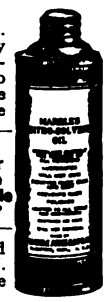

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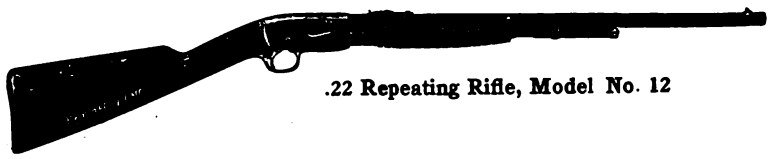

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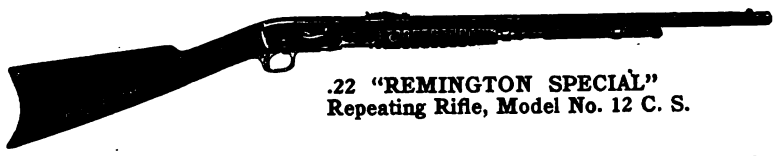

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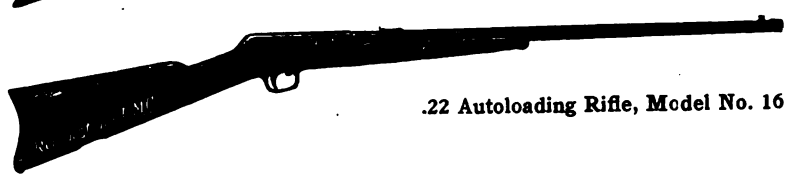

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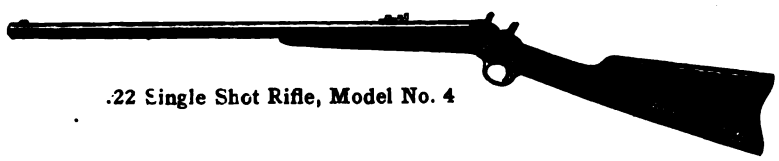

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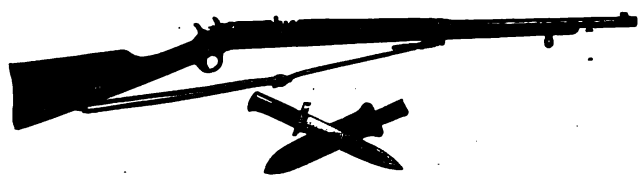

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THE NATIONAL
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CONTENTS.

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Bull's-eyes Then and Now.

In the Matter of Coast Artillery.

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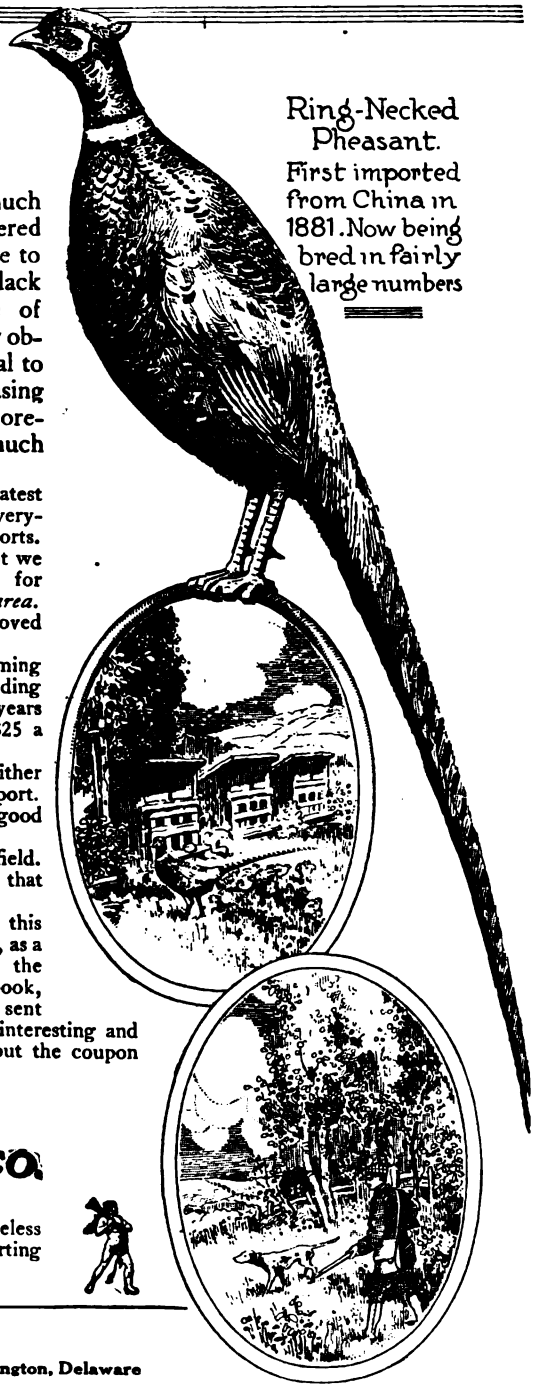

Ring-Necked Pheasant. First imported from China in 1881. Now being bred in fairly large numbers

FOR many years we in America have spent much time bemoaning the disappearance of our feathered game. But the fact that we have little game to shoot and little to eat is due solely to our own lack of initiative. We *should* have an abundance of game in the fields and on the market. We may obtain such an abundance by creating a supply equal to to the demand. This can be done by increasing nature's output through game farming. And moreover, the demand of the sportsman may be much greater than at present, and still be easily met.

We have the land available to make America the greatest game producing country in the world. Utilize it, and everyone will have more opportunities to indulge in field sports. There will be more shooting for all of us, whether or not we have access to a preserve, because game that is raised for sporting purposes *can not be confined in any restricted area.* Wherever game is intensively cultivated, we find improved shooting in all the surrounding territory.

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To those who own large acreage, game farming either provides sport, or profit from those who will pay for sport.

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Game farming means an addition to our food supply that will be welcome to all.

But this subject is too big to be properly treated in this space. If you are interested in it, either as a sportsman, as a prospective breeder, or simply because you believe in the movement as constructive and progressive, write for the book, "Game Farming for Profit and Pleasure," which will be sent to you without cost. It tells of the subject in a most interesting and informative manner. It is well worth reading. Fill out the coupon below and a copy will be mailed you at once.

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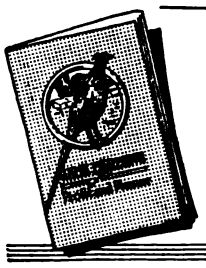

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FORMERLY
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VOLUME LIX. No. 26. WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 23, 1916. $3 a year. 10 cents a copy.

The Small Bore Shotgun.

By John B. Thompson.

THE vogue of the twenty-bore shotgun arrived with amazing celerity. From the East to the West it has cut a large swath in the sales of the twelve bore; yet it is reasonable to see that it will never displace it with the rapidity exhibited when the twelves began to compete with the heavier and larger tens. Excepting on ducking grounds, where the owner is still imbued with the idea that duck hunting can only be achieved with the ten bore, they are almost obsolete, as much so as the hammer double-barrel gun. And the man who persists in adhering to the ten is the one who takes his sport very seriously, and not from a recreative motive.

In the famous Sunken Land hunting grounds, which include the Big Lake in Arkansas and the extensive overflow of Little River, in the Big Toe of Missouri, the ten has been entirely sidetracked for lighter twelves. The equipment of the market hunters and sportsmen for years has been the twelve pump—now and then an occasional sixteen.

Pacific Coast sportsmen have brought to light the merits of the twenty, much advertisement having been given to their shooting powers through the medium of the pen of a well-known twenty-gauge writer. What the twenty has done with its great velocity in comparison to the small charge of ammunition has been amazing. In fact, when some of the articles on the subject are read, then reread and pondered over, we marvel how we ever made a long kill with our twelve; and, even when we made them, was it not a slobbery shot, and are we positive that the duck was really dead? Then, again, when we get exceedingly intimate with these twenty-bore articles, and commence to read between lines, studying once more from different angles, then, preposterous as it appears, we locate a frailty in the twenty as a whole. It is only certain ones that do this long-range killing; and these certain ones must be bored accordingly to chamber longer shells. And then, too, in order to acquire this desirable range, they must have the weight of a twelve and long barrels. And once more, reading more carefully between lines, we discover they are fickle creatures at the best and only respond well with fairly small shot.

After reading all the twenty-gauge articles handed to the public, we are prone to wonder how we ever got along without one. All the twenty bores we have owned and still own were and are not the heavyweight ones made to order, but factory-made for the trade, which confine their killing range to fixed limits, and that only accurately with small shot.

Surely it is within the cravings of all sportsmen to possess one of the far-killing twenties. But all are not financially able to test out gun after gun, before finding the right killer, all-purpose twenty, as claimed by their advocates. According to the literature on the twenty in the prominent sporting journals the gun manufacturers have never put out for the general sporting trade the twenty-gauge gun that suits. Too bad for the trade, for they really never knew it.

It is very nice to be versed in high velocities and killing patterns, but how in the world is the ordinary sportsman going to find opportunities for discovering this? And how is he going to find time for discovering this when he confronts a hard proposition when leaving his occupation for a few hours on the marshes?

It is obviously difficult for a sportsman to get offhand true ballistics pertaining to his own guns. Truly experts ride a hobby to a considerable degree, and when they have as immediately available apparatus for the purpose of recording velocities, they can tell us poor hunters how much we do not know. The greatest trouble is, however, in the disbursement of gun knowledge on the part of the many experts is that they transfer their arguments from one bore to another too rapidly for the common mortal to absorb the educational side. Getting down to concrete facts the every-day hunter visualizes the expert's knowledge in this manner: Just as the expert writer assimilates all there is to be learned of the good qualities of the twenty gauge, he transfers his affections to the twenty-eight, and after giving it a full nine-inning attendance, veers without notice to the much-neglected sixteen gauge. Without sparring for points he now is prepared to convince you for all time and all purposes the sixteen-gauge shotgun is the all-purpose shotgun for sportsmen.

It is now on the rung sixteen of the gun ladder that the expert rests, after stepping along the gamut of bores. And while we are much inclined to side with him here, it is doubtful if he will remain long in his present attitude. Something else will attract him to another lure, just about the time when the sportsmen begin to think a sixteen is the perfect gun for every-day work in the field.

All small-bore announcements first were limited to the experience of a few writers, then later supplemented by the verdict of thousands of well pleased hunters. Giving just consideration to the many facts upheld to our gaze by the users and praisers of the small bore, the uplifting idea of game protection, which the little gun has instilled everywhere, can scarcely be commended too highly. Before listening to the rancor of some against the statements of small-bore enthusiasts, it is well to know that, as a class, they are men who have been constantly stimulated with the idea to give game a reasonable opportunity to escape. The lightness of the arm and its really marvelous killing powers have no doubt actuated some into the subsequent exaggeration of its merits. The sportsman has continually sought an arm a trifle lighter than his usual one, and one that did not demand such weight of shells in his hunting coat. The immediate freedom of weight and the lighter and less bulky shells brought a hearty response to the "little fellers."

In a praisworthy attempt to give same a better chance to escape, some have erred badly, yet unintentionally. Their lack of skill with the twenties left hundreds of crippled birds to get away, in the end succumbing to predatory creatures. Conversely, however, I have seen the "little fellers" improve the shooting of some persons. This could be readily attributed to a better fitting gun, lack of shell weight on the shoulders, with its consequent more facile alignment. The writer recalls an abominable shot with a twelve gauge, who shifted to a twenty over and under gun; and it was remarkable how the small gun improved his shooting and how he centered his kills.

I have owned a number of twenties and still own a few—and bear the relics of the eccentricities of one that burst four inches from the breech and took part of a forefinger away with the charge. I am sure the gun was obstructed in no way; and from the granulated appearance of the steel a German gunsmith averred faulty material.

My shooting has been mixed on nice, open, slow streams and lakes, where there was little sawgrass of flag densities for game to fall into. Here the twenty that I shot proved very serviceable. But when it came to the big streams of fast water and the great swamp areas of the Sunken Lands and of the South, my poor little twenty and those that I have seen failed miserably in the essential—stopping the ducks where you wanted them. The trick in this shooting is the acquirement of one absolutely necessary art—and without it you are no skilled duck shot—falling the ducks where you want them. Otherwise they are lost in the flag or necessitate a hard pull against a very formidable current just when you are needed in the blind. So it is no great achievement for the average shot to kill a number of ducks from a blind when they are plentiful and decoying well. It is another thing, and obviously indispensable, to avoid inconveniences, to fall ducks somewhere near where you want them. Those who have shot on the Missouri and in the great swamps contiguous to the Mississippi know this to be true unless much valuable wild life is to be uselessly sacrificed. I have observed the twenty in other hands and the same thing has happened; they kill at long range, pick ducks out of the

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clouds, but they do not stop the big, fast-flying ducks just where you want them.

The instant I assert this Mr. Expert saddles me with the apparently irrefutable argument that neither my twenty nor my friend's twenty are bored properly. Poor sportsmen that we are, we are merely shooting guns that were manufactured to sell to the trade! Still he does not convince us that the twenty is other than a nice little upland game gun, and should be used sparingly and under only certain favorable conditions in the Middle and Southern States on ducks. And until the twenty equals in every way the stopping powers of the sixteen and twelve gauges, the man who, from pecuniary necessity, selects his gun from the stock of the sporting-goods stores, must relegate the little gun to uses on upland game alone.

THE SPRINGFIELD BATTLESIGHT.

By E. Newitt.

"INTERESTED READER," reinforced by C. L. Gilman, returns to the charge in ARMS AND THE MAN of the 9th inst. The latter views the controversy through hunter's spectacles, and advocated aiming at the point it is desired to hit when the object is within the range for which the battlesight is elevated—though he does not tell your readers how the distance from the enemy is to be ascertained—and holding over when the enemy is beyond the range. So Mr. Gilman's solution of the problem neither dispenses with estimation of distance nor aiming off. Moreover, it advocates the most difficult of all methods of aiming off.

When aiming below, on negative angle principles, not only is the objective visible to the shooter, but his latitude for error is limited by the height of the summit of the trajectory above the line of sight, a known and invariable quantity. When aiming over, by Mr. Gilman's method, the object is entirely invisible the moment the sights are raised up to it; moreover, a calculation of the drop of the bullet from the point to which the rifle is sighted to the object is necessary. As this is an increasing quantity with every yard of the range and always at least double that of the trajectory, aiming over has always been impracticable.

One may dismiss Mr. Gilman's contentions with the suggestion to any of your readers who favor them, to cut a life-size figure of the head and shoulders of a man out of cardboard, paint it a dirty brown or gray, and put it on the ground amidst surroundings of a character which does not offer a violent color contrast. Now sight a Springfield accurately for 200 yards, and then shoot at this figure at estimated, not measured, distances between 300 and 550 yards, informing ARMS AND THE MAN readers of the results.

"Interested Reader" maintains a discreet silence concerning his exaggerated travesty of the Mexican story, but offers some explanation of the woodchuck yarn, which I take this opportunity of supplementing. The woodchuck in question was not fired at with negative angle sighted rifles, nor by noted hunters. Subject to this and his own corrections, what is left of the yarn is strictly true.

The remainder of his arguments, inasmuch as they are based upon rifle range target shooting at objects and under conditions which do not bear in any one feature the remotest resemblance to battle objectives of war, are entirely irrelevant to the issue, and call for no comment. One would suggest to all those who affect to regard the writer as a theorist, with the obvious object of inferring the superior practical experience upon which their own views are based, to fire a few hundred shots at the war objective described in a previous paragraph before wasting any more ink upon this controversy. Before the writer ever wrote one line upon the subject, he fired many thousands of shots, and saw many more thousands fired at the best imitation of war objectives under war conditions it was possible to devise. Had the controversialists but a tithe of this practical experience their present view would astonish none more than themselves.

Not content with having the bottom knocked out of the two yarns upon which his previous arguments are based, "Interested Reader" now appeals to history, and cites the battle of Monongahela in which Gen. Braddock was ambushed by Indians in 1755. Perhaps "Interested Reader" will be good enough to explain the relationship between shooting from the hip and aiming under negative angle principles. Perhaps he will also enlighten your readers as to the name and nature of the rifles with which the American or any other soldiers were armed in 1755; in view of the fact that the rifle was not introduced into the British army until 1804 or thereabouts, and the line infantry were not armed with rifles until nearly 50 years after that. Save possibly for a museum curiosity or two, there were no rifles in America in 1755, and the smooth bore muskets of those days answered the helm so indifferently that their sights had very little to do with hitting. Moreover, there is not a trace of evidence to prove that the British soldier fired from the hip or in any other way; and if he had, it has no bearing whatever on the case. All shooting in this unfortunate fight was at ranges of less than 100 yards, by an invisible, against a visible enemy. One might retaliate by inviting "Interested Reader" to explain the similarly unfortunate contretemps to Gen. Custer and other brave Americans who similarly succumbed to Indian tactics a century or more later, despite their superior weapons and the fact that they were not the victims of negative angle.

With amazing inconsistency, after alleging that 90 per cent of the shots of veteran troops in battle fly high, and stating that what is needed is a contrivance for keeping the muzzle down, "Interested Reader" is straining truth and argument in opposition to a shooting system the fundamental basis of which is to aim not only well below the object but lower than is required by any other method whatever.

It is inconceivable that the Ordance Department might have been argued into temporarily adapting the battlesight elevation to the purely artificial problem involved in the regulation skirmish run, but this is quite a different matter to catering for war conditions, and has no bearing on the controversy.

And, finally, it is not the Springfield peep sight which holds all present records—indeed the Springfield does not hold all present records at all. Its magnificent results in target shooting, to which, of course, both the sights and the marksmen contribute, are mainly due to its ammunition, in which many otherwise desirable military features have been sacrificed to the attainment of extreme accuracy. Some day when military rifle matches are shot at war objectives under some semblance to war conditions in which rapidity of manipulation and practical sights are a predominating feature, the shortcomings of the Springfield will become apparent. At the moment it is judged only by target shooters under ammunition-testing conditions, which, whilst utilizing its virtues, offers no test by which its deficiencies would be revealed.

RELIGION DURING WAR.[1]

By A. W.

IT WAS damp, and a cold and strident wind was blowing. We were in the midst of a long march in hilly country. The roads were horribly muddy after the rains. The wheels of our heavy cannons and munition cases stuck and were thickly covered with mud. The going was slow, with frequent stops. Crossing small rivers over shaky wooden bridges was especially hard. The latter had often to be reinforced with firmer planks before we were able to use them, and so the long trail of our artillery wagons was detained by us. The riders of the gun teams used their whips and yelled at the horses. The commanding officers yelled and swore at the riders, occasionally using their whips. The men were tired and hungry.

During an exceptionally long river crossing, while awaiting its completion, I dismounted and stood by the roadside on the edge of a plantation. Beet roots had been recently gathered from this plantation; I picked a forgotten root and cleanly peeled away the rind with my penknife. I cut it into small bits and chewed them, enjoying the juiciness of the pulp. Glancing up, I saw our doctor watching my mouth with greedy, hungry eyes.

"Have some?"

"Spare me a bit, do."

He ate the small piece I handed him, and with eyes still burning with uncontrollable, animal hunger, he said: "Perhaps you can give me some more?"

And if we were reduced to devouring roots destined for cattle fodder, you can imagine how hard it was on the soldiers who had not even been riding, but who had walked and worked, helping the progress of the train, helping the horses.

In these circumstances, on such a day, my attention was drawn to a swarthy young soldier. He was a cannon attendant and walked close to his charge on the right, between the front and rear wheels. There was nothing noteworthy in the figure of the soldier, save for the fact that he carried a tiny book in his hand, which he read as he walked. His expression was at once collected and serious. I was unable to resist an impulse of curiosity, and driving close to the gun, in an offhand manner, I bent forward in my saddle and glanced at the book. The type was ancient Hebrew—evidently a prayer book.

So! The Jew soldier prayed. It was autumn; probably one of the great Jewish fall festivals. Some dim memory flashed through my brain. Yes—I was reminded of the "Taper," the wax taper in Count Tolstoy's narrative, lit by the serf Peter, on whom fell the duty to plow for his master on Easter Sunday. So he stuck a taper on the plow, and prayed and sang Easter hymns as he followed the plow. Was this not an analogous case?

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The implement was different, however—no tool of the soil, but a horrible, death-dealing howitzer. The man, too—he was no village harvester, but a member of the artillery—with a number.

The artillery train moved and stopped. With it the young Jewish soldier walked, kneading the sticky mud, which clung to his boots, or halting with a jerk, instinctively taking his stand between the front and rear wheels, between the ammunition case in front and the gun behind. Only now and then he raised his dark, southern eyes from the prayer book to make sure that everything was as it should be around him, and that he might continue his prayer without interruption.

Happily, no one interferred, no on presented obstacles, though in an angry moment any battery commander could have made it hot for him for inattention. Possibly, just at this time, each was too busy with his own affairs, possibly no one besides myself noticed the little sacred book, scarcely bigger than a box of matches.

Adonai, the God of Israel, will accept his prayer.

'Translated from an article appearing in a recent issue of Russian Thought.

"BILL" AND THE SALMON.

By Ed. Cohen.

GW. (Billy) FISCHER is a sportsman who certainly lives up to his name, albeit it is spelled from a German standpoint.

I remember one chilly day in October several years ago, before the fire, in fact, when Billy certainly earned his title of Fischer.

At that time I was the proud possessor and tenant in chief of the "little green cabin" at Camp Taylor in California, and in those days when fishing was good on the "Paper Mill," many an angler coming down the stream would climb the bank to the Green Cabin just to say "Hello!"

Well, to get back to my story, the rain came early that year, and Billy and I with a number of friends took advantage of the first bright Sunday to visit the creek.

All the old timers will remember the big pool that "used to was" under the bridge at Camp Taylor, and the many big fish that would linger there on their way up or down from the spawning beds. Well, on this particular Sunday the pool was literally alive with salmon and steelhead and the sight was enough to send a thrill through the most case-hardened angler.

So thick were the fish (I almost said denizens of the deep) that Billy exclaimed, "I'll bet I could catch one with my hands," and on being dared to try and make good, the brave William hied himself to the little Green Cabin and in a few minutes reappeared on the banks of the stream sans boots, clothes, hat and other habiliments of civilization.

Out of courtesy for the ladies present Bill wore a paid of abbreviated trunks known to the initiated as "Lagunitas Specials" and gritting his teeth plunged into the chilly stream. Immediately there was a great commotion as the inhabitants of the pool swam and plunged here and there in their mad endeavors to escape the invading monster.

Bill reached the center of the pool and began treading water, giving vent at the same time to a shrill noise which he alleges is the call of a love-sick salmon to his mate.

Soon quiet reigned and the fish were restored to fancied security, but only for a moment, for Billy had spotted a particularly fine specimen of the salmon family, Oncorhynchus tschawytscha, something like that, and very often known as a quinnat halmon, and swam toward him. The fish started down stream, which was exactly what Bill had in mind—faster and faster he went, with Bill a close second—out of the pool—into the riffle—onto the shallows—and then Bill pinned him down.

In those days Billy prided himself on the strength and agility born of a native constitution and developed by many years of outdoor life, but Mr. Salmon showed him a few jui-jitsu stunts not laid down in the curriculum of wrestling, and in a couple of moments our athletic friend was on his back and the salmon was safe again in deep water.

Bill was game. He figured on tiring out his opponent. So back to the pool again waded and swam the wily William, and the performance was repeated. Several times this acrobatic stunt took place, to the full delight of the audience, who, perched on the bridge, cheered alternately for the fish and the Fischer.

At last the forty-two centimeter guns of the German were too much for our finned friend, and the wily William got him in water too shallow for him to use his strength and swiftness, and, grabbing him by the gills, he hauled him to the bank and handed him his *coup de grace*—the entire struggle lasting nearly three hours. Thus endeth chapter one.

When Bill returned to the cabin he was so elated over his prowess that he refused to weak khakis and a woolen shirt, like the rest of the common folks, but strutted around in a new blue serge suit he had but purchased the day before. He considered himself "company," and told his tale of battle to every man, woman, child, and squirrel within hailing distance.

That evening, after the dinner dishes had been wiped and put away, we gathered for the big good-night smoke, and then Bill suggested that the victim of his prowess had better be cleaned—and drawn.

So, accompanied by Bill, carrying a lantern, I carried the victim of his prowess to the creek and proceeded with the work. When I had completed this not over-cleanly task, I called on Bill to pick up the lantern and light my way back to the cabin, but, hearing the splashing of a couple of salmon in the shallows of the creek, he ventured out on the slippery rocks to get a view of them.

Suddenly the lantern described an arc of a circle high in the air, for Billy boy's feet had slipped on the treacherous footing, and I could discern him madly endeavoring to reach the bank and at the same time preserve his equilibrium.

Nearer and nearer he came, first balanced to the right, then to the left, lunging forth and lurching back like a slack-wire performer lit up like a country parsonage. Then "it" came! One last desperate effort and Bill was off his feet! Asplash! and he was in the creek, flat on his back in about a foot of water!

And the blue serge suit, the linen shirt, the immaculate collar and the rest of his "city" fixin's!

Oi, yoi, yoi, you should have seen that boy!

And did he get my sympathy? If lying on the creek, doubled up with laughter and giving vent now and then to yells that would have done credit to the wildest Comanche, can be classified as sympathetic conduct on my part, Bill got it. The only other thing he got was—wet.

The thing he didn't get was—sleep. For Bill sat up until almost train time in the morning drying his shrunken suit.

Moral—When in Rome, dress as the Romans do!

"Pride goeth before a fall."—Pacific Outdoors.

GRAND RAPIDS TO THE FORE.

WITH 186 members already enrolled, and more coming daily, the Business Men's Battalion, Military Training Organization, has been organized and equipped, and is ready to do its share for a practical preparedness proposition. The members have been divided into four companies, each to be commanded and officered throughout by officers of the National Guard.

Not one of the business men members of the battalion is even so much as a corporal. Col. L. C. Covell, commanding the Thirty-second Regiment, Michigan National Guard, will be major in command of the Business Men's Battalion. The company captains will be the four senior officers of the National Guard stationed in Grand Rapids, except Colonel Covell. Maj. Earl R. Stewart will command Company E. Capt. George C. Blickle will command Company F, Capt. John H. Schouten will command Company G, and Capt. Robert G. Hill will command Company H.

The other captains and lieutenants of the Grand Rapids Battalion will be lieutenants and sergeants in the Business Men's Battalion, and the corporals for the Business Men's Battalion will be chosen from the sergeants of the National Guard who have been long in the service.

The battalion will be drilled by the National Guard officers and the strictest military discipline will be enforced. Colonel Covell will be in command over the whole battalion and the four captains selected for the companies are among the most efficient, and, at the same time, the strictest disciplinarians in the National Guard.

A course of instruction has been laid out which includes lectures on all military matters by the most efficient officers of the National Guard and by the Regular Army officers located in Grand Rapids and assigned to the instruction of National Guard at Lansing.

The battalion will have rifle practice, both in the gallery and when the weather becomes warm enough out on the rifle range. The battalion will later on have street drill and will march in the parade on Memorial Day. Finally, to close the season of instruction, battalion drill will be given.

Both close and extended order drill will be taught, with the use of signals, bugle calls, etc. Entrenchment building, patrolling, and finally, problems of various sorts will be taught in order that the course of instruction may be as practical and complete as possible.

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THE UNITED STATES DREADNAUGHT NEVADA.

THE latest dreadnaught of the United States Navy to be completed and go through her trials is the *Nevada*.

The *Nevada*, as described by the Scientific American, possesses several distinctive features which, taken together, are sufficient to render her a type ship, marking a new era in our battleship construction. In the first place she mounts the 3-gun turret—a new type in our navy, which has also been installed on several of the latest ships of foreign navies. The second innovation is the unusual thickness and wide distribution of the heavy armor on this ship; nothing approaching it can be found on any other dreadnaught of contemporary design and constructoin. The third notable feature is that the ship uses oil fuel, all of the boilers being oil-fired and no coal whatever being carried for the motive power of the ship.

The main battery of the *Nevada* consists of ten 14-inch guns, six of which are mounted in two 3-gun turrets, one forward and one aft; the other four being carried in two 2-gun turrets, the latter mounted of such a height that their guns can fire across the roofs of the adjoining 3-gun turrets. The torpedo-defense battery consists of twenty-one 5-inch guns mounted on the main and berth decks. This ship also carries four submerged 21-inch torpedo tubes.

The guns of the 3-gun turrets are mounted in a common sleeve, and, consequently, they are rotated in the horizontal plane and elevated as one gun. To prevent the blast at the muzzles of the guns interfering with the true flight of the projectiles, matters are so arranged that the center gun of the three is fired a small fraction of a second after the outer two. In addition to the saving of weight in the 3-gun turret, there is the advantage that spotting the fall of the shot is simplified, the observation for one shot being good for all three.

The *Nevada* and her sister, the *Oklahoma*, are the most heavily armored ships afloat today. They carry a belt which is 13½ inches thick amidships and is 17½ feet wide, 8½ feet of the belt being below the load water line. The barbettes are protected by 13 inches of armor and the turret armor is from 9 to 18 inches thick on the triple turret and 9 to 16 inches thick on the double turret. A valuable feature is the protection of the base of the single smokestack by inclined armor which extends from the gun deck to the forecastle deck. The conning tower is also protected by 16 inches of armor.

The great beam of the ship and the fact that no space is taken up in the wings by coal bunkers, make it possible to group the whole of the boiler equipment amidships and lead all the uptakes to one large smokestack. The batteries of boilers, as so assembled, are grouped in several separate apartments formed by running transverse and longitudinal bulkheads throughout the boiler spans.

The *Nevada* is driven by Curtis turbines, the sister ship, *Oklahoma*, being furnished with triple-expansion, reciprocating engines. The fuel tanks are capable f carrying 2,000 tons of oil. The normal displacement of the *Nevada* is 27,500 tons and the full load displacement 28,400; the compiement of officers and men is 863.

PREHISTORIC BIG GAME IN NEBRASKA AND WYOMING.

WHAT geologists term the Oligocene formations are among the most widespread and most regularly distributed of the Tertiary sedimentary formations of the Great Plains and cover a vast area in Nebraska and Wyoming.

The lower Oligocene formation is often called the Titanotherium beds because it contains great quantities of the bones of extinct mammals of that name. The titanotheres formed a comparatively short-lived family and seem to have been confined almost entirely to North America. They were clumsy brutes of elephantine size having on the front of the skull a pair of great bony protuberances, which, although hornlike in form, were probably not sheathed in horn. The head was long and large and of fantastic shape. In its thick, heavy body and short massive legs the titanothere resembled the modern rhinoceros. It was doubtless a sluggish, stupid beast, for its brain was small in comparison with the size of its body. The brain cavity was only a few inches in diameter and was surrounded by thick bone, as if to withstand shocks in battle. The titanotheres were the most formidable animals of the time, and though, so far as known, there were then no carnivores capable of doing them serious harm, yet they seem to have disappeared suddenly from North America.

The animals of Oligocene time seem to have been abundant as well as varied in kind. Among the characteristic animals of this epoch were primitive forms of rhinoceros, peccaries, ruminants, camels, insectivores, and opossums. Some of the credodonts or flesh eaters of the preceding Eocene time had developed into true carnivores, including many forms of both doglike and catlike animals. The saber-toothed cats which later developed into the saber-toothed tiger, one of the most formidable enemies of primitive man, first appeared in the Oligocene.

The horses, whose history began with the diminutive four-toed Eohippus, continued in the Oligocene, where they are represented by many three-toed forms which were about as large as sheep. Hoglike animals were rather numerous, and although many of them were smaller than the modern swine some of them were very large. One of these was a formidable beast with curious portuberances on its head, the use of which is not known. Rhinoceroses similar to those now found in Africa and India lived in Western America, and other rhinoceros-like animals, known as anymodonts, were abundant.

BULL'S-EYES THEN AND NOW

By W. G. Cohen.

IN looking over some newspaper files I came upon a memorandum of a tryout for the Creedmoor Army Team of 1879, in which old Springfield does not show up so badly.

The men of today are no good, as witness the accompanying copy from San Francisco Herald of August 1, 1855. Six out of seven shots at 400 yards, into a ring six inches in circumference, shows that the old boys were better shooters or better liars than the boys of today!

San Francisco Chronicle, August 3, 1879, said:

PRESIDIO BULL'S-EYES.

The result of the Regulars' Target Contest.

Yesterday was the third and last day of the competitive shooting at the Presidio range. Sergeant Woodall made the best record, 246 points out of a possible 300, and was awarded the National Guard medal. Sergeant Wells, who stood thirteenth on the list the first day, was awarded the Division medal, for having made the second best number of points, 243 out of a possible 300. Wells has only been in practice at long range shooting for a few months. He has a splendid method, assuming the "Sioux position" in all standing shots, with left arm fully extended, and will doubtless make a creditable record at Creedmoor. Sergeant Hickey, who made the greatest number of points at the 200-yard range, 42 out of a possible 50, was also awarded a medal. The names of the men selected for the Creedmoor team, the department to which they belong and their order of merit, as decided yesterday, are as follows:

Department of Columbia—Sergeant Wells, No. 2; Lieutenant Sandis, No. 3; Lieutenant Boutelle, No. 4; Sergeant Hickey, No. 6; Captain Homan, No. 10; Captain Wilson, No. 11.

Department of California—Lieutenant Gordon, No. 5; Lieutenant Anderson, No. 8; Lieutenant Bloom, No. 9; Private Jackson, No. 12.

Department of Arizona—Sergeant Woodall, No. 1; Captain Brill, No. 13.

Captain Miller, of the Department of California, who stands No. 7 on the list, will also go with the team, acting as captain, and as substitute if necessary. The following table shows each day's score, the total, and the relative position of each competitor.

	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Total
Sergeant Woodall	82	80	84	246.
Sergeant Wells	75	89	79	243.
Lieutenant Sandis	80	80	80	240.
Lieutenant Boutelle	73	84	82	239.
Lieutenant Gordon	91	76	71	238.
Sergeant Hickey	78	80	84	232.
Captain Miller	78	73	78	229.
Lieutenant Anderson	76	72	80	228.
Lieutenant Bloom	74	73	79	226.
Corporal Homan	79	70	77	226.
Corporal Wilson	72	73	80	225.
Private Jackson	66	76	83	225.
Corporal Brill	78	79	67	224.
Corporal Pennoyer	71	74	78	223.
Lieutenant Jones	75	80	68	223.
Private Dougherty	75	71	76	222.
Corporal Drew	72	71	79	222.
Private Barnett	74	73	74	221.
Lieutenant Kingsbury	68	72	77	217.
Private Hanlon	78	65	73	216.
Sergeant Lowry	80	61	70	211.
Corporal Pressler	72	71	66	209.
Sergeant Francis	67	69	71	207.
Sergeant Hess	68	67	69	204.
Private Wead	62	75	65	202.
Private Burke	61	69	72	202.
Sergeant Taylor	68	66	..	134.
Private Manion	65	49	..	114.

At the conclusion of the shooting Miss McDowell presented the winners with their medals, after which a parade was held on the ground.

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The Creedmore team will leave for the East in about two weeks in order to obtain a little practice on the famous range previous to the national contest, which takes place early in September.

San Francisco Herald, August 1, 1855:

GREAT SHOOTING.

The State Journal, on the strength of an anonymous communication, states:

"that several gentlemen of this city (Sacramento) visited Washington yesterday for the purpose of testing their skill with Wesson's Patent Globe Sight Rifle. The distance chosen was four hundred yards. Several of the parties proved themselves good shots, but Wm. Whittier carried off the palm, having, out of seven shots, put six balls inside a ring about six inches in circumference.

THE STORY OF THE SUBMARINE.

THE important part played by the submarine in the present war, and the doubt still expressed by some naval experts as to whether the final balance of efficiency will be in its favor or against it, lend special interest to "The Story of the Submarine," by Farnham Bishop.

Mr. Bishop narrates the history of the submarine from the earliest attempts to put the idea into material form, which were as long ago as the days of King James I of England, who himself journeyed in a submarine in the Thames. A goodly part of the book is devoted to the work and achievements of American inventors, beginning with Dr. David Bushnell, the Connecticut Yankee who during the Revolutionary War built a submarine that same to grief. Of him Mr. Bishop says:

Bushnell found the submarine boat a useless plaything and made it a formidable weapon. To him it owes the propeller, the conning tower, and the first suggestion of the torpedo. The *Turtle* was not only the first American submarine but the forerunner of the undersea destroyer of today.

Robert Fulton's submarine experiments and his attempts to interest first the French, then the English, and later the American Government in submersible boats are described and discussed at length.

The struggles and eventual triumphs of the two Americans, John P. Holland and Simon Lake, are told with much detail, and their inventions described. The following account of Mr. Lake's dealings with the Krupps is interesting in its bearing on the German conception of the value of a "scrap of paper":

When the Krupps first took up the idea of constructing submarines for the German and Russian Governments the great German firm consulted with Mr. Lake, who was at that time living in Europe. An elaborate contract was drawn up between them. The Krupps agreed to employ Mr. Lake in an advisory capacity and to build "Lake type" boats both in Russia, where they were to erect a factory and share the profits with him, and in Germany, on a royalty basis. Before he could sign this contract, Mr. Lake had to obtain the permission of the Directors of his own company in Bridgeport. In the meanwhile he gave the German company his most secret plans and specifications. But the Krupps never signed the contract, withdrew from going into Russia, and their lawyer coolly told Mr. Lake that, as he had failed to patent his inventions in Germany, his clients were perfectly free to build "Lake type" submarines there without paying him anything, and were going to do so.

The "Story of the Submarine" is published by The Century Company, and is for sale by ARMS AND THE MAN; price, $1.25 net.

JUST A SETTER DOG.

"I forbid anyone taking my birddog hunting without my consent. Some people have been stealing it away from me and hunting with it. I pay taxes and a license on my dog and any person taking it lays himself liable to arrest."

THE above is a formal legal notice in a country newspaper, and elicited the following excellent tribute to the dog and diatribe against the owner in the New Orleans Item:

It's a sorry notice, and somehow, we feel sorry for that dog. We never met the man whose name is signed to the notice, and we never heard of him, but we can picture the condition of that setter dog.

Maybe we are wrong, but if that man and that dog were friends, that man would never have called that dog "it," and that dog wouldn't have been "stolen" by anybody else for hunting purposes.

You folks who beat a path between your offices and your homes and your clubs, whose idea of an adventure is staying out until after midnight, and of joy is sleeping past 8 o'clock in the morning—who haven't seen the sun rise right-end to in years and years—what do you know of the friendship of a man and a setter dog?

What do you know of the crisp November dawns, with the frost on the stubble and in the corn rows, and the first flush of day reddening in the East behind the lacery of the stripped woodlands—and the joyous ecstacy of the setter dog that whines and whimpers and barks with glee as the cartridges are stuffed in shooting jacket and the sixteen-gauge is drawn from its leather case? What do you know of the zest of anticipation as the first covy rises from the underbrush, the thrill that comes with the crack of the nitro powder and as the whirring, rocketing target falls victim to combined skill of man and setter dog?

Dreams of these days have come to the man as he has worked away in shop or office, and to the dog as he has dozed on summer afternoons or kept watch about the place on summer nights.

And huntsman and setter dog are friends, when they've played together thus.

But what of the setter dog when autumn comes, and his companion who should be his friend forgets the lure of field and gun, keeps close, tied to desk or bench, and lets the Indian summer days and the autumn nights go by unheeded?

If you were the setter dog, and had been treated that way, wouldn't you go afield yourself, with somebody who knew the loyal heart of you and skilled wits of you, and understood with you the high summons of the open fields when the frost is on the cornfields and the winter sun swings low?

HE WANTS AN AUTOMATIC RIFLE.

A SUBSCRIBER from Wisconsin asks us the following question: "Judging that you are in a position to give me the best information available on the subject, I am prompted to write asking where I could buy an automatic rifle, handling a cartridge with about the power of the Springfield, '06 or better, together with price, make or model and name of manufacturer.

If such a rifle is not now manufactured could you throw any light on the subject of when they will be on the market, as I would like to get one this year, if possible?"

At the present time there is no satisfactory automatic rifle which uses a cartridge as powerful as the New Springfield ammunition. However, for all practical uses we would consider the Remington auto-loading Model 8, hammerless, .35 cal., the best weapon to meet your requirements. It has sufficient power to enable it to stop any game found on this continent and it is a reliable and accurate arm.

I DID NOT RAISE MY BOY TO BE A SOLDIER, BUT—

I did not raise my boy to be a coward,
To hear with blood unstirred whate'er befalls,
To skulk, or shirk, or flinch in times untoward,
To stop his ears when need or honor calls.

I did not raise my boy to bide in pleasure
When duty summons him to suffer pain,
To count mere easeful plenty, good—to measure
All by the paltry rule of private gain.

I would not have him cringe when proud ambition
Fares forth full-armed to work its lawless will,
To use his own upon some base condition,
Or look on weakness outraged and be still.

Better, far better, that my son were lying,
Fordone and shattered on the stricken field;
Better, far better, that my boy were dying,
Where freeman, sore forfoughten, scorn to yield.

I love him not? Ah, me! Too well I love him
To have him live at ease, full-fed and whole,
A recreant to the righteous God above him,
A traitor to his birthright and his soul.

—JOHN POWER, in the *London Spectator*.

An Unanswerable Argument.

A northern attorney, after acquiring a large South Carolina estate, formed the Eureka Debating Society to encourage free speech among the negroes of the neighorhood. On his next trip South he was confronted by a proud winner of the society's prize.

"Now, what was the subject of the debate, Sam?" asked the attorney.

"De subject were, 'What is de most Benefit to Mankind, sah, de sun or de moon?'" answered the negro.

"And which side did you uphold?"

"De moon, sah. I jes' argued that de sun shines by day, when we doan's need de light, but he moon, it shines by night, when dat light certainly am needed. An' dey couldn't answer dat, sah."—Spectator.

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AID FOR AIRPS.

THE Aero Club of America has sent out an appeal for contributions to a fund of $100,000 to purchase high-power aeroplanes and to train expert aviators as an addition to the fighting forces of the United States now engaged in Mexico.

It is humiliating to think that the Congress of the United States has not provided more than a paltry half dozen mediocre machines to meet this important need.

It has been well said that every aeroplane with the column in Mexico ought to be worth a thousand soldiers. Over a difficult country, such as that in which our troops are now campaigning, no scouting can be so effective as that conducted from an airp.

Congress ought to move, it is true, but in the meantime the Aero Club is doing the right thing in asking for money to furnish special equipment and highly-trained aviators.

HOW TO CLEAN YOUR GUN.

THERE are two methods used for cleaning a gun barrel. The first is the hot-water treatment, but it should only be used if your supply of powder solvent is exhausted and you are far from a store. Boiling water is an excellent solvent for the harmful ingredients of fouling. When poured down your barrel, it removes acids that may be present and carries away the various residues which are obviously more soluble in water than in oil. The hot water treatment, however, is very dirty and inconvenient when carried out on a small scale, and has the objection of not, as a rule, being available immediately after shooting, and unless you are careful to protect your stock and fore-end, you may injure these wood parts.

If possible, you should secure a good lubricant solvent and rust preventive. A small rag well saturated with an oily, non-corrosive mixture of this sort, pulled through the rifling again and again, will keep your arm in prime condition, if used after each day's shooting. One very simple and effective way to clean your comparatively new arm is to moisten the interior of the barrel by blowing through and rubbing out with soft rags.

The process should be continued until the rags come out perfectly clean—then oil thoroughly. All arms should be cleaned within two hours after shooting. No gun should be set aside or placed in the gun rack until thoroughly cleaned.

WILD ANIMALS LIVING NATURALLY IN THE YELLOWSTONE.

A VERY interesting feature of the Yellowstone National Park is its wild animal life. It is the largest and most successful preserve in the world. Its 3,300 square miles of mountains and valleys remain nearly as nature made them, for the two hundred miles of roads and the seven hotels and many camps are as nothing in this immense wilderness. No tree has been cut except when absolutely necessary for road or trail or camp. No herds invade its valleys. No rifle has been fired, except by an occasional poacher along the borders, since the park was established in 1872.

Visitors for the most part keep to the beaten road, and the wild animals have learned in the years that they mean them no harm. To be sure, they are seldom seen by the people filling the long trains of stages which travel from point to point daily during the season; but the quiet watcher on the trails may see deer and bears and elk and antelope to his heart's content, and he may even see mountain sheep, moose, and bison by journeying on foot or by horseback into their distant retreats. In the fall and spring when the crowds are absent, wild deer gather in great numbers at the hotel clearings to crop the grass, and the officers' children feed them flowers. One of the diversions at the road builders' camps in the wilderness is cultivating the acquaintance of the animals. There are photographs in the War Department at Washington of men feeding sugar to bear cubs while the mother bear looks idly on at a distance.

Thus one of the most interesting lessons from the Yellowstone is that wild animals are fearful and dangerous only when men treat them as enemies.

The big grizzlies, which are generally believed to be ferocious, are proved by experience to be entirely inoffensive if not attacked. Even when attacked they make every possible effort to escape, and only turn upon men when finally driven into some place from which they cannot get away. Then only are they dangerous, and then they are dangerous indeed.

The grizzly bear, by the way, is one of the shyest of wild animals, and may be seen only with difficulty. It lives principally on roots, berries, nuts, and honey—when honey may be had. It cannot climb trees like the brown bears. Its little ones are born in caves, where bears hibernate through the winters and are little larger than squirrels when they first come into the world.

The brown, cinnamon, and black bears, which, by the way, are the same species only differently colored—the blondes and brunettes, so to speak, of the same bear family—are quite different. They are playful, comparatively fearless, sometimes even friendly. They are greedy fellows, and steal camp supplies whenever they can. The large meat wagons, which carry supplies to the distant hotels and camps, over night are equipped with iron covers, because the bears used to rip off the wooden tops during the resting times and run off with sides of beef and mutton. One night several years ago teamsters drove three bears from the top of a single one of these big wagons.

This wild animal paradise contains thirty thousand elk, several thousand moose, innumerable deer, many antelope, and a large and increasing herd of wild bison.

It is an excellent bird preserve also; more than 150 species live natural, undisturbed lives. Eagles abound among the crags. Wild geese and ducks are found in profusion. Many thousands of large white pelicans add to the picturesqueness of Yellowstone Lake.

AN UNSAVORY RUMOR.

A STORY which we find difficulty in accepting wholly has come to us through British channels to the effect that there is now not a living cat or dog in the whole of Germany, all having been eaten. Animal lovers trying to hide their pets have been betrayed by their neighbors and punished. Storks, swallows, starlings, and all kinds of wild birds have been systematically killed, and the result, he declares, will be felt in the Scandinavian countries in the coming spring. All sea-fowl have long since been exterminated. The writer visited all the larger cities, but on arriving at hotels was frequently obliged to leave at once because the management refused to sell any food.

Certainly if the Germans have been reduced to the consumption of their household pets for food their plight is rapidly reaching a decisive stage.

"GEE, I'LL BE TOO OLD TO SHOOT BEFORE I GET THE OTHER $4.25"

Knew What He'd Do.

A British officer inspecting sentries guarding the line in Flanders came across a raw-looking yeoman.

"What are you here for?" he asked.

"To report anything unusual, sir."

"What would you call unusual?"

"I dunno exactly, sir."

"What would you do if you saw five battleships steaming across that field yonder?"

"Sign the pledge, sir."—Marble's Monthly Message.

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ARMS AND THE MAN

1502 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.
EVERY THURSDAY

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ASHMUN BROWN

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That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic; but that a man shall properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve in war is all of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary.

IN THE MATTER OF COAST ARTILLERY.

This is hardly the time to discuss at any great length the unfair treatment which has been accorded the National Guard by many of the advocates of preparedness. National Guardsmen are prone to forgive much in those who are helping to make the nation strong in a military way. They realize that intelligent public opinion not long will accept the hypothesis that because the Militia ran away at Bladensburg, in 1814, the present-day National Guard is bound to run away whenever called upon; that because the Militia in 1861 did not amount to much the present-day organization is not a bit further advanced in the art of war. These things are too absurd for serious consideration.

But there are some matters that it is hard to contemplate and refrain from discussing. For example, it has been observed that considerable stress has been laid upon this statement in the report of the Chief of Coast Artillery for the last fiscal year:

"The action of the coast states has been most discouraging in their failure to provide Coast Artillery personnel from the state forces for the manning body of the other half of the gun and mortar batteries in the United States. Of the 711 officers and 17,329 enlisted men, which it was hoped and expected the states would furnish for this purpose, there were, at the 1915 annual inspection, only 440 officers and 7,438 enlisted men organized and available."

This is, of course, a severe indictment of the states for not playing their part in the matter of national defense. There are so many coast defense batteries, and so many men required to man them. The states have been negligent in providing those men. Hence, the states cannot be depended upon.

But how about the nation? Analyze the statistics presented by this same report and one finds that it says that there are in the United States "only 410 officers and 12,219 men (of the Regular Army), which is approximately 44 per cent of the officers and 53 per cent of the enlisted men necessary for providing a minimum manning body for all mines and for that one-half of the guns and mortars which it is contemplated shall be manned by Regular troops."

Let us put that in a table, borrowing certain statistics from other parts of the report as to the number of Regular Army officers and men on duty in Continental United States. We find these results:

	Regular Army	National Guard
Officers available	410	440
Enlisted men available	12,219	7,438

Reduce this to percentages and we find that, while the federal authority has provided only 44 per cent of officers and 53 per cent of enlisted men properly to man the coast defenses, the states have provided 61 per cent of officers and 42 per cent of men to perform their share of the work of defending the coast and manning the sea-coast guns.

Has the federal authority done any better in the aggregate than the authority of the several states? True, there is an excess of officers in the states' contribution. But examine the statistics in the office of the Division of Militia Affairs and one finds that this is a pretty well-qualified bunch of Militia officers who are in charge of the Coast Artillery Reserve. And, after all, qualified officers are what are required.

It is perfectly true that the states are short 39 per cent in furnishing their quotas of Coast Artillery officers and 58 per cent in furnishing the required enlisted personnel, but how about the nation being short 56 per cent in officers and 47 per cent on men?

When the nation fails to do its part how can the several states be expected to do theirs?

MAKING A MILITARY LAW.

Congress, it is gratifying to observe, is now showing some speed in putting through the military program, though program is hardly the word to be used. A program consists of a definite list of items following one another in a definite order, but the so-called military program is far from being a definite list. Those at work on the job are not yet agreed as to precisely what is to be done. Still, they are getting closer to an agreement each day.

Because the air of Washington is split and torn with the thunder of eloquence, with denunciation of the Hay bill because it is too weak and with other denunciation because it is too strong; with the shrieks being emitted by one element asserting the political influence of the National Guard, reflected in both the Hay and Chamberlain bills, has wrought grave injury to the nation in providing for a development of the Organized Militia along constitutional lines instead of providing a rather indefinite "something else"; because of all this the superficial observer might gain the impression that preparedness is in a very bad way indeed.

So far from that being the case, however, preparedness is in better shape than ever. When Congress is in labor, Congress makes a lot of noise. The volume of that noise is no indication that the law presently to be born is not to be a lusty, healthy infant.

The Hay bill, as reported by the unanimous vote of the Committee on Military Affairs, is calculated to produce a lesser degree of preparedness than the most sincere students of the situation deem necessary. The Chamberlain bill is calculated to produce a greater degree. Both contain much that is good and some that is not so good. The adoption of either bill, however, in precisely the form in which it was reported would be a distinct advance over existing law, an advance that, were it not for existing conditions in the world, would not have been taken for years. But neither bill is to become law in just that form. The real law is finally to be made in conference by a committee made up of Senators and Representatives appointed to reconcile the differences between whatever measure the House passes and whatever measure the Senate passes. It is safe to predict that this final perfected measure will be a stronger and better bill than the reported Hay bill.

It is not to be a perfect law. For one thing, it will not provide for universal military training, short of which we are not to have what is really required. It will provide for a larger Regular Army than the 140,000 provided in the reported Hay measure, though not so large as the 280,000 recommended by the War College. It will provide for a federalization and development of the National Guard as the organization through which the greater body of citizens are to be "trained and accustomed to arms." And it will produce a larger degree of military training in educational institutions.

All legislation is a matter of compromise. Representative Julius Kahn, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, a pioneer in Congress in the cause of preparedness, a straight-thinking, earnest

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and well-informed legislator, made this clear the other day in discussing on the floor the Hay bill. "When you get a committee of 21 members together," he said, "each with his own views, his own ideas, it becomes necessary in the interest of good legislation, in the interest of speedy legislation, to yield some of one's personal views for the sake of getting other things that one might think are of equal importance. In other words, if the committee can agree on principles, the details can generally be reached by compromise. That is what happened in the committee."

So it is in the larger body, Congress itself. Today's indications are that as a result of the compromising the law to be enacted will provide for a more nearly adequate military system than the Hay bill proposes. Further advances will have to be left to future Congresses. But much will have been gained.

The Indoor Gallery Championship.

By Al. Blanco.

It took one week of the best individual effort of the East's most expert riflemen to demonstrate the fact that Mr. L. C. Buss, of Montclair, New Jersey, is entitled to the title of 100-shot gallery champion.

The ancient Zettler Gallery, 159 West 23d Street, New York City, was the scene of the shooting-history-making event and from March 12 to 18 the spiteful snap of the 22-short was almost incessant until 10 o'clock on Saturday night, the 18th, when President Begerow called the assembled riflemen together for the presentation of prizes.

It is twenty years since the first Zettler shoot was held for the 100 Shot Gallery Championship of the United States. Each year sees practically the same contestants present, for the personel of the Schuetzen game undergoes little change. A new face appears now and then, usually an aspiring youngster whose visions of prizes and many medals spur him on. Unless his heart is in the game or his ambition deep-seated he soon becomes disillusioned and takes up the sport from a more practical angle.

Indoor, and outdoor for that matter, Schuetzen shooting is a very fascinating game. To play it well calls for a high degree of skill and unfailing patience and perservance. Schuetzen shooting probably calls for greater control of the nerves than any other phase of shooting. Particularly is this true in a 100 shot match where endurance is a prime requisite. It is a long stretch and the end seems farther away as one draws nearer to it.

The closeness to each other of the leading marksmen of the East in the match just past is the best evidence of how hard fought are these annual events. Though the possible score embraces 2,500 points, yet one point this year decided the issue.

Arthur Hubalek, who in 1911 established the present record score of 2,484, shot his hundred on Tuesday and totaled 2,472. Dr. Hudson along came little Louis Buss who proceeded to puncuate the 25 inner which totaled 248. This year's rules allow the score to be fired at any time during the week, even after it has been started. We doubt the wisdom of allowing this to be done. The game is robbed of its fascination and the very little practical value it has.

However, on Wednesday Dr. Hudson finished his score for a total of 2,470, two points less than Hubalek's total. On Thursday along came little Louis Buss who proceeded to punctate the 25 inner circle of that German Ring target to the Queen's taste; so much so in fact that before his first 50 shots were completed he looked like the surest thing seen on 23d Street in a decade. Between his twenty-first and seventieth shots, 50 shots all told, he dropped but five points. If this isn't record shooting we never saw the sun, moon or stars. But the last thirty shots came hard and sixteen points slipped beyond recall.

It is hard to lose a 100 shot championship match by one point but a good sportsman knows that the other fellow had to go the limit and squeeze just as hard to get the coveted prize. In fact the closeness of the runner up to the winner reflects greater credit than ever upon the winner, especially so when the fact is taken into consideration that the runner up was the pace maker.

With no reflection at all intended upon the performance of any competitor it may be said that the winning of the championship by Mr. Buss was a popular one in every way. For some years it has been a see-saw game between Arthur Hubalek and Dr. W. G. Hudson, two of the highest types of offhand shooters known to the game today. In other words the game will benefit from a distribution of the championship title among a larger number of shooters.

It is interesting to observe that Dr. Hudson had not fired a shot since the last Zettler shoot previous to twenty practice shots preceding his 100 this year. What the Doctor might do to the record if he was "in shape" can better be imagined than described. How many men are there, we wonder, who could jump into a championship match calling for the greatest amount of endurance and stamina and shoot true to average. There are few indeed who could stand the test. Everything considered, Dr. Hudson's 2,470 was an exceptional performance.

In fourth place came Paul A. Raymond, of Greenwich, Connecticut. Here is a versatile shooter who has come rapidly to the front in a comparatively short time. As a glance at his ten shot totals will show he was probably the most consistent shot of the 43 contestants who took part in the shoot. Raymond is the analytical type of shooter who makes good because he wants to know why when he misses and also why when he hits true to aim.

George W. Chesley, the old war horse of many a hard-fought match, landed fifth position, tied with Raymond, but was outranked. The big smiling nutmeger was in good form and shot his usual gait.

Harry Pope, though still busy making barrels, found time to get in his usual quota of shots. He got away to a flying start but was submarined somewhere near the middle, amidships, I should say, and then he skidded. J. Hunziker, and that dear old Irish friend of ours, Patrick J. O'Hare, 'yer honor, tied on 2,455. Paddy, 'tis said, shot his hundreth on the 17th of March and is "dom proud of it." Don't forget now that Paddy is still "there" in the offhand position. He is a bad man to beat at the standing game anytime.

L. Musselein, J. Kaufman and P. E. Brooks came next on the list. Altoona, Pa., sent a delegation of three good shots, R. W. Cunningham, L. G. Buckwalter and H. C. Barnhill. The out-of-town representation, though not as good as formerly was fairly satisfactory. Of course, our old friend, S. N. Murphy, of Grand Gorge, New York, was there. It would be a poor shoot indeed without Murphy.

Of course the 100 shot match was the big feature of the shoot, but the "continuous" or re-entry matches were well patronized and attracted lots of attention.

Hubalek, Hudson, Chesley, Hunziker, Pope and Buss all tied for first in the Continuous Match and all of those named with the exception of Pope and Buss, won the cash premiums.

Those seventy-fives come hard with most riflemen, but this year Hubalek had an easy time of it getting his. Four of his seventy-fives came from five attempts, and three of these were made consecutively. Personally, we believe it is the first time this has ever been done.

With a seven-degree bull S. N. Murphy was unbeatable, and he took the cash prize of $25. After him came a various and sundry lot of good "bulls." Mr. Murphy also took the prize for the most bull's-eyes, 65.

The Zimmerman Trophy Match went to George Chesley on a total of 26 for three bull's-eyes, the three best centers to count.

The prize list was practically the same as it has been for some years. There were prizes for everybody and all appeared pleased.

Harry Pope and Charley Schrag looked after the prize distribution under the watchful eye of the club president A Begerow.

"Teddy" Gabriel was "there" with his cowboy yell and why he doesn't split his lungs with that yell is more than we can understand. "Gabe's" all alright!

The trade was well taken care of and the following named were on hand some time or another during the week. Tom Davis and Herbert Keys of the Winchester Company; George Benjamin, Peters Cartridge Company; Frank J. Kahrs, Leigh Birch and John Zollinger, Remington Arms U.M.C. Company.

Among those present who did not shoot were John Hessian, Jarvis Williams, Capt. A. F. Laudensack, "Uncle" Jim Landon, Col. W. A. Tewes, John Dietz and some more whose names we failed to get.

A Zettler shoot would not be complete without a dinner at Guffanti's. A nice little party was arranged for Saturday evening and those present may have looked briefly into glasses said to contain red ink; at any rate the stuff was red and somewhat bitter 'tis said. It was noted that Chesley was the most dexterous in spearing the spaghetti, while the Professor delivered himself of much music, and a couple of Italian songbirds warbled lustily.

Upon the completion of the prize presentation the assembled riflemen were reminded, though they needed it not, that since the last shoot a year ago, one of Nature's noblemen, and a beloved friend and brother rifleman, had been taken from our midst, Mr. Thomas A. Keller. A standing, silent, tribute to his memory brought the evening to a close.

PAST PERFORMANCES.

1897		1898.		1899.	
M. Doorler	2421	H. M. Spencer	2424	F. C. Ross	2425
F. C. Ross	2383	R. J. Young	2421	L. P. Ittel	2417
L. C. Buss	2381	M. Doorler	2413	H. M. Pope	2413
1900.		**1901.**		**1902.**	
F. C. Ross	2439	F. C. Ross	2451	L. P. Ittel	2458
W. G. Hudson	2420	L. P. Ittel	2451	Dr. Hudson	2456
L. C. Buss	2411	H. M. Dunmore	2439	W. A. Tewes	2446
1903.		**1904.**		**1905.**	
L. P. Ittel	2457	L. C. Buss	2456	L. P. Ittel	2468
Dr. Hudson	2455	L. P. Ittel	2455	R. Gute	2466
H. M. Pope	2442	E. Van Zandt	2451	Dr. Hudson	2458
1906.		**1907.**		**1908.**	
A. Hubalek	2468	R. Gute	2469	R. Gute	2468
R. Gute	2464	W. A. Tewes	2466	A. Hubalek	2464
W. A. Tewes	2461	L. C. Ittel	2463	L. C. Buss	2463
1909.		**1910.**		**1911.**	
W. A. Tewes	2470	W. G. Hudson	2474	A. Hubalek	2484
A. Hubalek	2466	L. C. Buss	2471	W. G. Hudson	2478
L. P. Ittel	2463	R. Gute	2465	H. M. Pope	2468
1912.		**1913.**		**1914.**	
W. G. Hudson	2478	A. Hubalek	2479	W. G. Hudson	2483
L. C. Buss	2475	Dr. Hudson	2474	A. Hubalek	2481
A. Hubalek	2471	L. C. Buss	2474	L. C. Buss	2472
				1915.	
				W. G. Hudson	2479
				A. Hubalek	2475
				H. M. Pope	2465

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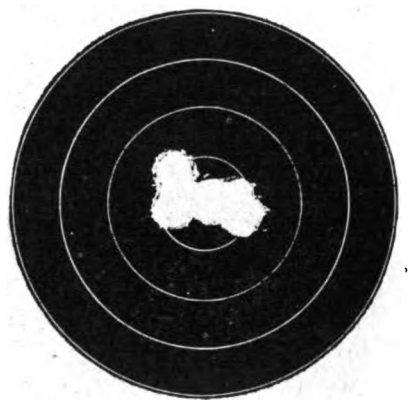
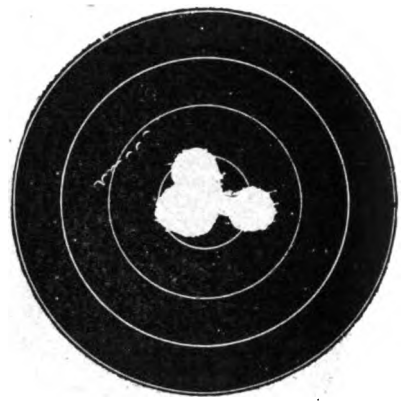
Possible score of 125 by S. N. Murphy, shooting a Pope-Ballard rifle, Stevens aperture telescope and Peters .22 short cartridges.

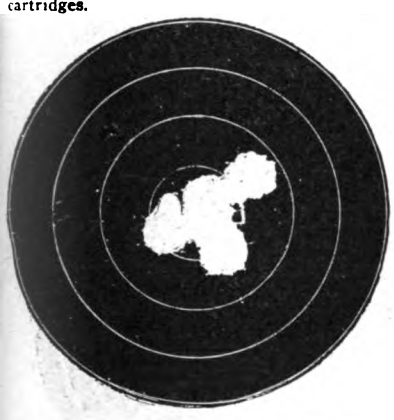
Possible score of 125 by J. Kaufman, shooting Peters .22 short cartridges.



Possible score of 125 by T. Gabriel, shooting Peters .22 short cartridges.



Possible score of 125 by Dr. W. G. Hudson, shooting a Remington-Pope rifle, aperture telescope and Remington-UMC .22 short cartridges.



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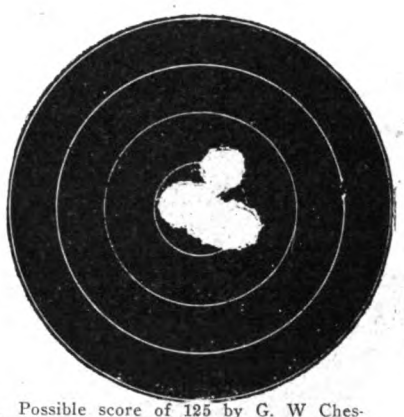
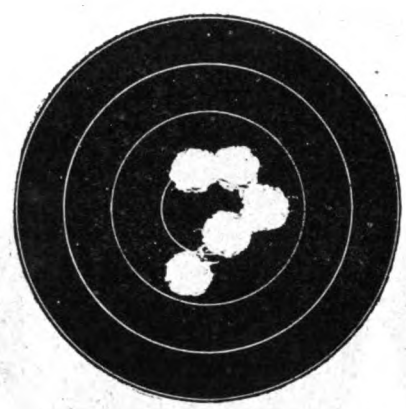
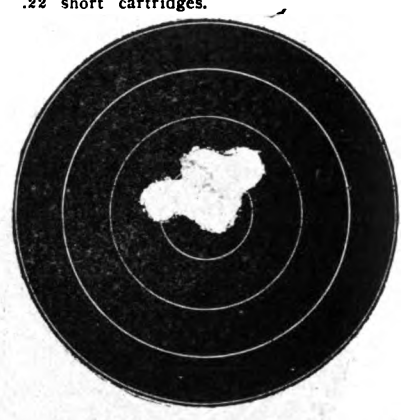


Possible score of 125 by G. W Chesley, shooting Winchester .22 short cartridges.



Possible score of 125 by Dr. W. G. Hudson, shooting a Remington-Pope rifle, aperture telescope and Remington-UMC .22 short cartridges.



Possible score of 125 by T. Gabriel, shooting Peters .22 short cartridges.

Possible score of 125 by L. C. Buss, shooting a Pope-Ballard rifle, Stevens aperture telescope and Peters .22 short cartridges.

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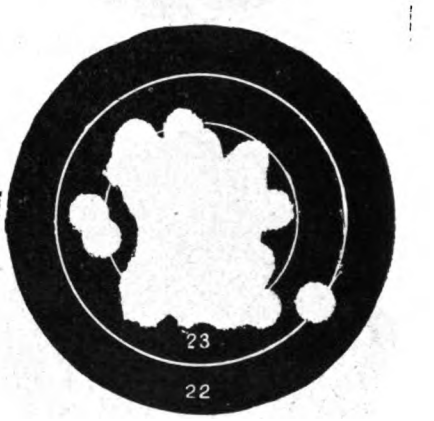
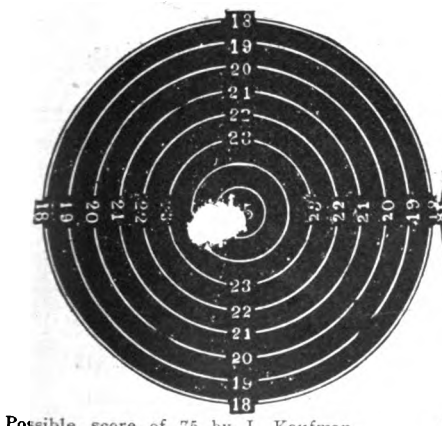
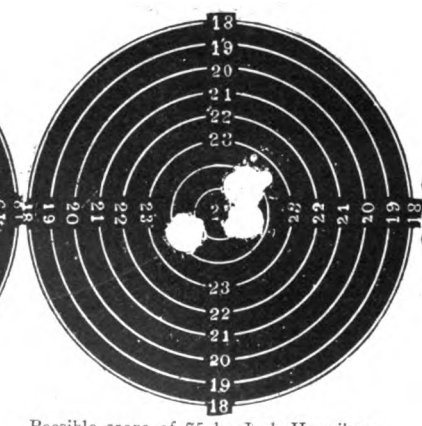


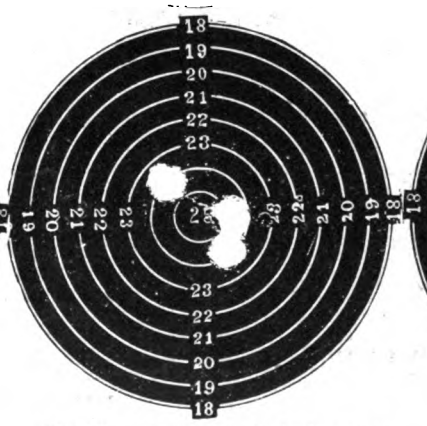
Composite target of 100-shot match won by L. C. Buss.



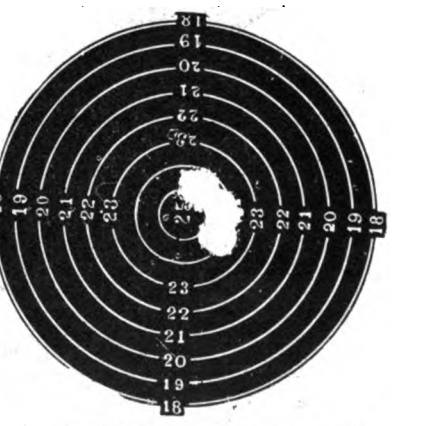
Possible score of 75 by J. Kaufman, shooting Peters .22 short cartridges.



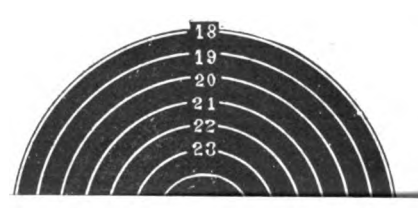
Possible score of 75 by Jack Hunziker, shooting a Pope-Ballard rifle, aperture telescope and Peters .22 short cartridges.

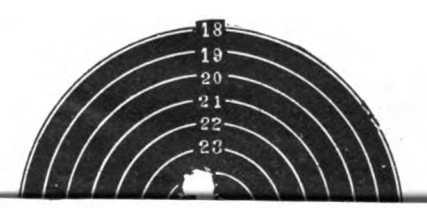


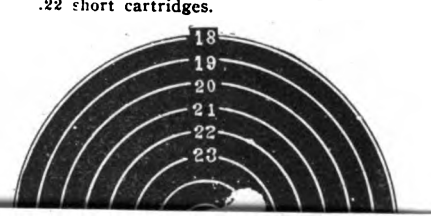
Possible score of 75 by C. Zettler, shooting a Pope-Ballard rifle, cross-hair telescope and Peters .22 short cartridges.



Possible score of 75 by Dr. W. G. Hudson, shooting a Remington-Pope rifle, aperture telescope and Remington-UMC .22 short cartridges.







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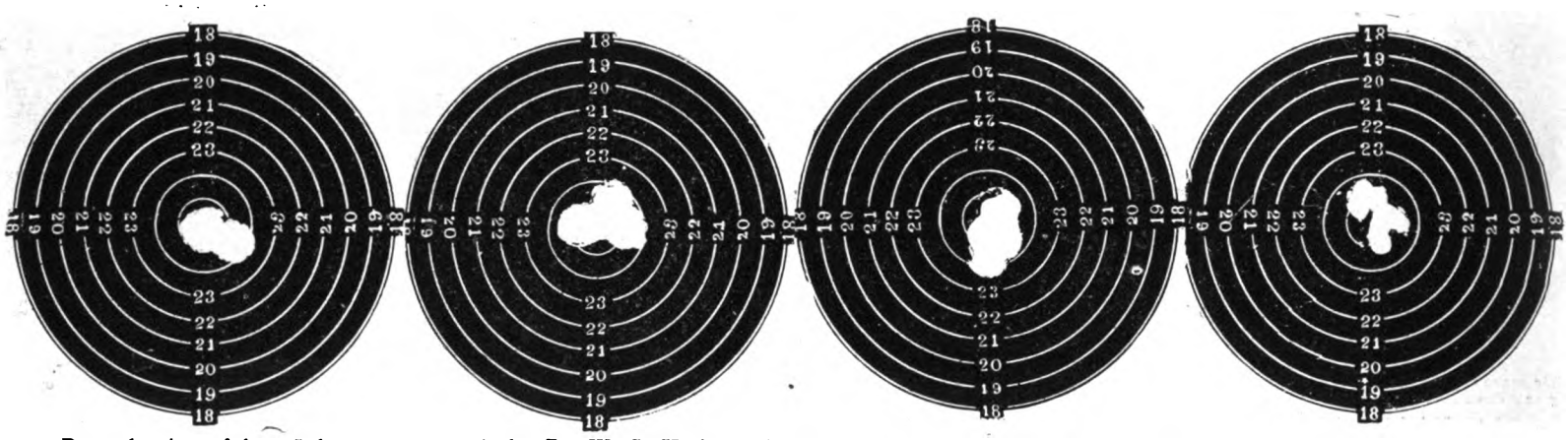
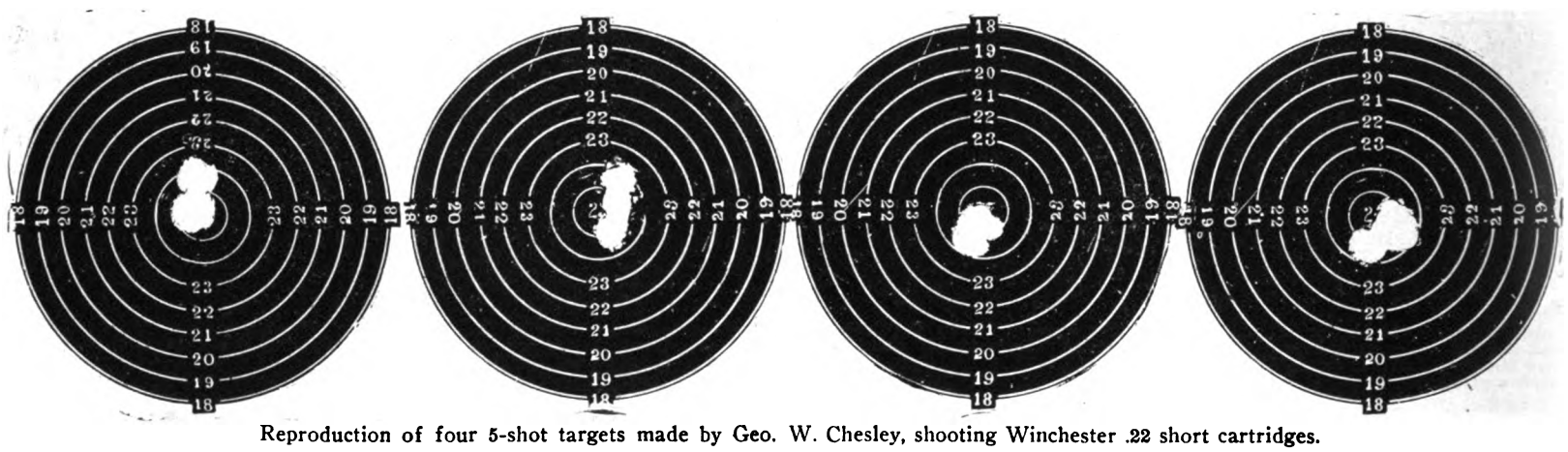
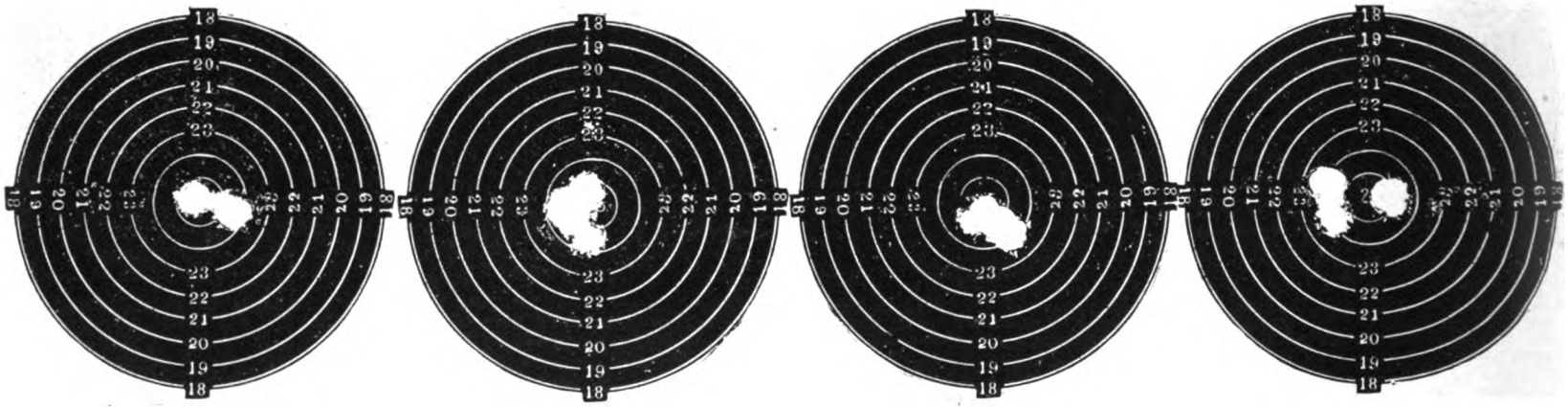


Reproduction of four 5-shot targets made by Dr. W. G. Hudson, shooting a Remington-Pope rifle, and Remington-UMC .22 short cartridges.



Reproduction of four 5-shot targets made by Geo. W. Chesley, shooting Winchester .22 short cartridges.



Reproduction of four 5-shot targets made by Jack Hunziker, shooting a Pope-Ballard rifle, aperture telescope and Peters .22 short cartridges.

100 SHOT CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

L. C. Buss, Montclair, N. J.

122	122	124	125	124	125	124	123	124	124	
122	124	125	125	124	125	124	123	122	126	
244	246	249	250	248	250	248	246	246	246	2,473

A. Hubalek, Brooklyn, N. Y.

125	125	124	123	125	124	123	125	122	122	
121	125	122	124	124	125	124	124	123	122	
246	250	246	247	249	249	247	249	245	244	2,472

Dr. W. G. Hudson, Wilmington, Del.

124	123	124	123	125	125	122	125	123	123	
124	122	121	123	124	124	124	124	123	124	
248	245	245	246	249	249	246	249	246	247	2,470

P. A. Raymond, Greenwich, Conn.

122	125	122	121	125	124	123	123	123	123	
123	121	124	123	124	122	123	122	122	122	
245	246	246	244	249	246	246	245	245	245	2,457

G. W. Chesley, New Haven, Conn.

120	124	124	123	124	125	121	123	122	122	
123	124	123	123	120	123	123	123	123	125	
243	248	247	245	244	248	244	246	245	247	2,457

H. M. Pope, Jersey City, N. J.

125	124	125	125	123	123	122	122	123	122	
123	124	122	122	119	123	124	122	122	121	
248	248	247	247	242	246	246	244	245	243	2,456

J. Hunzecker, Hartford, Conn.

122	123	123	123	124	121	123	122	125	122	
123	122	124	124	121	120	124	122	123	124	
245	245	247	247	245	241	247	244	248	246	2,455

J. P. O'Hare, Newark, N. J.

122	123	123	122	124	123	122	122	124	123	
122	122	123	122	124	124	121	123	123	123	
244	245	246	244	248	247	243	245	247	246	2,455

J. Kaufmann.

121	124	122	124	123	124	122	125	125	120	
122	123	123	121	124	122	120	122	122	124	
243	247	245	245	247	246	242	247	247	244	2,453

L. Nusslein, W. Hoboken, N. J.

120	123	124	124	124	120	124	124	118	124	
122	122	120	122	123	122	121	124	124	121	
242	245	244	246	247	242	245	248	242	245	2,446

P. E. Brooks, Newport, R. I.

123	123	121	124	121	119	122	121	122	123	
124	123	122	123	123	121	123	123	122	121	
247	246	243	247	244	240	245	244	244	244	2,444

G. Hoffman.
244 244 246 243 244 245 243 242 245 247 2,443

C. Zettler.
234 246 243 243 244 245 248 246 244 244 2,437

O Smith.
241 241 243 2 46 244 243 242 247 246 240 2,433

T. Gabriel.
239 246 244 244 246 244 241 243 241 245 2,433

W. A. Lemcke.
240 240 241 239 243 240 243 244 245 244 2,419

E. Kogler.
236 244 246 241 243 240 238 243 242 245 2,418

R. W. Cunningham.
240 240 241 241 243 233 244 245 241 245 2,413

G. Schlicht.
241 243 238 240 238 244 242 241 244 240 2,411

G. T. Conti.
239 236 244 243 241 24 1 241 244 237 238 2,404

G. Worn.
240 245 238 239 240 245 239 236 2 39 240 2,401

H. Linicus.
239 243 243 241 240 237 234 242 240 239 2,398

A. Mandelli.
243 237 235 238 239 242 239 242 239 242 2,396

L. G. Buckwalter.
243 241 241 231 237 237 245 237 244 237 2,393

H. C. Barnhill.
238 235 240 240 242 243 239 241 234 238 2,390

G. Bergman.
245 240 242 238 239 235 236 239 235 234 2,383

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D. Muth.
232 239 237 242 242 240 238 240 238 235 2,383
R. Goldthwaithe.
238 243 237 247 235 242 239 236 226 237 2,389
C. A. Schrag.
239 239 235 238 224 242 240 238 244 231 2,370
A. Heuer.
239 235 232 237 240 235 240 239 242 226 2,364
F. Bush, Jr.
236 231 240 239 236 236 243 231 235 232 2,359
J. J. Young.
241 240 236 234 234 233 230 235 236 238 2,357
M. Dorrler.
231 235 225 234 236 242 236 235 244 232 2,350
H. Martin.
240 236 224 225 234 240 231 231 238 233 2,332
J. Ewers.
226 237 226 229 230 240 235 233 228 240 2,324
J. Muzzio.
224 227 233 236 232 236 238 231 236 229 2,322
J. E. Ward.
228 228 237 239 238 232 240 233 234 216 2,315
Dr. A. B. Leavitt.
237 236 240 242 241 237 246 245 244 240 2,408

L. Schoemehl, 2,307 A. Begerow, 2,295
L. Maurer 2,301 L. Ihrig, 2,161

Continuous Match.

A. Hubalek	75	75	75		
Dr. W. G. Hudson	75	75	75		
G. W. Chesley	75	75	75		
J. Hunziker	75	75	75		
H. M. Pope	75	75	75		
L. C. Buss	75	75	75		
J. Kaufmann	75	75			
A. Nuesslien	75	74			
C. Zettler	75	73			
S. N. Murphy	74	74			
P. E. Brooks	74	74			
M. Dorrler	74				
P. A. Raymond	73				
G. Hoffman	73				
G. Schlicht	73				
A. Mandelli	73				
T. Gabriel	73				
A. Heuer	72				
O. Smith	72				
J. J. Young	72				
E. Kogler	72				
A. Hofer	71				
C. Schrag	71				
W. A. Lemcke	71				

Premiums.

A. Hubalek	75	75	75	75	75
Dr. W. G. Hudson	75	75	75	75	75
G. W. Chesley	75	75	75	75	75
J. Hunziker	75	75	75	75	75

Bull's-eye Match.

	Deg.		Deg
S. N. Murphy	7	P. Muth	13½
J. J. Young	7½	C. H. Meyer	13½
C. Zettler	8	L. Schoenmehl	14½
H. M. Pope	8	C. L. Schrag	15½
G. W. Chesley	8	R. Goldthwaithe	15½
Gus Zimmerman	8½	A. Bergerow	16
A. Heuer	9	O. Smith	16
J. Hunziker	9	M. Dorrler	16
F. Bush, Jr.	9	J. Kaufmann	16
T. Gabriel	9½	G. T. Conti	16
L. C. Buss	10	A. Nesseline	16
R. Cunningham	11½	F. M. Bund	17
Dr. A. B. Leavitt	12		

Most Bull's-eyes.

S. N. Murphy	65
P. Muth	43
Gus Zimmerman	39

Zimmerman Trophy.
Three Best Centers.

G. W. Chesley	10	10	6	26
J. Hunziker				31½
L. C. Buss				32

RIFLE, REVOLVER AND SHOTGUN

N. R. A. Gossip.

Military schools shot the ninth and last match of the series of indoor rifle contests under the auspices of the National Rifle Association during the current week. The St. John's Military Academy, of Delafield, Wis., made the highest score for the week, 991. The other high scores were: New York Military Academy, 989; Tennessee Military Institute, 976; Wentworth Military Academy, 974; Miami Military Institute, 973; New Mexico Military Institute, 958; Nebraska Military Academy, 931; Kemper Military School, 927; Harvard Military School, 911; Bingham School, 904.

In the college matches three clubs, Norwich University, Washington State College and Michigan Agricultural College each scored 1,000, the perfect score. Iowa State University and Massachusetts Agricultural College each scored 997; West Virginia University, 994; Cornell, 993; Notre Dame, 991; University of Michigan and University of Maine, 989; University of Pennsylvania, 983, and University of Vermont, 986.

The Iowa State High School made the highest score in the high-school matches, 988, followed by these clubs: Placer County High, of Auburn, Cal., 984; Manual Training, of the District of Columbia, 964; Ogden, 960; Cedar Rapids, 959; Portland, Me., 947; Salt Lake, 946; Warren, Pa., 935; Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, 935; Erasmus Hall High, New York, 934; Morris High, New York, 927; Central High, of Grand Rapids, 906.

National Inter-Club Gallery Competition

SEASON OF 1916

FINAL STANDING OF CLUBS.

CLASS A.	Score.
Peters R. and R. Club, Kings Mills, Ohio,	10,911
The Park Club, Bridgeport, Conn	10,865
Bucyrus (Ohio) Rifle Association	10,858
Marion (Ohio) Rifle Club	10,794
Buffalo (N. Y.) Rifle Club	10,782
Warren (Pa.) Rifle Club	10,769
District of Columbia Rifle Club	10,764
Bangor (Me.) Rifle Club	10,724
Manchester (N. H.) Rifle Club	10,708
New Haven (Conn.) Grays Rifle Club	10,354
Birmingham (Ala.) Athletic Club	1,908
CLASS B.	
Ogden(Utah) Rifle Club	10,833
Watertown (S. D.) Rifle Club	10,812
Kane (Pa.) Rifle Club	10,806
Salt Lake (Utah) Rifle Club	10,762
Hopkins (Minn.) Rifle Club	10,713
Detroit (Mich.) Rifle and Revolver	10,586
Milwaukee, Wis	10,499
Adrian (Mich.) Rifle Club	10,440
Boston, Mass	10,378
Youngstown (Ohio) Rifle Club	10,297
Gisholt Rifle Club, Madison, Wis	9,755
Tacoma, Wash	9,534
CLASS C.	
St. Paul, Minn	10,800
Olympic, San Francisco, Cal	10,692
Hoosier Rifle Club, Indianapolis, Ind	10,635
Stanton, Nebr	10,631
Corinne, Me	10,555
Cypress Hills, N. Y	10,497
Albion, Ind	10,496
Ashland, Ohio	10,439
Citizens, Rochester, N. Y	10,107
Swiss Rifle Club, Louisville, Ky	9,317
Tucson, Ariz	8,439
Louisville (Ky.) Rifle and Revolver	6,363
CLASS D.	
Quinnipiac, New Haven, Conn	10,817
Auburn, N. Y	10,799
Lynn, Mass	10,620
Rifle and Revolver Club, N. Y. City	10,478
Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va	10,399
Ashburnham, Mass	10,077
Rochester, N. Y	9,878
5th Maryland Club	9,685
Middletown, N. Y	9,508
Ithaca, N. Y	7,491
Lestershire, N. Y	7,260
*McKeesport, Pa	

*Disqualified.

CLASS E.	
Pierre, S. Dak	10,681
Glendale, Bedford, Ohio	10,638
Shawnee, Lima, Ohio	10,411
Fort Harrison, Terre Haute, Ind	10,327
Toledo, Ohio	10,322
Guthrie Center, Iowa	10,125
Topeka, Kans	10,088
Chicago, Ill	10,071
Helena, Mont	9,934
Manhattan, Kans	8,545
Tulsa, Okla	8,395
Meeker, Colo	7,464
CLASS F.	
Taunton, Mass	10,562
Detroit, Mich., Y. M. C. A	10,502
Kiowa, Des Moines, Iowa	10,500
Washington, D. C	10,436
Hydraulic, Cleveland, Ohio	10,336
St. Augustine, Fla	10,300
Portland, Oreg	10,272
Quincy, Ill	9,574
Erie, Pa	9,419
Covington, Ky	9,148
Port Clinton, Ohio	4,817

Official Bulletin No. 8

National Military School Competition

Match No. 8

WEEK ENDING MARCH 11, 1916.

CLASS A.

St. John's Military Academy, Wis.		*St. John's School, N.Y.*
C. Smythe	199 vs.	G. I. Tinklebaugh 189
C. Leidgen	198	C. S. Kohler, Jr. 187
H. Youngs	197	W. D. F. Schas. 186
B. Brown	196	M. A. Cuflish 181
R. Strehlan	196	R. S. Babcock 180
Total	986	Total 923

New York Mil. Acad.		*Harvard Military*
G. F. Marshall	199 vs.	Torrance 187
M. Sibley	197	Hart 185
R. R. Spring	197	Wishart 184
R. B. McClure	196	Burge 184
W. T. Smith	195	Wolfe 178
Total	984	Total 918

New Mexico		*Morgan Park*
L. I. Talbot	197 vs.	W. E. Wagner 186
W. H. Middleton	196	H. Ruediger 177
C. P. Duson	195	W. F. Wahls 174
D. H. Curry	195	R. B. Cass 170
S. J. Klotz	193	H. Cottrell 163
Total	976	Total 870

Bordentown		*Northwestern Mil. and Naval Academy*
Unofficial. Targets or mail report not in.		Defaulted.
Total	962	

Tennessee Mil. Inst.		*Kemper Mil. School*
C. Jones	195 vs.	Phillips 192
G. Bencroft	193	G. Johnston 191
B. Dumas	190	Drew 186
J. Gillespie	185	Wood 181
L. Forester	184	Dew 180
Total	947	Total 930

CLASS B.

Wentworth Mil. Acad.		*Shattuck School*
Kerns	199 vs.	N. H. Lovell 183
Ashurst	197	G. E. Ward 181
G. Ward	196	H. R. Ogden 177
Kelly	194	L. A. Patterson 173
Britton	193	W. Quaintance 168
Total	979	Total 882

Miami Mil. Inst.		*Nebraska Mil. Acad.*
J. Kirby	200 vs.	Lewis 186
B. Winkler	197	Kiewit 176
W. J. Chapin	197	Couklin 170
W. A. Morris	192	Galvin 170
F. Palmer	190	Hesse 151
Total	976	Total 853

Bingham School		*Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy*
W. T. Rhodus	190 vs.	H. Gardner 176
O. L. Jamison	184	E. Vandercook 174
W. L. Dinwiddie	180	R. Carr 174
J. S. Sims	176	C. Taylor 173
J. A. Fant	174	K. Brix 170
Total	904	Total 867

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Hitchcock Mil. Acad.		*Missouri Mil. Acad.*
I. Borda	176 vs.	Harbey 170
H. Losey	172	A. Twist 166
H. McCullough	170	Miller 166
O. Losey	166	Linney 152
A. C. Latno	166	Worsley 150
Total	850	Total 804

Columbia		*Nazareth Hall*
Johnson	175 vs.	K. Coleman 156
Thompson	175	P. Oeslerreich 128
Allen	167	P. Redline 127
Burt	158	W. Lilliandahl 109
Peavler	148	R. Plumb 103
Total	823	Total 623

Official Bulletin No. 9.

National Military School Competition

WEEK ENDING MARCH 18, 1916.

CLASS A.

St. John's Mil. Acad.		*Harvard Military*
C. Smythe	199 vs.	Wishart 188
C. Leidgen	199	Burge 186
B. Brown	198	Hart 184
H. Howard	198	Williams 178
J. Auspach	197	Taber 175
Total	991	Total 911

New York Mil. Acad.		*Morgan Park*
B. G. Stevens	199 vs.	W. F. Wahls 167
G. F. Marshall	199	W. E. Wagner 165
W. T. Smith	198	H. Ruediger 160
M. Sibley	197	T. Winston 158
J. Davidson	196	J. L. Baker 154
Total	989	Total 804

Tennessee Mil. Inst.		*New Mexico*
G. Bencroft	198 vs.	J. H. McCutcheon, 194
C. Jones	197	D. H. Curry 193
L. Forester	197	C. P. Duson 191
B. Dumas	195	W. H. Middleton 191
J. Gillespie	189	L. I. Talbot 189
Total	976	Total 958

Kemper Mil. School		*Northwestern Mil. and Naval Academy*
G. Johnston	192 vs.	
Wood	186	
Dew	184	Report not in.
George	183	
Phillips	182	
Total	927	

Bordentown	*St. John's School, N. Y.*
Report not in.	Report not in.

CLASS B.

Wentworth Mil. Acad.		*Nazareth Hall*
Kerns	197 vs.	K. Coleman 136
Ashurst	196	P. Oesterreich 135
J. Allen	194	P. Redline 128
Sprague	194	R. Plumb 127
G. Ward	193	P. Raub 120
Total	974	Total 646

Miami Mil. Inst.		*Columbia*
W. J. Chapin	199 vs.	Thompson 170
B. Winkler	198	Allen 170
J. Kirby	196	Johnson 156
W. A. Morris	192	Peavler 153
F. Palmer	188	Burt 147
Total	973	Total 796

Nebraska Mil. Acad.		*Bingham School*
Lewis	193 vs.	E. B. Bonham 184
Couklin	191	D. Peacock 183
Shively	187	W. T. Rhodus 182
Booth	185	H. Bland 179
Kiewit	178	G. V. Denny 176
Total	934	Total 904

Hitchcock Mil. Acad.		*Mt. Tamalpais Mil. Acad.*
H. Losey	186 vs.	
H. McCullough	182	
A. C. Latno	175	Report not in.
E. J. Strain	173	
S. Waldron	170	
Total	886	

Shattuck School		*Missouri Mil. Acad.*
F. Palmer	187 vs.	Miller 174
W. Quaintance	179	Payne 161
H. R. Ogden	169	Worsley 157
G. E. Ward	167	Mayfield 148
L. A. Patterson	162	Linney 144
Total	864	Total 784

Official Bulletin No. 9

National Inter-Collegiate Gallery Competition

Match No. 9

WEEK ENDING MARCH 11, 1916.

CLASS A.

Washington State Col.		*University of Illinois*
W. E. Saupe	200 vs.	M. Dayton 198
J. E. Geue	200	R. M. Kamm 196
J. L. Stevens	200	H. F. Stocker 196
V. I. Stevens	200	L. J. Larson 196
G. C. Farnsworth	200	R. L. Templin 194
Total	1,000	Total 980

Michigan Agric. Col.		*University of Vermont*
R. D. Kean	200 vs.	F. P. Corley 200
R. A. Pennington	200	P. L. Slayton 198
M. R. Freeman	200	A. W. Stanley 198
R. W. Berridge	200	J. J. Finnessey 198
M. M. Harmon	200	J. E. Taggart 198
Total	1,000	Total 992

Norwich University		*Iowa State University*
K. A. Davis	200 vs.	A. J. Oehler 198
J. F. Loughlin	200	T. Martin 198
L. H. Nason	200	G. W. Cain 198
F. C. Berry	199	D. Price 198
C. L. Stevens	199	E. Lieb 196
Total	998	Total 988

West Virginia Univ.		*University of California*
V. L. Flinn	200 vs.	M. M. McIntire 196
C. W. McDowell	200	H. Hardison 196
A. K. Carroll	200	K. B. Clark 196
H. Ferguson	199	M. H. Jones 194
D. P. Cady	199	E. K. Schulze 192
Total	998	Total 974

Massachusetts Agricultural College		*University of Minnesota*
H. Aiken	200 vs.	H. G. Fortune 195
F. H. Cantlett	200	J. Stryker 194
E. F. Parsons	200	F. M. Friar 190
R. L. Clapp	199	A. J. Carlson 190
H. R. Gaventa	199	E. M. Loye 183
Total	998	Total 952

U. S. Naval Academy		*Cornell University*
D. W. Tomlinson	200 vs.	G. Rickard 199
A. G. Reeves	199	E. S. White 199
W. P. Richards	199	A. B. De Laskie 199
O. E. Grimm	199	T. J. Ryan 198
R. L. Porter	198	A. N. Volkhardt 198
Total	995	Total 993

University of Pennsylvania		*North Georgia Agricultural College*
J. A. Eyster	199 vs.	W. A. Hatfield 195
R. L. Watkins	198	J. E. Owen 194
Ten Broeck	197	E. B. Vickery 193
S. R. Campbell	195	C. H. Palmer 190
E. H. Campbell	194	W. Hopkins 190
Total	983	Total 962

CLASS B.

Notre Dame University		*Kansas State Agricultural College*
L. Vogel	200 vs.	L. H. Bixby 198
J. Young	198	L. C. Allis 196
R. Hardy	198	H. Fairman 194
J. M. Miller	197	R. R. Stafford 194
A. Woods	197	J. C. Morton 193
Total	990	Total 975

University of Michigan		*University of Maine*
A. MacNaughton	199 vs.	J. L. Barnes 199
G. C. Curtiss	199	N. P. Knowlton 198
A. C. Simons	198	L. T. Merriman 197
L. C. Wilcoxsen	197	O. F. Tarr 196
H. P. Nicholson	195	P. A. Collins 195
Total	988	Total 985

Yale University		*Princeton University*
R. R. Theobold	199 vs.	J. Q. Horne 198
R. M. Theband	198	S. E. Brewster 198
G. D. Wicks	198	K. A. Metzerott 197
H. G. Anderson	197	G. F. Hasslacher 196
E. P. Sykes	196	W. B. Harris 196
Total	988	Total 985

University of Nebraska		*Worcester Polytechnic Institute*
H. E. Gentry	199 vs.	A. H. Bredenberg 197
W. Hall	198	E. B. Janvrin 197
V. C. George	197	R. C. Lewis 195
E. W. Reutzel	196	W. T. Livermore 194
E. J. Warner	196	E. L. Bragdon 193
Total	986	Total 975

University of Wisconsin		*Oklahoma Agric. and Mech. College*
P. D. Gibson	198 vs.	H. B. Hildebrand 193
T. P. Colbert	198	J. W. Hinkel 190
R. E. Ramsey	197	G. L. Gloeckner 190
G. W. Hansen	196	H. Chevront 189
J. P. Woodson	194	C. Titus 187
Total	983	Total 949

Mississippi Agric. and Mech. College	
J. I. Hurst	197 vs.
H. D. Boyce	196
R. H. McInturff	195
P. G. Ward	195
L. Day	193
Total	976

University of Idaho	*University of Arizona*
H. S. Ayers 199 vs.	
P. Mesinger 195	
H. Koster 195	Unofficial.
M. Vanght 193	Targets not in.
F. Varnum 192	
Total 974	Total 968

CLASS C.

Columbia University	
R. E. Pickett	200 vs.
A. F. Richardson	195
J. P. Condon	195
W. G. Fogg	194
C. L. Petzel	193
Total	977

Rensselaer Polytechnic		*Connecticut Agric.*
R. A. Marriott	198 vs.	P. R. Knight 197
O. P. Liebreich	198	L. H. Collins 196
L. K. Palmer	194	G. L. Prindle 193
M. X. Smith	193	A. W. Miller 192
H. A. Knapp	192	E. W. Crampton 191
Total	975	Total 969

Johns Hopkins Univ.		*Lehigh University*
H. A. Rowland	200 vs.	
W. B. Pratt	197	
T. L. Chisholm	194	Defaulted.
F. R. Smith	191	
Van Hulsteyn	191	
Total	973	

Iowa State College		*Massachusetts Inst. of Technology*
R. T. Benson	198 vs.	A. E. Tuttle 190
W. L. Moore	195	T. E. Stahl 185
E. D. Willis	194	R. E. Curtis 185
R. E. Patterson	193	M. A. Michaels 184
L. Wilhelm	192	G. R. Bond, Jr 184
Total	972	Total 928

College of St. Thomas		*Williams College*
S. Donahue	198 vs.	A. W. Peterson 197
W. Delaney	195	D. P. Wells 196
A. Gruenther	194	G. B. Wilson 195
V. Dudley	193	H. W. Chapman 192
La Pierre	192	P. S. Sayles 192
Total	972	Total 972

Harvard University		*Pennsylvania State*
C. Coolidge	197 vs.	E. F. Hauch 194
C. Patterson	196	C. G. Loyd 192
L. Clark	193	W. W. McMillin 191
R. Cobb	192	I. A. Robinson 189
W. S. Stearns	189	R. E. Tucker 189
Total	967	Total 955

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VICTORY in the INTER-CLUB MATCHES

AGAIN WON BY THE

Peters Rifle and Revolver Club of Kings Mills, Ohio

every member of the team using exclusively

Peters .22 Caliber Long Rifle Semi-Smokeless Cartridges

The Kings Mills Club, which has in a few years gained a place of preeminence in the rifle-shooting world, not only won every match of the N. R. A. Inter Club series, but scored the highest total number of points, 10,911 out of a possible 11,000, or an average of 992 points per match—range 25 yards, prone position, open sights. Their wonderful shooting not only won for them the 1916 championship, but demonstrated once more (though no additional proof is necessary), the

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Oregon Agricultural		*Ohio State University*
C. C. Jacoby.....197	vs.	R. P. Tappenden..193
O. A. Mulkey....196		G. L. Cassell.....191
G. J. Miller.....191		T. F. Holman.....190
J. C. Bayliss.....191		E. H. Giesy.....189
F. J. Crane.....190		J. W. Boyer.....188
Total.....965		Total.....951

Official from National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., March 16, 1916.

Official Bulletin No. 9

National High School Gallery Competition

Match No. 9

WEEK ENDING MARCH 11, 1916.

CLASS A

Placer County High, Auburn, Cal.		*Ogden (Utah) High*
J. E. Monro.....198	vs.	
R. W. Conroy....197		Unofficial.
E. P. Oest.....195		Targets or mail
W. C. Huntley....194		report not in.
C. Schuster.....194		
Total.....978		Total.....960

McKinley Man. Train.		*Curtis High, N. Y. City*
A. O. Ridgely....197	vs.	
F. C. Johnston...195		
J. W. Stockett....194		Defaulted.
G. N. Beyer.....191		
C. M. James.....189		
Total.....966		

Iowa City (Iowa) High		*Manual Training, Brooklyn, N. Y.*
U. Kelley.....196	vs.	Sahlin.....191
O. Doone.....194		Nelson.....185
P. Fryder.....194		Hale.....177
W. Kelley.....194		Hankoff.....175
H. Snyder.....188		Abbott.....171
Total.....966		Total.....899

Portland (Me.) High		*Polytechnic Institute, Baltimore, Md.*
G. Fielding.....197	vs.	C. A. Barrett.....192
H. Morse.....192		F. D. Fulton.....190
W. Stevens.....191		E. P. Wimmer....183
C. Morse.....191		R. H. Hartzell....182
H. Carey.....189		H. M. Jones.....181
Total.....960		Total.....928

Salt Lake (Utah) High		*Morris High, N. Y. City*
E. Robson.....197	vs.	L. Condon.....183
R. Lewis.....193		A. Richardson....183
M. Richardson....192		G. Wein.....182
R. Tracy.....187		R. Johnston.....182
R. Johnson.....186		R. Kerr.....181
Total.....955		Total.....911

Northfield (Vt.) High		*Boy's High, Brooklyn, N. Y.*
G. Springer.....178	vs.	
F. Hubbell.....168		
R. Warner.....168		Defaulted.
P. Whitney.....163		
H. Elliott.....160		
Total.....837		

CLASS B.

Warren (Pa.) High		*Erasmus Hall High, Brooklyn, N. Y.*
H. Robertson.....193	vs.	T. Bromley.....187
P. Printz.....189		M. Grout.....186
J. Logan.....187		B. Abel.....185
M. Myers.....182		F. Morgan.....185
R. Campbell.....179		K. Leibert.....183
Total.....930		Total.....926

Cedar Rapids (Iowa) High		*Brookline (Mass.) High*
M. Kurtz.....192	vs.	
H Hartley.....187		Unofficial.
G. Newland.....187		Targets not in.
J. Critton.....184		
J. Agner.....180		
Total.....930		Total.....919

Stuyvesant High, New York City		*Utica (N. Y.) Free Academy*
	vs.	A. Miller.....121
		J. Dwyer.....109
Unofficial.		N. Robischon.....107
Targets not in.		G. Hesse.....105
		R. McMullen..... 81
Total.....929		Total.....523

Central High, Grand Rapids, Mich.		*Commercial High, Brooklyn, N. Y.*
D. Scott.....184	vs.	A. Levy.....178
D. Slocum.....177		R. Mullin.....178
K. Rindge.....176		B. Merselman.....176
J. McBride.....175		J. Chasin.....174
J. Sutfin.....175		O. Williams.....168
Total.....887		Total.....874

Sacraments (Col.) High		*Gilroy (Col.) High*
A. Merwin.....185	vs.	
W. Greer.....175		
L. Applegate.....175		Withdrawn.
T. O'Connor.....174		
H. Sydenham.....172		
Total.....881		

Smith Academy-Manual Training		*High School of Commerce*
C. W. Brooks.....181	vs.	J. L. Feder.....168
A. F. Modisette...181		H. Demby.....165
D. Condie.....174		J. Lowendahl.....157
F. W. Lawton....173		W. Mattocks.....157
W. Aulepp.....170		N. Glassman.....153
Total.....879		Total.....800

CLASS C.

Tyrone, Pa.		*Baltimore (Md.) City College*
C. Piper.....199	vs.	P. L. Reinhard....179
R. Riley.....199		S. W. DeMoss....175
R. Eves.....198		J. S. Grabill.....175
G. Glenn.....198		A. Anodoan.....172
D. Kloss.....197		G. A. Ennis.....171
Total.....991		**Total.....872**

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Central High, D. C.		*Burlington (Iowa) High*
W. R. Stokes	194 vs.	H. C. Alvis 186
R. L. Faris	194	F. Beard 183
S. Houston	192	H. Horton 182
F. J. Harbaugh	191	H. H. Ward 181
E. Working	189	H. Bigler 180
Total	960	Total 912

Springfield (Mass.) High		*Newark Valley (N. Y.) High*
M. C. Hawes	192 vs.	
E. D. Martin	190	
E. M. Williams	185	Defaulted.
R. F. Martin	183	
R. M. Eldred	181	
Total	931	

East Orange (N. J.) High		*Crane Technical High*
C. W. Laird	177 vs.	
H. A. Bartels	172	
R. George	164	Defaulted.
P. Tieman	156	
J. Rawley	150	
Total	819	

University High, Laramie, Wyo.		*Crosby High*
H. Baillie	171 vs.	E. Pape 172
F. Butler	165	Hull 167
E. DeKay	161	Gilliland 164
O. Knight	157	W. Pape 160
R. Ingham	154	Ebbs 138
Total	808	Total 801

San Juan Rifle Club, San Juan, Porto Rico.

HANDICAP MATCH, MARCH 5 AND 12, 1916.

Preliminary match March 5—members drew lots for pairing with each other. Winners of the "pairs" constitute the first division; losers of the "pairs" constitute the second dividion. Silver medal for first and second man in first division, and bronze medal for first and second man in second division. Final shoot March 12; two high scores in each division to be declared the winners of the medals.

Scores made in the final shoot are as follows:

First division						
Crosas, A. B.	46	42	45	133	40	173
Latham, H. V.	47	46	43	136	33	169
Rose, J. A.	49	49	44	142	20	162
Salva, W. J.	47	49	44	140	21	161
Spear, J. C.	43	47	45	135	23	158
Gardner, Robert	44	45	46	135	16	151
Anderson, Leon	25	38	26	89	33	122
Second division						
Whiting, H. R.	48	38	44	130	38	168
Babcock, Dr. L. C.	46	43	38	127	40	167
MacCormick, E. O.	38	37	41	116	40	156
Stierle, A.	41	34	37	112	40	152
Moscioni, A.	37	41	39	117	33	150
Berg, H. B.	45	46	42	133	17	150
Wehrheim, C. P.	41	39	45	125	22	147
Thrun, C. T.	45	38	43	126	13	139

This match consisted of two sighting shots and ten shots for record at 300 yards A target, and at 500 and 600 yards B target; position in each case prone.

Windsor Pressed by Ligonia Odd Fellows for Honors in Fraternal Rifle League.

Several postponed matches were cleared up during the past week in the Fraternal Rifle League. There are a number of matches yet to be shot off before the teams are lined up evenly, and some of these postponed matches will be shot this week.

There is still a protested match (Samoset and Machigonne) to come in, and the Mechanics, by shooting up their postponed matches, have shot 15 matches to date.

Team aggregates are as follows: Fifteen match class, O. U. A. M., 1663. Fourteen matches, Windsor K. G. E., 1612; Bayard K. of P., 1438; Pine Tree K. of P., 1419; Modern Woodmen, 1192. Thirteen matches, Forest City K. G. E., 1464; K. & L. of A., 1453; Ligonia Odd Fellows, 1433; Machigonne Red Men, 1395; Hadatah Odd Fellows, 1380; Rockameecook Red Men, 1337. Twelve matches, Longfellow, 1267; Samoset Red Men, 1233.

Among the individuals J. L. Sheafe, of O. U. A. M., is high, with 329, and A. W. Mitchell, of the same team, next, with 321 in fifteen matches. In the fourteen match class, Harry G. Hanson, of Windsor, is high, with 326; M. B. Durgin, of the same team, next, with 322; A. B. Durgin, of the same team, closely behind his brother, with 320, and Ben F. Cary, of the same team, 315, while W. T. Watts and E. A. Keene, of Bayard, made 302 and 301, respectively.

In thirteen matches F. A. Maw, of Ligonia, leads, with 295, and Dr. Winckler, of K. & L. of A, second, with 293.

In the twelve match class Frank H. McKenna, of Machigonne, is high gun, with 274; E. A. Grover, of O. U. A. M., second, with 273, and Geo. Ayer, of K. & L. of A., third, with 267 others, have shot below the mark.

Among the captains W. E. Sheafe, Jr., of the Mechanics, is high in 15 matches, with 334. W. W. Jones, of Pine Tree, 285 in fourteen matches. Elton Thompson, of K. & L. of A., 291, and E. J. Kuelin, of Ligonia, 290 in thirteen matches; Edward T. Simmons, of Forest City, 270, in twelve matches; Harry G. Eastman, 259 in twelve; Robert MacDonald, 27 in 12, and Fred G. Hellier, of Samoset, 259 in the same number.

Following is the standing:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Windsor	12	2	.857
Ligonia, Odd Fellows	11	2	.846
Forest City, K. G. E.	10	3	.769
K. & L. of A.	8	5	.615
Longfellow, K. of P.	6	6	.500
Rockameecook Red Men	7	7	.500
Bayard, K. of P.	6	8	.429
Pine Tree, K. of P.	5	9	.357
Hadattah, Odd Fellows	4	9	.308
Samoset, Red Men	3	9	.250
Modern Woodmen	0	14	.000

Taunton Tattlings.

The eighth annual series of offhand team matches in the Taunton (Mass.) Indoor Rifle Club closed on March 17, and a new champion team captured the premier honors this year. The Centers won 15 out of 18 matches and stand at the top of the list with the Spanish War Veterans second with 13 won. The Echoes and Wampechos are tied for third and the other six teams are strung out down the list.

J. Richard, of the Wenimissetts, won first high individual prize with an average of 82 13/16 and C. E. Walker, of the Centers, won second with an average of 82 9/18. The winners of the high average on their respective teams are Salisbury, Crowell, Fuller, Woodward, Crookes, Barden, Lawton, E. Hodgkins and M. Clark; no member being eligible on one of the ten teams.

Each man was handicapped at the beginning of the series by subtracting his average last year from the high average of that year and this contest was won by M. Clark, with a handicap of 24 and gross average of 98, with Salisbury second, with a handicap of 19 and gross average of 97 7-18. A gain in average contest during the second half of nine weeks was won by C. Mackenzie, who made a gain of 9.03 points. W. Holmes was second, with 7.761 for a gain.

The prizes in the various contests consist of cups and medals and it is expected that they will be awarded to the winners at the annual banquet and meeting of the club which is scheduled to take place on Wednesday evening, March 22, at the Armory. There were 102 men who shot in the series of 18 week, although only ten of these shot in all the matches. There were a good many, however, who missed only one match. The shooting as a whole ran lower than last year, but this is no doubt due to a great extent to the fact that there was very little practicing done. At the annual meeting plans will be discussed for next year, officers elected and other matters attended to.

P. C. TAYLOR.

Newport Rifle Club.

Funny, when one shooter thinks another shooter can't do things apt to start an argument, too.

Well, the way it started was Biesel said he could put five consecutive shots, either the first five or the last five, in a ten-shot string and make them twenty-fours or better, otherwise known as a Creedmoor possible. Well, Albro said he could not, even for a cigar.

Right then and there Biesel got busy and after using, no one knows how many, targets and saying things that caused the cat to look surprised, he turned in a target with three twenty-fives and two twenty-fours. Albro could not understand it, but gave up the cigar, and has been going round in a dreamy sort of manner ever since.

The following scores were shot in practice at twenty-five yards offhand:

P. E. Brooks	247	250	247	247	248	1239
F. B. Spooner	246	244	244	241	240	1215
	243	245	243	240	245	1216
H. P. Fletcher	242	244	240	245	240	1211

SCORES SHOT PRONE.

A. A. Albro	249	249	249	249	250	1246
	249	249	250	249	250	1247

PISTOL—50 YARDS.

F. B. Spooner	94	93	85	92	93	457
	87	89	93	93	84	447
	91	84	92	97	89	446
	92	87	91	94	91	454
T. J. Biesel	87	87	92	96	87	449
	96	88	89			

A. A. A.

Brooklyn Match for April 9.

The Brooklyn Rifle Club, of New York City (Cypress Hills Rifle and Revolver Association) will hold its Eighth Annual Metropolitan Match at the Cypress Hills Rifle Range, on April 9.

The match begins at 9 a. m., 2 sighting shots allowed, and is open to all comers. Distance, 200 yards; position, any; arms, U. S. models 1903 and 1898 (Krag), with regulation sights and trigger pull (3 pounds); ammunition, any reduced smokeless-powder ammunition with lead bullet. Metal-cased bullets not allowed; 50 shots for record on N. R. A. target (target A).

Prizes—First, gold medal; second, silver medal; third, bronze medal; fourth, bronze medal; fifth, bronze medal.

Entrance fee, $2.00.

Individual Gallery Championship of the United States for 1916.

Entries for the Individual Gallery Championship closed Monday of this week, or March 20; the entrance fee is $2 per man, which amount should be sent with the entry to Maj. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Secretary of the National Rifle Association of America, 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

The conditions of the match, which should be an interesting competition, are:

Open to life and annual members of the N. R. A. and members of organizations affiliated with the N. R. A.

Official scores will be shot under the supervision of N. R. A. representatives on local ranges. The N. R. A. reserves the right to reject entries if satisfactory arrangements cannot be made for proper supervision.

Number of shots.—Fifty.

Rifle.—Any .22 caliber riffe weighing not over ten pounds. Use of sling allowed.

Sight.—Any front and rear sight not containing glass. Rear sight can be placed on any part of the rifle.

Position.—Prone, no part of extended arm to touch the ground except at the elbow. No artificial support to any part of the rifle except the sling.

Target.—The N. R. A. competition gallery target having 5 bull's-eyes. Each competitor will be furnished with 10 officially numbered targets by the N. R. A. Five shots only will be fired on each target, one at each bull's-eye.

Time.—One hour will be allowed for firing the fifty shots, time being taken from the first shot. No allowance for changing targets.

All scores must be shot under the supervision of a judge approved by the N. R. A. and two witnesses, all of whom will sign the official targets.

Official scores may be shot at any time during the first three weeks of April.

Ammunition.—Any.

Distance.—Seventy-five feet.

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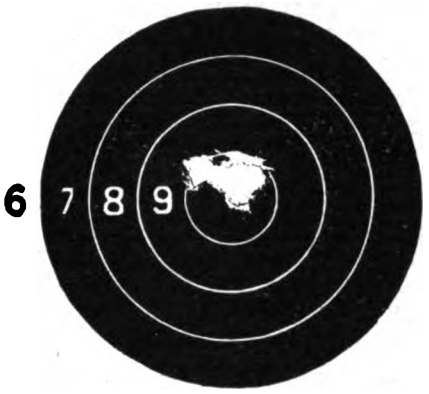
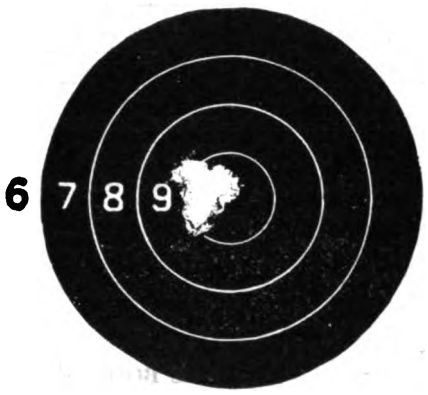


No. 1.—5-shot group made on March 2, 1916, by J. S. Bonner, of the Adrian, Mich., Rifle and Revolver Club, using Peters .22 long rifle semi-smokeless.



No. 2.—5-shot group made on March 2, 1916, by Mr. Matterson, of the Adrian Rifle and Revolver Club, using Peters .22 long rifle semi-smokeless.

No. 3.—5-shot group made on March 10, 1916, by Capt. H. D. Meyer, of the Adrian Rifle and Revolver Club, being a part of a string of 20 shots, all in the bull and all with Peters .22 long rifle semi-smokeless.

Toronto Revolver Club Won Third Match.

The third telegraph match between the Toronto and Montreal revolver clubs was won by the Toronto club by forty-one points. Each club has won one match, the other being a tie. The scores:

Montreal.

G. M. Le Hain	88—80	168
E. G. Brewer	84—80	164
F. Dumfries	79—80	159
R. A. Holland	74—83	157
K. D. Young	68—89	157
H. Desbarats	78—78	156
Total		961

Also shot at Montreal.

J. M. Lockerby	149
A. C. Simpson	149

Toronto.

T. G. Margetts	87—90	177
A. Rutherford	87—89	176
T. A. Henderson	86 85	171
D. S. Williams	83 82	165
J. P. White	79—79	158
W. J. Medforth	76—79	155
Total		1,002

Also shot at Toronto.

R. Clark	151
J. Reilly	143

I. G. M.

Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association. U. S. R. A. Matches.

After giving up all hopes of a place in the U. S. R. A. League matches, the Seattle Rifle and Revolver Association received notice that they were most probably tied for second place, third division, which necessitated shooting match 20, March 20, 1916. We had a full house present, but they didn't seem to appreciate the solemnity of the occasion, and shot bullets all over the house. After the dust had settled we concluded that we wished that it was still a tie.

The 25-yard rifle range was finally found done, and, contrary to all expectations, they all found fault with the same thing, and that was something that the range officer supposed was all right. They all claimed the bench from which the "face down," otherwise prone, shooters, shoot, was wabbly. We think that the fellows with the 'scopes found it out and made the others feel bad. We made the bench just as hard and firm as possible, and are now divided between two courses: one is to remove all the padding we now have on the bench and make it so hard that no one will notice that it wabbles; the other is to make a bench of concrete. If we take the latter course there will be a grand little opening for a Turkish bath and massage parlor in the vicinity of the Armory. The soft grass at Fort Lawton gets as hard as a brick in the course of an afternoon's shooting. Anyway the range is open, so get busy and win a lot of N. R. A. fobs, etc.

Seattle is now reported to have won and lost 9 matches, with one or two still in course of settlement, and there are ties for position in every class. Last year we won second place in Division 2, and we warn all concerned that we are going out for blood from now on.

MATCH 20.

W. R. Hinckley	47	45	45—137
J. J. Agutter	47	41	46—134
E. G. Johnson	45	40	47—132
W. S. Belding	41	44	42—127
D. K. MacDonald	45	45	36—126

Team total, 656, which is 87.5 per cent.

Hard-luck targets:

F. L. Averill	41	35	38—114
C. C. Finn	43	39	39—121
F. G. Clarke	33	40	44—117
C. D. Meyer	43	37	43—123

The team average for the season is 87.84 per cent, while the averages of all who have tried for the team, including the team, is 85 per cent. Highest scores for a match of three targets, 15 shots worth ten points each, have been made by Agutter, 142 and 141. Highest score on a single target, 5 shots worth ten points each, was made twice by Hinckley, 50 points out of a possible 50. Forty-nine points out of a possible 50 on one target were made by Meyer, 1; Hinckley, 3, and Agutter, 1. Lowest score—Well, we will overlook that.

CHAS. C. FINN, *Governor, U. S. A. R.*

Last Annual Review of 1915 Trapshooting Averages.

The booklets issued by The Interstate Association during the past two years, in which were given the official averages made by contestants in the trapshooting tournaments registered in 1913 and in 1914, met with such general approval from the trapshooting public that the policy of The Interstate Association in this respect will be continued and the "official averages" for the year of 1915 are to be found in a small booklet just issued.

The Interstate Association feels that some additional trapshooting data will be appreciated, and therefore the booklet includes a complete record of all the Grand American Handicaps to date, both at pigeons and at targets; full data covering all the subsidiary handicaps given by the Interstate Association, together with facts and figures on championships, professional and amateur, which alone would make this a booklet worth having.

Primarily published with a view to assisting club secretaries and the managers of tournaments in arriving readily at a fair basis for handicapping purposes, the scope of this unusual publication will be enlarged from year to year until it will at last occupy the place it ought to have in trapshooting circles—the honored position of *The Trapshooters' Guide.*

Ross Rifle
Share the "Ross Luck"
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Greenhill Trapshooting Club.

The cold, wintry days do not seem to bother the Greenhill shooters in the least. There were 25 out Saturday afternoon in spite of the fact that it was one of the days set apart for a league shoot, which usually takes the majority of the Wilmington shooters out of town.

The highest score for the day was made by H. L. Morgan, who broke 24 out of 25 in his first event. Jack and Ray Kaiser each broke a 22. Jack is an old, seasoned shooter and his brother, Ray, who is brand new at the game, was more than delighted to tie with him.

Of the Greenhill members, J. Kaiser was high in Class A, and R. Bonsall in Class B. Each man was presented with a leather wallet.

Both the Greenhill and Nemours Trapshooting Clubs, which are shooting every Saturday at the Greenhill grounds, have become affiliated with the American Amateur Trapshooters' Association, and Miss Hammond is the first Wilmington shooter to shoot for one of the A. A. T. A. medals. She made both her shoots yesterday, making a 20 and a 16, and if she is as fortunate on her next eight events of 25, she will win one of the bronze medals given to women shooters who are members of the A. A. T. A.

Scores follow:

	Shot at	Broke
R. Kaiser	125	99
H. L. Morgan	75	63
W. Wood	75	52
L. P. Murray (Beginner)	75	23
H. White	50	28
H. S. Lynch	50	33
W. R. DeValinger	50	26
G. Graw, Jr.	50	36
R. L. Naudain	50	35
W. Sooy	50	23
R. Connock	50	28
J. Kaiser	50	41
Miss H. D. Hammond	50	36
J. Sheppard	50	20
W. L. Haugh (Beginner)	25	2
C. S. Griswold	25	21
W. A. Brooks (Beginner	25	2
R. Bonsall	25	18
L. Bonsall	25	15
Miss C. D. Gentieu	25	8
H. A. Taylor	25	15
W. C. Lynch	25	17
C. C. Lynch	25	14
J. Stilwell	25	14
H. Clay	25	11

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Trap Shooting, Youghiogheny Country Club.

The regular fifty target spoon shoot at the Youghiogheny Country Club, in spite of extreme cold weather, was held, and well attended Saturday afternoon. Dr. Heisey was high gun, winning the spoon in "A" class with a forty-four out of a possible fifty. He was closely followed by John Stallings with a forty-three, he and Stallings being tied in the first two events. Dr. Howder won the spoon in "B" class with a thirty-nine out of a possible fifty and Napier the spoon in "C" class with a thirty-two out of fifty, and A. M. Young the spoon in "D" class with twenty-nine out of fifty. Scores in the regular event were as follows:

Dr. Heisey	14	13	17	44
John Stallings	15	12	16	43
J. W. Wilson	13	12	17	42
Dr. Mills	12	14	16	42
Dr. Howder	11	14	14	39
H. A. Young	14	10	12	36
W. W. Swindler	10	10	14	34
Schuyler	11	11	10	32
J. W. Napier	12	9	11	32
Wm. A. Cornelius	11	7	12	30
A. M. Young	12	7	10	29
S. MacCombs	10	9	8	27
J. A. C. Sword	7	11	5	23

A number of practice events were shot before and after the regular event which resulted as follows:

Dr. Heisey	19	21	14	18	21
J. W. Wilson	20	20	19	20	
Dr. Howder	19	16	15	15	
W. A. Cornelius	15	18	16		
A. M. Young	20	19			
W. W. Swindler	18	21			
John Stallings	21	19			
J. W. Napier	17	13			

The next regular shoot at the Y. C. C. will be on Saturday, April 8, which will be the last shoot before the first of the Western Pennsylvania League Shoots which will be held in Pittsburgh, and will leave only one before the all-day shoot of the league at the Country Club in May.

Target of five sighting shots made by Malcolm F. Partridge, of the Watertown (Mass.) Rifle Club, at the Bay State School of Musketry, Boston, on January 22, 1916, using a Winchester musket with military sights and U. S. long rifle Lesmok cartridges.

Fielding Equals World's Schoolboy Rifle Record.

Among the recent remarkable achievements made in the rifle-shooting line was the equaling of the World's Schoolboy Rifle record in a regulation N. R. A. match in the United States Scholastic Schoolboy Rifle League of America, by Captain Gladstone Fielding, of the Portland High School Rifle Team in a match in the league with Morris High of New York City.

Fielding, in this match, equalled the record of a possible 200 on a 50-foot rifle range, shooting a possible, both off-hand and prone. His record was made shooting United States .22 short fire cartridges, in the presence of N. R. A. officials, who confirmed the record. He used with the United States .22 cartridges a Stevens rifle with an Aperture Globe sight, and the record was made on the high-school range at Portland, Me.

The targets upon which the scores were made were regulation half-inch bull's-eye, ten shots to a target, five bull's-eyes on a target. Ten shots were made from off-hand position and ten from prone. All of the shots which were made by Fielding cut the line of the bull's-eye, but, if anything, the off-hand shooting was better than his prone work, every one of these ten shots being cleared within the bull's-eye.

The world's record for schoolboys was made in 1912 at Portland, Me., by Wendell Tyng Smith, then a member of the Deering High School Rifle Team, also of that city. Fielding is the only schoolboy in the country that has equalled the record. It is worth noting that both Smith and Fielding used United States ammunition in making their great scores.

Fielding is a member of the class of 1917 at Portland High School, and besides being captain of the rifle team, he is sergeant-major of the Portland High School cadets, in which he takes active interest. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fielding, well-known vaudeville artists who have traveled all over the country. He was born in Boston and is 18 years of age. He moved to Portland when a youngster.

Fielding has always been much interested in military affairs, coming from a militay family, and since entering Portland High has taken an active part as a member of the rifle team. His great grandfather was in the war of 1776, and many of his ancestors fought in the Civil War. He first became a member of the Portland High School Rifle Team in his freshman year, making the team in three matches that year, while last year, out of twelve matches, he was a member six times. This year he has constantly been on the team.

Young Fielding has always desired to make a perfect score in shooting, and on several occasions this year has come near doing so. Just previous to his equalling the record he, on two occasions, shot 199, and 198 three times. His lowest score this season has been 192 in the matches and he has an average of 195 and a small fraction.

Fielding states that he never shot anything else but United States cartridges and could not be induced to use any others, although on several occasions he has been asked to try various other makes. He pays a high compliment to that cartridge and attributes his success on the range to their accuracy. In all his shooting he never experienced a mishap.

U. S. Ammunition Conspicuous at Philadelphia Sportsmen's Show.

At a sportsman's show, held recently in Philadelphia, great interest was shown in the various shooting events.

Naturally, the interest centered chiefly in the prone match, which was won by Dr. R. L. Dubbs, secretary of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, with a score of 498 out of 500.

Almost as much interest was shown in the Ladies' Championship of Philadelphia. A number of women competed and the final reckoning showed that the match had been won by Mrs. H. E. Bodine. The match consisted of ten shots offhand at 50 feet. Mrs. Bodine registered score of 95 out of 100.

The Championship Team Match was won by the Philadelphia Rifle Association, with a score of 193 out of 200.

United States short cartridges, a special brand of .22 short Lesmoks, were used exclusively by Dr. Dubbs and Mrs. Bodine, the winners of the first two matches mentioned, and also by a majority of the Philadelphia team winning this championship match.

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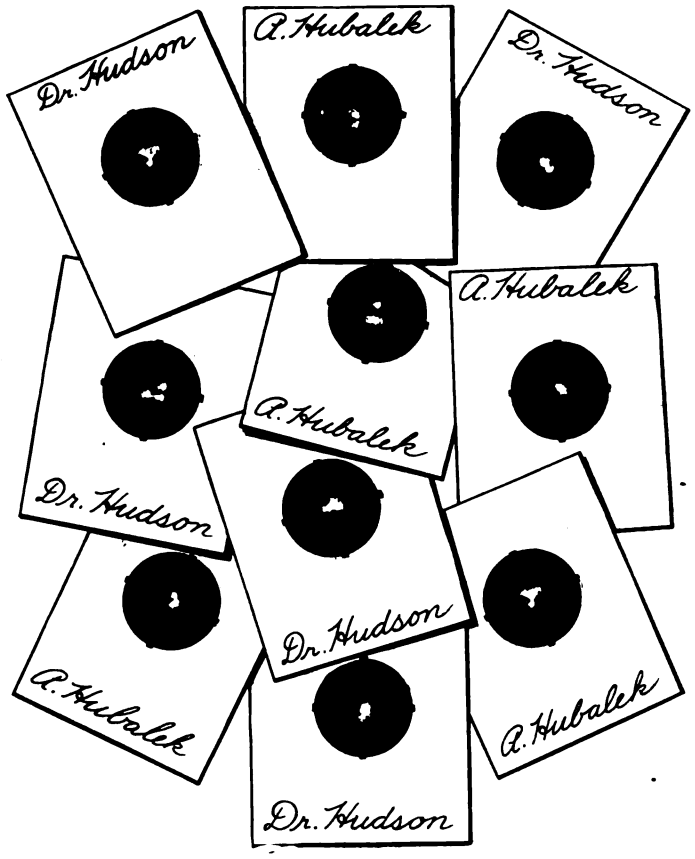

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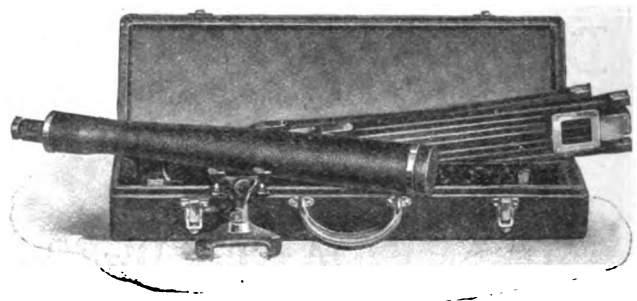

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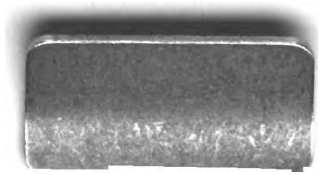
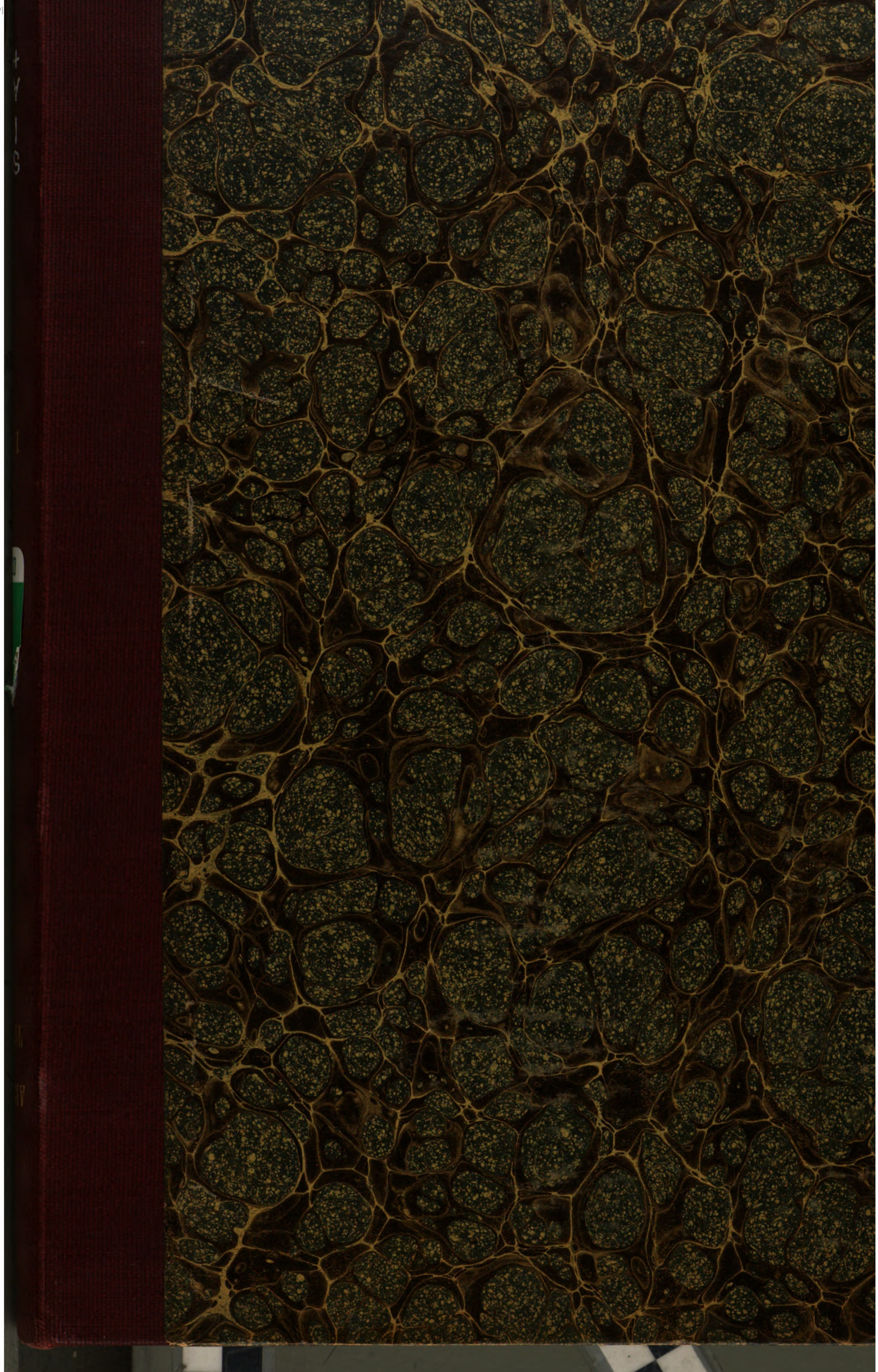
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